

HISTORY
OF
GRANT COUNTY,
INDIANA.

FROM THE EARLIEST TIME TO THE PRESENT, WITH BIOGRAPHICAL
SKETCHES, NOTES, ETC., TOGETHER WITH AN EXTENDED
HISTORY OF THE NORTHWEST, THE INDIANA
TERRITORY, AND THE STATE
OF INDIANA.

ILLUSTRATED.

CHICAGO
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PREFACE.

IN issuing the History of Grant County to our patrons, we do not claim for it absolute perfection, for it doubtless contains some unavoidable errors. Indeed, perfection in the art of book making has not yet been attained. Nor do those most conversant with the facts that go to make up history often, if ever, agree. The work of compiling the History of Grant County has been in progress for several months and has been prosecuted almost unceasingly by a large number of men in its various departments. The difficulty of reconciling all the discrepancies to be met with in such a work is almost insurmountable. Notwithstanding this we believe that we have been able, by constant and faithful work, to present a history of the county that is as nearly complete as is possible with all reasonable efforts. The work is fully up to the standard of our promises, both in contents and mechanical execution. We have endeavored to avoid all superfluous and unnecessary language, and have confined ourselves to a pleasing statement of the facts. In the spelling of proper names there is such a wide difference, even among members of the same family, that our only guide was each man's desire. Every clue that gave promise of important facts connected with the history of the county has been outrun by those engaged in the preparation of the work, and efforts ceased only when hope failed. The accuracy of the statements, the superior workmanship and beauty combine to assure us that the volume will be favorably received and highly appreciated by those for whom it was prepared. Our thanks are due to those who have rendered us assistance, and to our patrons.

THE PUBLISHERS.

CHICAGO, ILL., July, 1886.

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PART I.

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HISTORY OF INDIANA.



HISTORY OF INDIANA:

FORMER OCCUPANTS.

PREHISTORIC RACES.

Scientists have ascribed to the Mound Builders varied origins, and though their divergence of opinion may for a time seem incompatible with a thorough investigation of the subject, and tend to a confusion of ideas, no doubt whatever can exist as to the comparative accuracy of conclusions arrived at by some of them. Like the vexed question of the Pillar Towers of Ireland, it has caused much speculation, and elicited the opinions of so many learned antiquarians, ethnologists and travelers, that it will not be found beyond the range of possibility to make deductions that may suffice to solve the problem who were the prehistoric settlers of America. To achieve this it will not be necessary to go beyond the period over which Scripture history extends, or to indulge in those airy flights of imagination so sadly identified with occasional writers of even the Christian school, and all the accepted literary exponents of modern paganism.

That this continent is co-existent with the world of the ancients cannot be questioned. Every investigation, instituted under the auspices of modern civilization, confirms the fact and leaves no channel open through which the skeptic can escape the thorough refutation of his opinions. China, with its numerous living testimonials of antiquity, with its ancient, though limited literature and its Babelish superstitions, claims a continuous history from antediluvian times; but although its continuity may be denied with every just reason, there is nothing to prevent the transmission of a hieroglyphic record of its history prior to 1656 *anno mundi*, since many traces of its early settlement survived the Deluge, and became sacred objects of the first historical epoch. This very survival of a record, such as that of which the Chinese boast, is not at variance with the designs of a God who made and ruled the universe; but that an antediluvian people inhabited this continent,

will not be claimed; because it is not probable, though it may be possible, that a settlement in a land which may be considered a portion of the Asiatic continent, was effected by the immediate followers of the first progenitors of the human race. Therefore, on entering the study of the ancient people who raised these tumulus monuments over large tracts of the country, it will be just sufficient to wander back to that time when the flood-gates of heaven were swung open to hurl destruction on a wicked world; and in doing so the inquiry must be based on legendary, or rather upon many circumstantial evidences; for, so far as written narrative extends, there is nothing to show that a movement of people too far east resulted in a Western settlement.

THE FIRST IMMIGRATION.

The first and most probable sources in which the origin of the Builders must be sought, are those countries lying along the eastern coast of Asia, which doubtless at that time stretched far beyond its present limits, and presented a continuous shore from Lopatka to Point Cambodia, holding a population comparatively civilized, and all professing some elementary form of the Boodhism of later days. Those peoples, like the Chinese of the present, were bound to live at home, and probably observed that law until after the confusion of languages and the dispersion of the builders of Babel in 1757, A. M.; but subsequently, within the following century, the old Mongolians, like the new, crossed the great ocean in the very paths taken by the present representatives of the race, arrived on the same shores, which now extend a very questionable hospitality to them, and entered at once upon the colonization of the country south and east, while the Caucasian race engaged in a similar movement of exploration and colonization over what may be justly termed the western extension of Asia, and both peoples growing stalwart under the change, attained a moral and physical eminence to which they never could lay claim under the tropical sun which shed its beams upon the cradle of the human race.

That mysterious people who, like the Brahmins of to-day, worshiped some transitory deity, and in after years, evidently embraced the idealization of Boodhism, as preached in Mongolia early in the 35th century of the world, together with acquiring the learning of the Confucian and Pythagorean schools of the same period, spread all over the land, and in their numerous settlements erected these raths, or mounds, and sacrificial altars whereon they received their

periodical visiting gods, surrendered their bodies to natural absorption or annihilation, and watched for the return of some transmigrated soul, the while adoring the universe, which with all beings they believed would be eternally existent. They possessed religious orders corresponding in external show at least with the Essenes or Theraputæ of the pre-Christian and Christian epochs, and to the reformed Theraputæ or monks of the present. Every memento of their coming and their stay which has descended to us is an evidence of their civilized condition. The free copper found within the tumuli; the open veins of the Superior and Iron Mountain copper-mines, with all the *modus operandi* of ancient mining, such as ladders, levers, chisels, and hammer-heads, discovered by the French explorers of the Northwest and the Mississippi, are conclusive proofs that those prehistoric people were highly civilized, and that many flourishing colonies were spread throughout the Mississippi valley, while yet the mammoth, the mastodon, and a hundred other animals, now only known by their gigantic fossil remains, guarded the eastern shore of the continent as it were against supposed invasions of the Tower Builders who went west from Babel; while yet the beautiful isles of the Antilles formed an integral portion of this continent, long years before the European Northman dreamed of setting forth to the discovery of Greenland and the northern isles, and certainly at a time when all that portion of America north of latitude 45° was an ice-incumbered waste.

Within the last few years great advances have been made toward the discovery of antiquities whether pertaining to remains of organic or inorganic nature. Together with many small, but telling relics of the early inhabitants of the country, the fossils of prehistoric animals have been unearthed from end to end of the land, and in districts, too, long pronounced by geologists of some repute to be without even a vestige of vertebrate fossils. Among the collected souvenirs of an age about which so very little is known, are twenty-five vertebræ averaging thirteen inches in diameter, and three vertebræ ossified together measure nine cubical feet; a thigh-bone five feet long by twenty-eight, by twelve inches in diameter, and the shaft fourteen by eight inches thick, the entire lot weighing 600 lbs. These fossils are presumed to belong to the cretaceous period, when the Dinosaur roamed over the country from East to West, desolating the villages of the people. This animal is said to have been sixty feet long, and when feeding in cypress and palm forests, to extend himself eighty-five feet, so that he may

devour the budding tops of those great trees. Other efforts in this direction may lead to great results, and culminate probably in the discovery of a tablet engraven by some learned Mound Builder, describing in the ancient hieroglyphics of China all these men and beasts whose history excites so much speculation. The identity of the Mound Builders with the Mongolians might lead us to hope for such a consummation; nor is it beyond the range of probability, particularly in this practical age, to find the future labors of some industrious antiquarian requited by the upheaval of a tablet, written in the Tartar characters of 1700 years ago, bearing on a subject which can now be treated only on a purely circumstantial basis.

THE SECOND IMMIGRATION

may have begun a few centuries prior to the Christian era, and unlike the former expedition or expeditions, to have traversed north-eastern Asia to its Arctic confines, and then east to the narrow channel now known as Behring's Straits, which they crossed, and sailing up the unchanging Yukon, settled under the shadow of Mount St. Elias for many years, and pushing South commingled with their countrymen, soon acquiring the characteristics of the descendants of the first colonists. Chinese chronicles tell of such a people, who went North and were never heard of more. Circumstances conspire to render that particular colony the carriers of a new religious faith and of an alphabetic system of a representative character to the old colonists, and they, doubtless, exercised a most beneficial influence in other respects; because the influx of immigrants of such culture as were the Chinese, even of that remote period, must necessarily bear very favorable results, not only in bringing in reports of their travels, but also accounts from the fatherland bearing on the latest events.

With the idea of a second and important exodus there are many theorists united, one of whom says: "It is now the generally received opinion that the first inhabitants of America passed over from Asia through these straits. The number of small islands lying between both continents renders this opinion still more probable; and it is yet further confirmed by some remarkable traces of similarity in the physical conformation of the northern natives of both continents. The Esquimaux of North America, the Samoieds of Asia, and the Laplanders of Europe, are supposed to be of the same family; and this supposition is strengthened by the affinity which exists in their languages. The researches of Hum-

boldt have traced the Mexicans to the vicinity of Behring's Straits; whence it is conjectured that they, as well as the Peruvians and other tribes, came originally from Asia, and were the Hiongnuos, who are, in the Chinese annals, said to have emigrated under Puno, and to have been lost in the North of Siberia."

Since this theory is accepted by most antiquaries, there is every reason to believe that from the discovery of what may be called an overland route to what was then considered an eastern extension of that country which is now known as the "Celestial Empire," many caravans of emigrants passed to their new homes in the land of illimitable possibilities until the way became a well-marked trail over which the Asiatic might travel forward, and having once entered the Elysian fields never entertained an idea of returning. Thus from generation to generation the tide of immigration poured in until the slopes of the Pacific and the banks of the great inland rivers became hives of busy industry. Magnificent cities and monuments were raised at the bidding of the tribal leaders and populous settlements centered with happy villages sprung up everywhere in manifestation of the power and wealth and knowledge of the people. The colonizing Caucasian of the historic period walked over this great country on the very ruins of a civilization which a thousand years before eclipsed all that of which he could boast. He walked through the wilderness of the West over buried treasures hidden under the accumulated growth of nature, nor rested until he saw, with great surprise, the remains of ancient pyramids and temples and cities, larger and evidently more beautiful than ancient Egypt could bring forth after its long years of uninterrupted history. The pyramids resemble those of Egypt in exterior form, and in some instances are of larger dimensions. The pyramid of Oholula is square, having each side of its base 1,335 feet in length, and its height about 172 feet. Another pyramid, situated in the north of Vera Cruz, is formed of large blocks of highly-polished porphyry, and bears upon its front hieroglyphic inscriptions and curious sculpture. Each side of its square base is 82 feet in length, and a flight of 57 steps conducts to its summit, which is 65 feet in height. The ruins of Palenque are said to extend 20 miles along the ridge of a mountain, and the remains of an Aztec city, near the banks of the river Gila, are spread over more than a square league. Their literature consisted of hieroglyphics; but their arithmetical knowledge did not extend farther than their calculations by the aid of grains of corn. Yet,

notwithstanding all their varied accomplishments, and they were evidently many, their notions of religious duty led to a most demoniac zeal at once barbarously savage and ferociously cruel. Each visiting, god instead of bringing new life to the people, brought death to thousands; and their grotesque idols, exposed to drown the senses of the beholders in fear, wrought wretchedness rather than spiritual happiness, until, as some learned and humane Montezumian said, the people never approached these idols without fear, and this fear was the great animating principle, the great religious motive power which sustained the terrible religion. Their altars were sprinkled with blood drawn from their own bodies in large quantities, and on them thousands of human victims were sacrificed in honor of the demons whom they worshiped. The head and heart of every captive taken in war were offered up as a bloody sacrifice to the god of battles, while the victorious legions feasted on the remaining portions of the dead bodies. It has been ascertained that during the ceremonies attendant on the consecration of two of their temples, the number of prisoners offered up in sacrifice was 12,210; while their own legions contributed voluntary victims to the terrible belief in large numbers. Nor did this horrible custom cease immediately after 1521, when Cortez entered the imperial city of the Montezumas; for, on being driven from it, all his troops who fell into the hands of the native soldiers were subjected to the most terrible and prolonged suffering that could be experienced in this world, and when about to yield up that spirit which is indestructible, were offered in sacrifice, their hearts and heads consecrated, and the victors allowed to feast on the yet warm flesh.

A reference is made here to the period when the Montezumas ruled over Mexico, simply to gain a better idea of the hideous idolatry which took the place of the old Boodhism of the Mound Builders, and doubtless helped in a great measure to give victory to the new comers, even as the tenets of Mahometanism urged the ignorant followers of the prophet to the conquest of great nations. It was not the faith of the people who built the mounds and the pyramids and the temples, and who, 200 years before the Christian era, built the great wall of jealous China. No: rather was it that terrible faith born of the Tartar victory, which carried the great defenses of China at the point of the javelin and hatchet, who afterward marched to the very walls of Rome, under Alaric, and

spread over the islands of Polynesia to the Pacific slopes of South America.

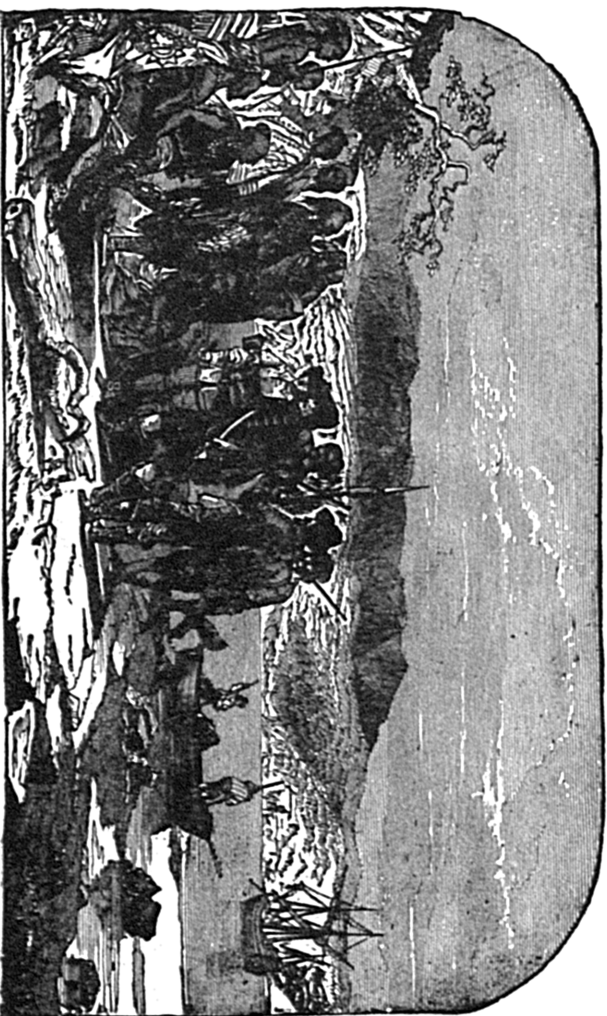
THE TARTARS

came there, and, like the pure Mongols of Mexico and the Mississippi valley, rose to a state of civilization bordering on that attained by them. Here for centuries the sons of the fierce Tartar race continued to dwell in comparative peace until the all-ruling ambition of empire took in the whole country from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and peopled the vast territory watered by the Amazon with a race that was destined to conquer all the peoples of the Orient, and only to fall before the march of the arch-civilizing Caucasian. In course of time those fierce Tartars pushed their settlements northward, and ultimately entered the territories of the Mound Builders, putting to death all who fell within their reach, and causing the survivors of the death-dealing invasion to seek a refuge from the hordes of this semi-barbarous people in the wilds and fastnesses of the North and Northwest. The beautiful country of the Mound Builders was now in the hands of savage invaders, the quiet, industrious people who raised the temples and pyramids were gone; and the wealth of intelligence and industry, accumulating for ages, passed into the possession of a rapacious horde, who could admire it only so far as it offered objects for plunder. Even in this the invaders were satisfied, and then having arrived at the height of their ambition, rested on their swords and entered upon the luxury and ease in the enjoyment of which they were found when the vanguard of European civilization appeared upon the scene. Meantime the southern countries which those adventurers abandoned after having completed their conquests in the North, were soon peopled by hundreds of people, always moving from island to island and ultimately halting amid the ruins of villages deserted by those who, as legends tell, had passed eastward but never returned; and it would scarcely be a matter for surprise if those emigrants were found to be the progenitors of that race found by the Spaniards in 1532, and identical with the Araucanians, Cuenches and Huiliches of to-day.

RELICS OF THE MOUND BUILDERS.

One of the most brilliant and impartial historians of the Republic stated that the valley of the Mississippi contained no monuments. So far as the word is entertained now, he was literally correct, but

in some hasty effort neglected to qualify his sentence by a reference to the numerous relics of antiquity to be found throughout its length and breadth, and so exposed his chapters to criticism. The valley of the Father of Waters, and indeed the country from the trap rocks of the Great Lakes southeast to the Gulf and southwest to Mexico, abound in tell-tale monuments of a race of people much farther advanced in civilization than the Montezumas of the sixteenth century. The remains of walls and fortifications found in Kentucky and Indiana, the earthworks of Vincennes and throughout the valley of the Wabash, the mounds scattered over Alabama, Florida, Georgia and Virginia, and those found in Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, are all evidences of the universality of the Chinese Mongols and of their advance toward a comparative knowledge of man and cosmology. At the mouth of Fourteen-Mile creek, in Clark county, Indiana, there stands one of these old monuments known as the "Stone Fort." It is an unmistakable heirloom of a great and ancient people, and must have formed one of their most important posts. The State Geologist's report, filed among the records of the State and furnished by Prof. Cox, says: "At the mouth of Fourteen-Mile creek, and about three miles from Charleston, the county-seat of Clark county, there is one of the most remarkable stone fortifications which has ever come under my notice. Accompanied by my assistant, Mr. Borden, and a number of citizens of Charleston, I visited the 'Stone Fort' for the purpose of making an examination of it. The locality selected for this fort presents many natural advantages for making it impregnable to the opposing forces of prehistoric times. It occupies the point of an elevated narrow ridge which faces the Ohio river on the east and is bordered by Fourteen-Mile creek on the west side. This creek empties into the Ohio a short distance below the fort. The top of the ridge is pear-shaped, with the part answering to the neck at the north end. This part is not over twenty feet wide, and is protected by precipitous natural walls of stone. It is 280 feet above the level of the Ohio river, and the slope is very gradual to the south. At the upper field it is 240 feet high and one hundred steps wide. At the lower timber it is 120 feet high. The bottom land at the foot of the south end is sixty feet above the river. Along the greater part of the Ohio river front there is an abrupt escarpment rock, entirely too steep to be scaled, and a similar natural barrier exists along a portion of the northwest side of the ridge, facing the creek. This natural wall



EARLY EXPLORERS OF INDIANA TERRITORY.

INDIANA STATE LIBRARY

is joined to the neck of an artificial wall, made by piling up, mason fashion but without mortar, loose stone, which had evidently been pried up from the carboniferous layers of rock. This made wall, at this point, is about 150 feet long. It is built along the slope of the hill and had an elevation of about 75 feet above its base, the upper ten feet being vertical. The inside of the wall is protected by a ditch. The remainder of the hill is protected by an artificial stone wall, built in the same manner, but not more than ten feet high. The elevation of the side wall above the creek bottom is 80 feet. Within the artificial walls is a string of mounds which rise to the height of the wall, and are protected from the washing of the hill-sides by a ditch 20 feet wide and four feet deep. The position of the artificial walls, natural cliffs of bedded stone, as well as that of the ditch and mounds, are well illustrated. The top of the enclosed ridge embraces ten or twelve acres, and there are as many as five mounds that can be recognized on the flat surface, while no doubt many others existed which have been obliterated by time, and though the agency of man in his efforts to cultivate a portion of the ground. A trench was cut into one of these mounds in search of relics. A few fragments of charcoal and decomposed bones, and a large irregular, diamond-shaped boulder, with a small circular indentation near the middle of the upper part, that was worn quite smooth by the use to which it had been put, and the small pieces of fossil coral, comprised all the articles of note which were revealed by the excavation. The earth of which the mound is made resembles that seen on the hillside, and was probably in most part taken from the ditch. The margin next to the ditch was protected by slabs of stone set on edge, and leaning at an angle corresponding to the slope of the mound. This stone shield was two and one-half feet wide and one foot high. At intervals along the great ditch there are channels formed between the mounds that probably served to carry off the surplus water through openings in the outer wall. On the top of the enclosed ridge, and near its narrowest part, there is one mound much larger than any of the others, and so situated as to command an extensive view up and down the Ohio river, as well as affording an unobstructed view east and west. This is designated as 'Look-out Mound.' There is near it a slight break in the cliff of rock, which furnished a narrow passage-way to the Ohio river. Though the locality afforded many natural advantages for a fort or stronghold, one is compelled to admit that much skill was displayed and labor expended in making its defense as perfect as possible at

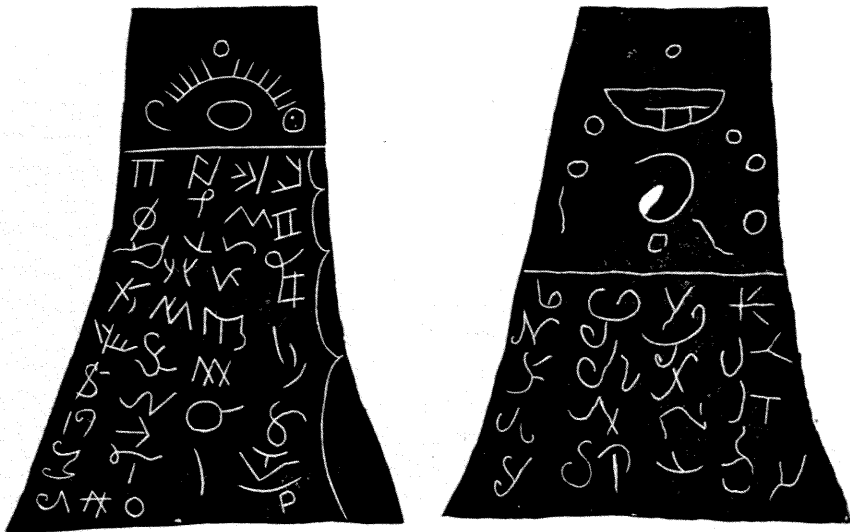
all points. Stone axes, pestles, arrow-heads, spear-points, totums, charms and flint flakes have been found in great abundance in plowing the field at the foot of the old fort."

From the "Stone Fort" the Professor turns his steps to Posey county, at a point on the Wabash, ten miles above the mouth, called "Bone Bank," on account of the number of human bones continually washed out from the river bank. "It is," he states "situated in a bend on the left bank of the river; and the ground is about ten feet above high-water mark, being the only land along this portion of the river that is not submerged in seasons of high water. The bank slopes gradually back from the river to a slough. This slough now seldom contains water, but no doubt at one time it was an arm of the Wabash river, which flowed around the Bone Bank and afforded protection to the island home of the Mound Builders. The Wabash has been changing its bed for many years, leaving a broad extent of newly made land on the right shore, and gradually making inroads on the left shore by cutting away the Bone Bank. The stages of growth of land on the right bank of the river are well defined by the cottonwood trees, which increase in size as you go back from the river. Unless there is a change in the current of the river, all trace of the Bone Bank will be obliterated. Already within the memory of the white inhabitants, the bank has been removed to the width of several hundred yards. As the bank is cut by the current of the river it loses its support, and when the water sinks it tumbles over, carrying with it the bones of the Mound Builders and the cherished articles buried with them. No locality in the country furnishes a greater number and variety of relics than this. It has proved especially rich in pottery of quaint design and skillful workmanship. I have a number of jugs and pots and a cup found at the Bone Bank. This kind of work has been very abundant, and is still found in such quantities that we are led to conclude that its manufacture formed a leading industry of the inhabitants of the Bone Bank. It is not in Europe alone that we find a well-founded claim of high antiquity for the art of making hard and durable stone by a mixture of clay, lime, sand and stone; for I am convinced that this art was possessed by a race of people who inhabited this continent at a period so remote that neither tradition nor history can furnish any account of them. They belonged to the Neolithic, or polished-stone, age. They lived in towns and built mounds for sepulture and worship and protected their homes by surrounding them with walls of earth and

stone. In some of these mounds specimens of various kinds of pottery, in a perfect state of preservation, have from time to time been found, and fragments are so common that every student of archaeology can have a bountiful supply. Some of these fragments indicate vessels of very great size. At the Saline springs of Galatin I picked up fragments that indicated, by their curvature, vessels five to six feet in diameter, and it is probable they are fragments of artificial stone pans used to hold brine that was manufactured into salt by solar evaporation.

"Now, all the pottery belonging to the Mound Builders' age, which I have seen, is composed of alluvial clay and sand, or a mixture of the former with pulverized fresh-water shells. A paste made of such a mixture possesses, in high degree, the properties of hydraulic Puzzuoland and Portland cement, so that vessels formed of it hardened without being burned, as is customary with modern pottery."

The Professor deals very aptly with this industry of the aborigines, and concludes a very able disquisition on the Bone Bank in its relation to the prehistoric builders.



HIEROGLYPHICS OF THE MOUND-BUILDERS.

The great circular redoubt or earth-work found two miles west of the village of New Washington, and the "Stone Fort," on a ridge one mile west of the village of Deputy, offer a subject for the antiquarian as deeply interesting as any of the monuments of a decayed empire so far discovered.

From end to end of Indiana there are to be found many other relics of the obscure past. Some of them have been unearthed and now appear among the collected antiquities at Indianapolis. The highly finished sandstone pipe, the copper ax, stone axes, flint arrow-heads and magnetic plummets found a few years ago beneath the soil of Cut-Off Island near New Harmony, together with the pipes of rare workmanship and undoubted age, unearthed near Covington, all live as it were in testimony of their owner's and maker's excellence, and hold a share in the evidence of the partial annihilation of a race, with the complete disruption of its manners, customs and industries; and it is possible that when numbers of these relics are placed together, a key to the phonetic or rather hieroglyphic system of that remote period might be evolved.

It may be asked what these hieroglyphical characters really are. Well, they are varied in form, so much so that the pipes found in the mounds of Indians, each bearing a distinct representation of some animal, may be taken for one species, used to represent the abstract ideas of the Mound Builders. The second form consists of pure hieroglyphics or phonetic characters, in which the sound is represented instead of the object; and the third, or painted form of the first, conveys to the mind that which is desired to be represented. This form exists among the Cree Indians of the far Northwest, at present. They, when departing from their permanent villages for the distant hunting grounds, paint on the barked trees in the neighborhood the figure of a snake or eagle, or perhaps huskey dog; and this animal is supposed to guard the position until the warrior's return, or welcome any friendly tribes that may arrive there in the interim. In the case of the Mound Builders, it is unlikely that this latter extreme was resorted to, for the simple reason that the relics of their occupation are too high in the ways of art to tolerate such a barbarous science of language; but the sculptured pipes and javelins and spear-heads of the Mound Builders may be taken as a collection of graven images, each conveying a set of ideas easily understood, and perhaps sometimes or more generally used to designate the vocation, name or character of the owner. That the builders possessed an alphabet of a phonetic form, and purely hieroglyphic, can scarcely be questioned; but until one or more of the unearthed tablets, which bore all or even a portion of such characters, are raised from their centuried graves, the mystery which surrounds this people must remain, while we must dwell in a world of mere speculation.

Vigo, Jasper, Sullivan, Switzerland and Ohio counties can boast of a most liberal endowment in this relation; and when in other days the people will direct a minute inquiry, and penetrate to the very heart of the thousand cones which are scattered throughout the land, they may possibly extract the blood in the shape of metallic and porcelain works, with hieroglyphic tablets, while leaving the form of heart and body complete to entertain and delight unborn generations, who in their time will wonder much when they learn that an American people, living toward the close of the 59th century, could possibly indulge in such an anachronism as is implied in the term "New World."

THE INDIANS.

The origin of the Red Men, or American Indians, is a subject which interests as well as instructs. It is a favorite with the ethnologist, even as it is one of deep concern to the ordinary reader. A review of two works lately published on the origin of the Indians treats the matter in a peculiarly reasonable light. It says:

"Recently a German writer has put forward one theory on the subject, and an English writer has put forward another and directly opposite theory. The difference of opinion concerning our aboriginals among authors who have made a profound study of races is at once curious and interesting. Blumenbach treats them in his classifications as a distinct variety of the human family; but, in the threefold division of Dr. Latham, they are ranked among the *Mongolidæ*. Other writers on race regard them as a branch of the great Mongolian family, which at a distant period found its way from Asia to this continent, and remained here for centuries separate from the rest of mankind, passing, meanwhile, through divers phases of barbarism and civilization. Morton, our eminent ethnologist, and his followers, Nott and Gliddon, claim for our native Red Men an origin as distinct as the flora and fauna of this continent. Prichard, whose views are apt to differ from Morton's, finds reason to believe, on comparing the American tribes together, that they must have formed a separate department of nations from the earliest period of the world. The era of their existence as a distinct and insulated people must probably be dated back to the time which separated into nations the inhabitants of the Old World, and gave to each its individuality and primitive language. Dr. Robert Brown, the latest authority, attributes, in his "*Races of Mankind*," an Asiatic origin to our aboriginals. He says that the Western Indians not only personally resemble their nearest neighbors—the Northeastern Asiatics—but they resemble them in language and traditions. The Esquimaux on the American and the Tchukchis on the Asiatic side understand one another perfectly. Modern an-

thropologists, indeed, are disposed to think that Japan, the Kuriles, and neighboring regions, may be regarded as the original home of the greater part of the native American race. It is also admitted by them that between the tribes scattered from the Arctic sea to Cape Horn there is more uniformity of physical features than is seen in any other quarter of the globe. The weight of evidence and authority is altogether in favor of the opinion that our so-called Indians are a branch of the Mongolian family, and all additional researches strengthen the opinion. The tribes of both North and South America are unquestionably homogeneous, and, in all likelihood, had their origin in Asia, though they have been altered and modified by thousands of years of total separation from the parent stock."

The conclusions arrived at by the reviewer at that time, though safe, are too general to lead the reader to form any definite idea on the subject. No doubt whatever can exist, when the American Indian is regarded as of an Asiatic origin; but there is nothing in the works or even in the review, to which these works were subjected, which might account for the vast difference in manner and form between the Red Man, as he is now known, or even as he appeared to Columbus and his successors in the field of discovery, and the comparatively civilized inhabitants of Mexico, as seen in 1521 by Cortez, and of Peru, as witnessed by Pizarro in 1532. The fact is that the pure bred Indian of the present is descended directly from the earliest inhabitants, or in other words from the survivors of that people who, on being driven from their fair possessions, retired to the wilderness in sorrow and reared up their children under the saddening influences of their unquenchable griefs, bequeathing them only the habits of the wild, cloud-roofed home of their declining years, a sullen silence, and a rude moral code. In after years these wild sons of the forest and prairie grew in numbers and in strength. Some legend told them of their present sufferings, of the station which their fathers once had known, and of the riotous race which now reveled in wealth which should be theirs. The fierce passions of the savage were aroused, and uniting their scattered bands marched in silence upon the villages of the Tartars, driving them onward to the capital of their Incas, and consigning their homes to the flames. Once in view of the great city, the hurrying bands halted in surprise; but Tartar cunning took in the situation and offered pledges of amity, which were sacredly observed. Henceforth Mexico was open to the Indians, bearing precisely the same relation to them that the Hudson's Bay Company's

villages do to the Northwestern Indians of the present; obtaining all, and bestowing very little. The subjection of the Mongolian race represented in North America by that branch of it to which the Tartars belonged, represented in the Southern portion of the continent, seems to have taken place some five centuries before the advent of the European, while it may be concluded that the war of the races which resulted in reducing the villages erected by the Tartar hordes to ruin took place between one and two hundred years later. These statements, though actually referring to events which in point of time are comparatively modern, can only be substantiated by the facts that, about the periods mentioned the dead bodies of an unknown race of men were washed ashore on the European coasts, while previous to that time there is no account whatever in European annals of even a vestige of trans-Atlantic humanity being transferred by ocean currents to the gaze of a wondering people. Towards the latter half of the 15th century two dead bodies entirely free from decomposition, and corresponding with the Red Men as they afterward appeared to Columbus, were cast on the shores of the Azores, and confirmed Columbus in his belief in the existence of a western world and western people.

Storm and flood and disease have created sad havoc in the ranks of the Indian since the occupation of the country by the white man. These natural causes have conspired to decimate the race even more than the advance of civilization, which seems not to affect it to any material extent. In its maintenance of the same number of representatives during three centuries, and its existence in the very face of a most unceremonious, and, whenever necessary, cruel conquest, the grand dispensations of the unseen Ruler of the universe is demonstrated; for, without the aborigines, savage and treacherous as they were, it is possible that the explorers of former times would have so many natural difficulties to contend with, that their work would be surrendered in despair, and the most fertile regions of the continent saved for the plowshares of generations yet unborn. It is questionable whether we owe the discovery of this continent to the unaided scientific knowledge of Columbus, or to the dead bodies of the two Indians referred to above; nor can their services to the explorers of ancient and modern times be over-estimated. Their existence is embraced in the plan of the Divinity for the government of the world, and it will not form subject for surprise to learn that the same intelligence which sent a thrill of liberty into every corner of the republic, will, in the near future,

devise some method under which the remnant of a great and ancient race may taste the sweets of public kindness, and feel that, after centuries of turmoil and tyranny, they have at last found a shelter amid a sympathizing people. Many have looked at the Indian as the pessimist does at all things; they say that he was never formidable until the white man supplied him with the weapons of modern warfare; but there is no mention made of his eviction from his retired home, and the little plot of cultivated garden which formed the nucleus of a village that, if fostered instead of being destroyed, might possibly hold an Indian population of some importance in the economy of the nation. There is no intention whatever to maintain that the occupation of this country by the favored races is wrong even in principle; for where any obstacle to advancing civilization exists, it has to fall to the ground; but it may be said, with some truth, that the white man, instead of a policy of conciliation formed upon the power of kindness, indulged in belligerency as impolitic as it was unjust. A modern writer says, when speaking of the Indian's character: "He did not exhibit that steady valor and efficient discipline of the American soldier; and to-day on the plains Sheridan's troopers would not hesitate to attack the bravest band, though outnumbered three to one." This piece of information applies to the European and African, as well as to the Indian. The American soldier, and particularly the troopers referred to, would not fear or shrink from a very legion of demons, even with odds against them. This mode of warfare seems strangely peculiar when compared with the military systems of civilized countries; yet, since the main object of armed men is to defend a country or a principle, and to destroy anything which may oppose itself to them, the mode of warfare pursued by the savage will be found admirably adapted to their requirements in this connection, and will doubtless compare favorably with the systems of the Afghans and Persians of the present, and the Caucasian people of the first historic period.

MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

The art of hunting not only supplied the Indian with food, but, like that of war, was a means of gratifying his love of distinction. The male children, as soon as they acquired sufficient age and strength, were furnished with a bow and arrow and taught to shoot birds and other small game. Success in killing a large quadruped required years of careful study and practice, and the art was as

sedulously inculcated in the minds of the rising generation as are the elements of reading, writing and arithmetic in the common schools of civilized communities. The mazes of the forest and the dense, tall grass of the prairies were the best fields for the exercise of the hunter's skill. No feet could be impressed in the yielding soil but that the tracks were the objects of the most searching scrutiny, and revealed at a glance the animal that made them, the direction it was pursuing, and the time that had elapsed since it had passed. In a forest country he selected the valleys, because they were most frequently the resort of game. The most easily taken, perhaps, of all the animals of the chase was the deer. It is endowed with a curiosity which prompts it to stop in its flight and look back at the approaching hunter, who always avails himself of this opportunity to let fly the fatal arrow.

Their general councils were composed of the chiefs and old men. When in council, they usually sat in concentric circles around the speaker, and each individual, notwithstanding the fiery passions that rankled within, preserved an exterior as immovable as if cast in bronze. Before commencing business a person appeared with the sacred pipe, and another with fire to kindle it. After being lighted it was first presented to heaven, secondly to the earth, thirdly to the presiding spirit, and lastly the several councilors, each of whom took a whiff. These formalities were observed with as close exactness as state etiquette in civilized courts.

The dwellings of the Indians were of the simplest and rudest character. On some pleasant spot by the bank of a river, or near an ever-running spring, they raised their groups of wigwams, constructed of the bark of trees, and easily taken down and removed to another spot. The dwelling-places of the chiefs were sometimes more spacious, and constructed with greater care, but of the same materials. Skins taken in the chase served them for repose. Though principally dependent upon hunting and fishing, the uncertain supply from those sources led them to cultivate small patches of corn. Every family did everything necessary within itself, commerce, or an interchange of articles, being almost unknown to them. In cases of dispute and dissension, each Indian relied upon himself for retaliation. Blood for blood was the rule, and the relatives of the slain man were bound to obtain bloody revenge for his death. This principle gave rise, as a matter of course, to innumerable and bitter feuds, and wars of extermination where such were possible. War, indeed, rather than peace, was the Indian's

glory and delight,—war, not conducted as civilization, but war where individual skill, endurance, gallantry and cruelty were prime requisites. For such a purpose as revenge the Indian would make great sacrifices, and display a patience and perseverance truly heroic; but when the excitement was over, he sank back into a listless, unoccupied, well-nigh useless savage. During the intervals of his more exciting pursuits, the Indian employed his time in decorating his person with all the refinement of paint and feathers, and in the manufacture of his arms and of canoes. These were constructed of bark, and so light that they could easily be carried on the shoulder from stream to stream. His amusements were the war-dance, athletic games, the narration of his exploits, and listening to the oratory of the chiefs; but during long periods of such existence he remained in a state of torpor, gazing listlessly upon the trees of the forests and the clouds that sailed above them; and this vacancy imprinted an habitual gravity, and even melancholy, upon his general deportment.

The main labor and drudgery of Indian communities fell upon the women. The planting, tending and gathering of the crops, making mats and baskets, carrying burdens,—in fact, all things of the kind were performed by them, thus making their condition but little better than that of slaves. Marriage was merely a matter of bargain and sale, the husband giving presents to the father of the bride. In general they had but few children. They were subjected to many and severe attacks of sickness, and at times famine and pestilence swept away whole tribes.

EXPLORATIONS BY THE WHITES.

EARLIEST EXPLORERS.

The State of Indiana is bounded on the east by the meridian line which forms also the western boundary of Ohio, extending due north from the mouth of the Great Miami river: on the south by the Ohio river from the mouth of the Great Miami to the mouth of the Wabash; on the west by a line drawn along the middle of the Wabash river from its mouth to a point where a due north line from the town of Vincennes would last touch the shore of said river, and thence directly north to Lake Michigan; and on the north by said lake and an east and west line ten miles north of the extreme south end of the lake, and extending to its intersection with the aforesaid meridian, the west boundary of Ohio. These boundaries include an area of 33,809 square miles, lying between 37° 47' and 41° 50' north latitude, and between 7° 45' and 11° 1' west longitude from Washington.

After the discovery of America by Columbus in 1492, more than 150 years passed away before any portion of the territory now comprised within the above limits was explored by Europeans. Colonies were established in Florida, Virginia and Nova Scotia by the principal rival governments of Europe, but not until about 1670-'2 did the first white travelers venture as far into the Northwest as Indiana or Lake Michigan. These explorers were Frenchmen by the names of Claude Allouez and Claude Dablon, who then visited what is now the eastern part of Wisconsin, the northeastern portion of Illinois and probably that portion of this State north of the Kankakee river. In the following year M. Joliet, an agent of the French Colonial government, and James Marquette, a good and simple-hearted missionary who had his station at Mackinaw, explored the country about Green Bay, and along Fox and Wisconsin rivers as far westward as the Mississippi, the banks of which they reached June 17, 1673. They descended this river to about 33° 40', but returned by way of the Illinois river and the route they came in the Lake Region. At a village among the Illinois Indians, Marquette and his small band of adventurers were received

in a friendly manner and treated hospitably. They were made the honored guests at a great feast, where hominy, fish, dog meat and roast buffalo meat were spread before them in great abundance. In 1682 LaSalle explored the West, but it is not known that he entered the region now embraced within the State of Indiana. He took formal possession, however, of all the Mississippi region in the name of the King of France, in whose honor he gave all this Mississippi region, including what is now Indiana, the name "Louisiana." Spain at the same time laid claim to all the region about the Gulf of Mexico, and thus these two great nations were brought into collision. But the country was actually held and occupied by the great Miami confederacy of Indians, the Miamis proper (anciently the Twightwees) being the eastern and most powerful tribe. Their territory extended strictly from the Scioto river west to the Illinois river. Their villages were few and scattering, and their occupation was scarcely dense enough to maintain itself against invasion. Their settlements were occasionally visited by Christian missionaries, fur traders and adventurers, but no body of white men made any settlement sufficiently permanent for a title to national possession. Christian zeal animated France and England in missionary enterprise, the former in the interests of Catholicism and the latter in the interests of Protestantism. Hence their haste to preoccupy the land and proselyte the aborigines. No doubt this ugly rivalry was often seen by Indians, and they refused to be proselyted to either branch of Christianity.

The "Five Nations," farther east, comprised the Mohawks, Oneidas, Cayugas, Onondaguas and Senecas. In 1677 the number of warriors in this confederacy was 2,150. About 1711 the Tuscaroras retired from Carolina and joined the Iroquois, or Five Nations, which, after that event, became known as the "Six Nations." In 1689 hostilities broke out between the Five Nations and the colonists of Canada, and the almost constant wars in which France was engaged until the treaty of Ryswick in 1697 combined to check the grasping policy of Louis XIV., and to retard the planting of French colonies in the Mississippi valley. Missionary efforts, however, continued with more failure than success, the Jesuits allying themselves with the Indians in habits and customs, even encouraging inter-marriage between them and their white followers.

OUABACHE.

The Wabash was first named by the French, and spelled by them Ouabache. This river was known even before the Ohio, and was navigated as the Ouabache all the way to the Mississippi a long time before it was discovered that it was a tributary of the Ohio (Belle Riviere). In navigating the Mississippi they thought they passed the mouth of the Ouabache instead of the Ohio. In traveling from the Great Lakes to the south, the French always went by the way of the Ouabache or Illinois.

VINCENNES.

Francois Morgan de Vinsenne served in Canada as early as 1720 in the regiment of "De Carrignan" of the French service, and again on the lakes in the vicinity of Sault Ste. Marie in the same service under M. de Vaudriel, in 1725. It is possible that his advent to Vincennes may have taken place in 1732; and in proof of this the only record is an act of sale under the joint names of himself and Madame Vinsenne, the daughter of M. Philip Longprie, and dated Jan. 5, 1735. This document gives his military position as commandant of the post of Ouabache in the service of the French King. The will of Longprie, dated March 10, same year, bequeaths him, among other things, 408 pounds of pork, which he ordered to be kept safe until Vinsenne, who was then at Ouabache, returned to Kaskaskia.

There are many other documents connected with its early settlement by Vinsenne, among which is a receipt for the 100 pistoles granted him as his wife's marriage dowry. In 1736 this officer was ordered to Charlevoix by D'Artagette, viceroy of the King at New Orleans, and commandant of Illinois. Here M. St. Vinsenne received his mortal wounds. The event is chronicled as follows, in the words of D'Artagette: "We have just received very bad news from Louisiana, and our war with the Chickasaws. The French have been defeated. Among the slain is M. de Vinsenne, who ceased not until his last breath to exhort his men to behave worthy of their faith and fatherland."

Thus closed the career of this gallant officer, leaving a name which holds as a remembrancer the present beautiful town of Vincennes, changed from Vinsenne to its present orthography in 1749.

Post Vincennes was settled as early as 1710 or 1711. In a letter from Father Marest to Father Germon, dated at Kaskaskia, Nov. 9, 1712, occurs this passage: "*Les Francois itoient itabli un fort sur*

le fleuve Ouabache ; ils demanderent un missionnaire ; et le Pere Mermet leur fut envoye. Ce Pere crut devoir travailler a la conversion des Mascoutens qui avoient fait un village sur les bords dumeme fleuve. C'est une nation Indians qui entend la langue Illinoise." Translated: "The French have established a fort upon the river Wabash, and want a missionary; and Father Mermet has been sent to them. That Father believes he should labor for the conversion of the Mascoutens, who have built a village on the banks of the same river. They are a nation of Indians who understand the language of the Illinois."

Mermet was therefore the first preacher of Christianity in this part of the world, and his mission was to convert the Mascoutens, a branch of the Miamis. "The way I took," says he, "was to confound, in the presence of the whole tribe, one of these charlatans [medicine men], whose Manitou, or great spirit which he worshiped, was the buffalo. After leading him on insensibly to the avowal that it was not the buffalo that he worshiped, but the Manitou, or spirit, of the buffalo, which was under the earth and animated all buffaloes, which heals the sick and has all power, I asked him whether other beasts, the bear for instance, and which one of his nation worshiped, was not equally inhabited by a Manitou, which was under the earth. 'Without doubt,' said the grand medicine man. 'If this is so,' said I, 'men ought to have a Manitou who inhabits them.' 'Nothing more certain,' said he. 'Ought not that to convince you,' continued I, 'that you are not very reasonable? For if man upon the earth is the master of all animals, if he kills them, if he eats them, does it not follow that the Manitou which inhabits him must have a mastery over all other Manitous? Why then do you not invoke him instead of the Manitou of the bear and the buffalo, when you are sick?' This reasoning disconcerted the charlatan. But this was all the effect it produced."

The result of convincing these heathen by logic, as is generally the case the world over, was only a temporary logical victory, and no change whatever was produced in the professions and practices of the Indians.

But the first Christian (Catholic) missionary at this place whose name we find recorded in the Church annals, was Meurin, in 1849.

The church building used by these early missionaries at Vincennes is thus described by the "oldest inhabitants:" Fronting on Water street and running back on Church street, it was a plain

building with a rough exterior, of upright posts, chinked and daubed, with a rough coat of cement on the outside; about 20 feet wide and 60 long; one story high, with a small belfry and an equally small bell. It was dedicated to St. Francis Xavier. This spot is now occupied by a splendid cathedral.

Vincennes has ever been a stronghold of Catholicism. The Church there has educated and sent out many clergymen of her faith, some of whom have become bishops, or attained other high positions in ecclesiastical authority.

Almost contemporaneous with the progress of the Church at Vincennes was a missionary work near the mouth of the Wea river, among the Ouiatenons, but the settlement there was broken up in early day.

NATIONAL POLICIES.

THE GREAT FRENCH SCHEME.

Soon after the discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi by LaSalle in 1682, the government of France began to encourage the policy of establishing a line of trading posts and missionary stations extending through the West from Canada to Louisiana, and this policy was maintained, with partial success, for about 75 years. The traders persisted in importing whisky, which cancelled nearly every civilizing influence that could be brought to bear upon the Indian, and the vast distances between posts prevented that strength which can be enjoyed only by close and convenient intercommunication. Another characteristic of Indian nature was to listen attentively to all the missionary said, pretending to believe all he preached, and then offer in turn his theory of the world, of religion, etc., and because he was not listened to with the same degree of attention and pretense of belief, would go off disgusted. This was his idea of the golden rule.

The river St. Joseph of Lake Michigan was called "the river Miamis" in 1679, in which year LaSalle built a small fort on its bank, near the lake shore. The principal station of the mission for the instruction of the Miamis was established on the borders of this river. The first French post within the territory of the Miamis was at the mouth of the river Miamis, on an eminence naturally fortified on two sides by the river, and on one side by a

deep ditch made by a fall of water. It was of triangular form. The missionary Hennepin gives a good description of it, as he was one of the company who built it, in 1679. Says he: "We fell the trees that were on the top of the hill; and having cleared the same from bushes for about two musket shot, we began to build a redoubt of 80 feet long and 40 feet broad, with great square pieces of timber laid one upon another, and prepared a great number of stakes of about 25 feet long to drive into the ground, to make our fort more inaccessible on the riverside. We employed the whole month of November about that work, which was very hard, though we had no other food but the bear's flesh our savage killed. These beasts are very common in that place because of the great quantity of grapes they find there; but their flesh being too fat and luscious, our men began to be weary of it and desired leave to go a hunting to kill some wild goats. M. LaSalle denied them that liberty, which caused some murmurs among them; and it was but unwillingly that they continued their work. This, together with the approach of winter and the apprehension that M. LaSalle had that his vessel (the Griffin) was lost, made him very melancholy, though he concealed it as much as he could. We made a cabin wherein we performed divine service every Sunday, and Father Gabriel and I, who preached alternately, took care to take such texts as were suitable to our present circumstances and fit to inspire us with courage, concord and brotherly love. * * * The fort was at last perfected, and called Fort Miamis."

In the year 1711 the missionary Chardon, who was said to be very zealous and apt in the acquisition of languages, had a station on the St. Joseph about 60 miles above the mouth. Charlevoix, another distinguished missionary from France, visited a post on this river in 1721. In a letter dated at the place, Aug. 16, he says: "There is a commandant here, with a small garrison. His house, which is but a very sorry one, is called the fort, from its being surrounded with an indifferent palisado, which is pretty near the case in all the rest. We have here two villages of Indians, one of the Miamis and the other of the Pottawatomies, both of them mostly Christians; but as they have been for a long time without any pastors, the missionary who has been lately sent to them will have no small difficulty in bringing them back to the exercise of their religion." He speaks also of the main commodity for which the Indians would part with their goods, namely, spirituous liquors, which they drink and keep drunk upon as long as a supply lasted.



INDIANS ATTACKING FRONTIERSMEN.

More than a century and a half has now passed since Charlevoix penned the above, without any change whatever in this trait of Indian character.

In 1765 the Miami nation, or confederacy, was composed of four tribes, whose total number of warriors was estimated at only 1,050 men. Of these about 250 were Twightwees, or Miamis proper, 300 Weas, or Ouiatenons, 300 Piankeshaws and 200 Shockeys; and at this time the principal villages of the Twightwees were situated about the head of the Maumee river at and near the place where Fort Wayne now is. The larger Wea villages were near the banks of the Wabash river, in the vicinity of the Post Ouiatenon; and the Shockeys and Piankeshaws dwelt on the banks of the Vermillion and on the borders of the Wabash between Vincennes and Ouiatenon. Branches of the Pottawatomie, Shawnee, Delaware and Kickapoo tribes were permitted at different times to enter within the boundaries of the Miamis and reside for a while.

The wars in which France and England were engaged, from 1688 to 1697, retarded the growth of the colonies of those nations in North America, and the efforts made by France to connect Canada and the Gulf of Mexico by a chain of trading posts and colonies naturally excited the jealousy of England and gradually laid the foundation for a struggle at arms. After several stations were established elsewhere in the West, trading posts were started at the Miami villages, which stood at the head of the Maumee, at the Wea villages about Ouiatenon on the Wabash, and at the Piankeshaw villages about the present site of Vincennes. It is probable that before the close of the year 1719, temporary trading posts were erected at the sites of Fort Wayne, Ouiatenon and Vincennes. These points were probably often visited by French fur traders prior to 1700. In the meanwhile the English people in this country commenced also to establish military posts west of the Alleghanies, and thus matters went on until they naturally culminated in a general war, which, being waged by the French and Indians combined on one side, was called "the French and Indian war." This war was terminated in 1763 by a treaty at Paris, by which France ceded to Great Britain all of North America east of the Mississippi except New Orleans and the island on which it is situated; and indeed, France had the preceding autumn, by a secret convention, ceded to Spain all the country west of that river.

PONTIAC'S WAR.

In 1762, after Canada and its dependencies had been surrendered to the English, Pontiac and his partisans secretly organized a powerful confederacy in order to crush at one blow all English power in the West. This great scheme was skillfully projected and cautiously matured.

The principal act in the programme was to gain admittance into the fort at Detroit, on pretense of a friendly visit, with shortened muskets concealed under their blankets, and on a given signal suddenly break forth upon the garrison; but an inadvertent remark of an Indian woman led to a discovery of the plot, which was consequently averted. Pontiac and his warriors afterward made many attacks upon the English, some of which were successful, but the Indians were finally defeated in the general war.

BRITISH POLICY.

In 1765 the total number of French families within the limits of the Northwestern Territory did not probably exceed 600. These were in settlements about Detroit, along the river Wabash and the neighborhood of Fort Chartres on the Mississippi. Of these families, about 80 or 90 resided at Post Vincennes, 14 at Fort Ouiatenon, on the Wabash, and nine or ten at the confluence of the St. Mary and St. Joseph rivers.

The colonial policy of the British government opposed any measures which might strengthen settlements in the interior of this country, lest they become self-supporting and independent of the mother country; hence the early and rapid settlement of the Northwestern territory was still further retarded by the short-sighted selfishness of England. That fatal policy consisted mainly in holding the land in the hands of the government and not allowing it to be subdivided and sold to settlers. But in spite of all her efforts in this direction, she constantly made just such efforts as provoked the American people to rebel, and to rebel successfully, which was within 15 years after the perfect close of the French and Indian war.

AMERICAN POLICY.

Thomas Jefferson, the shrewd statesman and wise Governor of Virginia, saw from the first that actual occupation of Western lands was the only way to keep them out of the hands of foreigners and

Indians. Therefore, directly after the conquest of Vincennes by Clark, he engaged a scientific corps to proceed under an escort to the Mississippi, and ascertain by celestial observations the point on that river intersected by latitude $36^{\circ} 30'$, the southern limit of the State, and to measure its distance to the Ohio. To Gen. Clark was entrusted the conduct of the military operations in that quarter. He was instructed to select a strong position near that point and establish there a fort and garrison; thence to extend his conquests northward to the lakes, erecting forts at different points, which might serve as monuments of actual possession, besides affording protection to that portion of the country. Fort "Jefferson" was erected and garrisoned on the Mississippi a few miles above the southern limit.

The result of these operations was the addition, to the chartered limits of Virginia, of that immense region known as the "North-western Territory." The simple fact that such and such forts were established by the Americans in this vast region convinced the British Commissioners that we had entitled ourselves to the land. But where are those "monuments" of our power now?

INDIAN SAVAGERY.

As a striking example of the inhuman treatment which the early Indians were capable of giving white people, we quote the following blood-curdling story from Mr. Cox' "Recollections of the Wabash Valley":

On the 11th of February, 1781, a wagoner named Irvin Hinton was sent from the block-house at Louisville, Ky., to Harrodsburg for a load of provisions for the fort. Two young men, Richard Rue and George Holman, aged respectively 19 and 16 years, were sent as guards to protect the wagon from the depredations of any hostile Indians who might be lurking in the cane-brakes or ravines through which they must pass. Soon after their start a severe snow-storm set in which lasted until afternoon. Lest the melting snow might dampen the powder in their rifles, the guards fired them off, intending to reload them as soon as the storm ceased. Hinton drove the horses while Rue walked a few rods ahead and Holman about the same distance behind. As they ascended a hill about eight miles from Louisville Hinton heard some one say Whoa to the horses. Supposing that something was wrong about the wagon, he stopped and asked Holman why he had called him to halt. Holman said that he had not spoken; Rue also denied it,

but said that he had heard the voice distinctly. At this time a voice cried out, "I will solve the mystery for you; it was Simon Girty that cried Whoa, and he meant what he said,"—at the same time emerging from a sink-hole a few rods from the roadside, followed by 13 Indians, who immediately surrounded the three Kentuckians and demanded them to surrender or die instantly. The little party, making a virtue of necessity, surrendered to this renegade white man and his Indian allies.

Being so near two forts, Girty made all possible speed in making fast his prisoners, selecting the lines and other parts of the harness, he prepared for an immediate flight across the Ohio. The pantaloons of the prisoners were cut off about four inches above the knees, and thus they started through the deep snow as fast as the horses could trot, leaving the wagon, containing a few empty barrels, standing in the road. They continued their march for several cold days, without fire at night, until they reached Wa-puc-canat-ta, where they compelled their prisoners to run the gauntlet as they entered the village. Hinton first ran the gauntlet and reached the council-house after receiving several severe blows upon the head and shoulders. Rue next ran between the lines, pursued by an Indian with an uplifted tomahawk. He far outstripped his pursuer and dodged most of the blows aimed at him. Holman complaining that it was too severe a test for a worn-out stripling like himself, was allowed to run between two lines of squaws and boys, and was followed by an Indian with a long switch.

The first council of the Indians did not dispose of these young men; they were waiting for the presence of other chiefs and warriors. Hinton escaped, but on the afternoon of the second day he was re-captured. Now the Indians were glad that they had an occasion to indulge in the infernal joy of burning him at once. Soon after their supper, which they shared with their victim, they drove the stake into the ground, piled up the fagots in a circle around it, stripped and blackened the prisoner, tied him to the stake, and applied the torch. It was a slow fire. The war-whoop then thrilled through the dark surrounding forest like the chorus of a band of infernal spirits escaped from pandemonium, and the scalp dance was struck up by those demons in human shape, who for hours encircled their victim, brandishing their tomahawks and war clubs, and venting their execrations upon the helpless sufferer, who died about midnight from the effects of the slow heat. As soon as he fell upon the ground, the Indian who first discovered

him in the woods that evening sprang in, sunk his tomahawk into his skull above the ear, and with his knife stripped off the scalp, which he bore back with him to the town as a trophy, and which was tauntingly thrust into the faces of Rue and Holman, with the question, "Can you smell the fire on the scalp of your red-headed friend? We cooked him and left him for the wolves to make a breakfast upon; that is the way we serve runaway prisoners."

After a march of three days more, the prisoners, Rue and Holman, had to run the gauntlets again, and barely got through with their lives. It was decided that they should both be burned at the stake that night, though this decision was far from being unanimous. The necessary preparations were made, dry sticks and brush were gathered and piled around two stakes, the faces and hands of the doomed men were blackened in the customary manner, and as the evening approached the poor wretches sat looking upon the setting sun for the last time. An unusual excitement was manifest in a number of chiefs who still lingered about the council-house. At a pause in the contention, a noble-looking Indian approached the prisoners, and after speaking a few words to the guards, took Holman by the hand, lifted him to his feet, cut the cords that bound him to his fellow prisoners, removed the black from his face and hands, put his hand kindly upon his head and said: "I adopt you as my son, to fill the place of the one I have lately buried; you are now a kinsman of Logan, the white man's friend, as he has been called, but who has lately proven himself to be a terrible avenger of the wrongs inflicted upon him by the bloody Cresap and his men." With evident reluctance, Girty interpreted this to Holman, who was thus unexpectedly freed.

But the preparations for the burning of Rue went on. Holman and Rue embraced each other most affectionately, with a sorrow too deep for description. Rue was then tied to one of the stakes; but the general contention among the Indians had not ceased. Just as the lighted fagots were about to be applied to the dry brush piled around the devoted youth, a tall, active young Shawnee, a son of the victim's captor, sprang into the ring, and cutting the cords which bound him to the stake, led him out amidst the deafening plaudits of a part of the crowd and the execrations of the rest. Regardless of threats, he caused water to be brought and the black to be washed from the face and hands of the prisoner, whose clothes were then returned to him, when the young brave said: "I take this young man to be my brother, in the place of one I lately lost;

I loved that brother well; I will love this one, too; my old mother will be glad when I tell her that I have brought her a son, in place of the dear departed one. We want no more victims. The burning of Red-head [Hinton] ought to satisfy us. These innocent young men do not merit such cruel fate; I would rather die myself than see this adopted brother burned at the stake."

A loud shout of approbation showed that the young Shawnee had triumphed, though dissension was manifest among the various tribes afterward. Some of them abandoned their trip to Detroit, others returned to Wa-puc-ca-nat-ta, a few turned toward the Mississinewa and the Wabash towns, while a portion continued to Detroit. Holman was taken back to Wa-puc-ca-nat-ta, where he remained most of the time of his captivity. Rue was taken first to the Mississinewa, then to the Wabash towns. Two years of his eventful captivity were spent in the region of the Wabash and Illinois rivers, but the last few months at Detroit; was in captivity altogether about three years and a half.

Rue effected his escape in the following manner: During one of the drunken revels of the Indians near Detroit one of them lost a purse of \$90; various tribes were suspected of feloniously keeping the treasure, and much ugly speculation was indulged in as to who was the thief. At length a prophet of a tribe that was not suspected was called to divine the mystery. He spread sand over a green deer-skin, watched it awhile and performed various manipulations, and professed to see that the money had been stolen and carried away by a tribe entirely different from any that had been suspicioned; but he was shrewd enough not to announce who the thief was or the tribe he belonged to, lest a war might arise. His decision quieted the belligerent uprisings threatened by the excited Indians.

Rue and two other prisoners saw this display of the prophet's skill and concluded to interrogate him soon concerning their families at home. The opportunity occurred in a few days, and the Indian seer actually astonished Rue with the accuracy with which he described his family, and added, "You all intend to make your escape, and you will effect it soon. You will meet with many trials and hardships in passing over so wild a district of country, inhabited by so many hostile nations of Indians. You will almost starve to death; but about the time you have given up all hope of finding game to sustain you in your famished condition, succor will come when you least expect it. The first game you will succeed in taking

will be a male of some kind; after that you will have plenty of game and return home in safety.'"

The prophet kept this matter a secret for the prisoners, and the latter in a few days set off upon their terrible journey, and had just such experience as the Indian prophet had foretold; they arrived home with their lives, but were pretty well worn out with the exposures and privations of a three weeks' journey.

On the return of Holman's party of Indians to Wa-puc-ca-nat-ta, much dissatisfaction existed in regard to the manner of his release from the sentence of condemnation pronounced against him by the council. Many were in favor of recalling the council and trying him again, and this was finally agreed to. The young man was again put upon trial for his life, with a strong probability of his being condemned to the stake. Both parties worked hard for victory in the final vote, which eventually proved to give a majority of one for the prisoner's acquittal.

While with the Indians, Holman saw them burn at the stake a Kentuckian named Richard Hogeland, who had been taken prisoner at the defeat of Col. Crawford. They commenced burning him at nine o'clock at night, and continued roasting him until ten o'clock the next day, before he expired. During his excruciating tortures he begged for some of them to end his life and sufferings with a gun or tomahawk. Finally his cruel tormentors promised they would, and cut several deep gashes in his flesh with their tomahawks, and shoveled up hot ashes and embers and threw them into the gaping wounds. When he was dead they stripped off his scalp, cut him to pieces and burnt him to ashes, which they scattered through the town to expel the evil spirits from it.

After a captivity of about three years and a half, Holman saw an opportunity of going on a mission for the destitute Indians, namely, of going to Harrodsburg, Ky., where he had a rich uncle, from whom they could get what supplies they wanted. They let him go with a guard, but on arriving at Louisville, where Gen. Clark was in command, he was ransomed, and he reached home only three days after the arrival of Rue. Both these men lived to a good old age, terminating their lives at their home about two miles south of Richmond, Ind.

EXPEDITIONS OF COL. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.

In the summer of 1778, Col. George Rogers Clark, a native of Albemarle county, Va., led a memorable expedition against the ancient French settlements about Kaskaskia and Post Vincennes. With respect to the magnitude of its design, the valor and perseverance with which it was carried on, and the memorable results which were produced by it, this expedition stands without a parallel in the early annals of the valley of the Mississippi. That portion of the West called Kentucky was occupied by Henderson & Co., who pretended to own the land and who held it at a high price. Col. Clark wished to test the validity of their claim and adjust the government of the country so as to encourage immigration. He accordingly called a meeting of the citizens at Harrodstown, to assemble June 6, 1776, and consider the claims of the company and consult with reference to the interest of the country. He did not at first publish the exact aim of this movement, lest parties would be formed in advance and block the enterprise; also, if the object of the meeting were not announced beforehand, the curiosity of the people to know what was to be proposed would bring out a much greater attendance.

The meeting was held on the day appointed, and delegates were elected to treat with the government of Virginia, to see whether it would be best to become a county in that State and be protected by it, etc. Various delays on account of the remoteness of the white settlers from the older communities of Virginia and the hostility of Indians in every direction, prevented a consummation of this object until some time in 1778. The government of Virginia was friendly to Clark's enterprise to a certain extent, but claimed that they had not authority to do much more than to lend a little assistance for which payment should be made at some future time, as it was not certain whether Kentucky would become a part of Virginia or not. Gov. Henry and a few gentlemen were individually so hearty in favor of Clark's benevolent undertaking that they assisted him all they could. Accordingly Mr. Clark organized his expedition, keeping every particular secret lest powerful parties would form in the West against him. He took in stores at Pitts-



GEN. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK

burg and Wheeling, proceeded down the Ohio to the "Falls," where he took possession of an island of about seven acres, and divided it among a small number of families, for whose protection he constructed some light fortifications. At this time Post Vincennes comprised about 400 militia, and it was a daring undertaking for Col. Clark, with his small force, to go up against it and Kaskaskia, as he had planned. Indeed, some of his men, on hearing of his plan, deserted him. He conducted himself so as to gain the sympathy of the French, and through them also that of the Indians to some extent, as both these people were very bitter against the British, who had possession of the Lake Region.

From the nature of the situation Clark concluded it was best to take Kaskaskia first. The fact that the people regarded him as a savage rebel, he regarded as really a good thing in his favor; for after the first victory he would show them so much unexpected lenity that they would rally to his standard. In this policy he was indeed successful. He arrested a few men and put them in irons. The priest of the village, accompanied by five or six aged citizens, waited on Clark and said that the inhabitants expected to be separated, perhaps never to meet again, and they begged to be permitted to assemble in their church to take leave of each other. Clark mildly replied that he had nothing against their religion, that they might continue to assemble in their church, but not venture out of town, etc. Thus, by what has since been termed the "Rarey" method of taming horses, Clark showed them he had power over them but designed them no harm, and they readily took the oath of allegiance to Virginia.

After Clark's arrival at Kaskaskia it was difficult to induce the French settlers to accept the "Continental paper" introduced by him and his troops. Nor until Col. Vigo arrived there and guaranteed its redemption would they receive it. Peltries and piastres formed the only currency, and Vigo found great difficulty in explaining Clark's financial arrangements. "Their commandants never made money," was the reply to Vigo's explanation of the policy of the old Dominion. But notwithstanding the guarantees, the Continental paper fell very low in the market. Vigo had a trading establishment at Kaskaskia, where he sold coffee at one dollar a pound, and all the other necessities of life at an equally reasonable price. The unsophisticated Frenchmen were generally asked in what kind of money they would pay their little bills.

"Douleur," was the general reply; and as an authority on the subject says, "It took about twenty Continental dollars to purchase a silver dollar's worth of coffee; and as the French word "*douleur*" signifies grief or pain, perhaps no word either in the French or English languages expressed the idea more correctly than the *douleur* for a Continental dollar. At any rate it was truly *douleur* to the Colonel, for he never received a single dollar in exchange for the large amount taken from him in order to sustain Clark's credit.

Now, the post at Vincennes, defended by Fort Sackville, came next. The priest just mentioned, Mr. Gibault, was really friendly to "the American interest;" he had spiritual charge of the church at Vincennes, and he with several others were deputed to assemble the people there and authorize them to garrison their own fort like a free and independent people, etc. This plan had its desired effect, and the people took the oath of allegiance to the State of Virginia and became citizens of the United States. Their style of language and conduct changed to a better hue, and they surprised the numerous Indians in the vicinity by displaying a new flag and informing them that their old father, the King of France, was come to life again, and was mad at them for fighting the English; and they advised them to make peace with the Americans as soon as they could, otherwise they might expect to make the land very bloody, etc. The Indians concluded they would have to fall in line, and they offered no resistance. Capt. Leonard Helm, an American, was left in charge of this post, and Clark began to turn his attention to other points. But before leaving this section of the country he made treaties of peace with the Indians; this he did, however, by a different method from what had always before been followed. By indirect methods he caused them to come to him, instead of going to them. He was convinced that inviting them to treaties was considered by them in a different manner from what the whites expected, and imputed them to fear, and that giving them great presents confirmed it. He accordingly established treaties with the Piankeshaws, Ouiatenons, Kickapoos, Illinois, Kaskaskias, Peorias and branches of some other tribes that inhabited the country between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi. Upon this the General Assembly of the State of Virginia declared all the citizens settled west of the Ohio organized into a county of that State, to be known as "Illinois" county; but before the provisions of the law could be carried into effect, Henry Hamilton, the British Lieutenant-Governor of Detroit, collected an army of about

30 regulars, 50 French volunteers and 400 Indians, went down and re-took the post Vincennes in December, 1778. No attempt was made by the population to defend the town. Capt. Helm and a man named Henry were the only Americans at the fort, the only members of the garrison. Capt. Helm was taken prisoner and a number of the French inhabitants disarmed.

Col. Clark, hearing of the situation, determined to re-capture the place. He accordingly gathered together what force he could in this distant land, 170 men, and on the 5th of February, started from Kaskaskia and crossed the river of that name. The weather was very wet, and the low lands were pretty well covered with water. The march was difficult, and the Colonel had to work hard to keep his men in spirits. He suffered them to shoot game whenever they wished and eat it like Indian war-dancers, each company by turns inviting the others to their feasts, which was the case every night. Clark waded through water as much as any of them, and thus stimulated the men by his example. They reached the Little Wabash on the 18th, after suffering many and great hardships. Here a camp was formed, and without waiting to discuss plans for crossing the river, Clark ordered the men to construct a vessel, and pretended that crossing the stream would be only a piece of amusement, although inwardly he held a different opinion.

The second day afterward a reconnoitering party was sent across the river, who returned and made an encouraging report. A scaffolding was built on the opposite shore, upon which the baggage was placed as it was tediously ferried over, and the new camping ground was a nice half acre of dry land. There were many amusements, indeed, in getting across the river, which put all the men in high spirits. The succeeding two or three days they had to march through a great deal of water, having on the night of the 17th to encamp in the water, near the Big Wabash.

At daybreak on the 18th they heard the signal gun at Vincennes, and at once commenced their march. Reaching the Wabash about two o'clock, they constructed rafts to cross the river on a boat-stealing expedition, but labored all day and night to no purpose. On the 19th they began to make a canoe, in which a second attempt to steal boats was made, but this expedition returned, reporting that there were two "large fires" within a mile of them. Clark sent a canoe down the river to meet the vessel that was supposed to be on her way up with the supplies, with orders to hasten forward day and night. This was their last hope, as their provisions were entirely

gone, and starvation seemed to be hovering about them. The next day they commenced to make more canoes, when about noon the sentinel on the river brought a boat with five Frenchmen from the fort. From this party they learned that they were not as yet discovered. All the army crossed the river in two canoes the next day, and as Clark had determined to reach the town that night, he ordered his men to move forward. They plunged into the water sometimes to the neck, for over three miles.

Without food, benumbed with cold, up to their waists in water, covered with broken ice, the men at one time mutinied and refused to march. All the persuasions of Clark had no effect upon the half-starved and half-frozen soldiers. In one company was a small drummer boy, and also a sergeant who stood six feet two inches in socks, and stout and athletic. He was devoted to Clark. The General mounted the little drummer on the shoulders of the stalwart sergeant and ordered him to plunge into the water, half-frozen as it was. He did so, the little boy beating the charge from his lofty perch, while Clark, sword in hand, followed them, giving the command as he threw aside the floating ice, "Forward." Elated and amused with the scene, the men promptly obeyed, holding their rifles above their heads, and in spite of all the obstacles they reached the high land in perfect safety. But for this and the ensuing days of this campaign we quote from Clark's account:

"This last day's march through the water was far superior to anything the Frenchmen had any idea of. They were backward in speaking; said that the nearest land to us was a small league, a sugar camp on the bank of the river. A canoe was sent off and returned without finding that we could pass. I went in her myself and sounded the water and found it as deep as to my neck. I returned with a design to have the men transported on board the canoes to the sugar camp, which I knew would expend the whole day and ensuing night, as the vessels would pass slowly through the bushes. The loss of so much time to men half starved was a matter of consequence. I would have given now a great deal for a day's provision, or for one of our horses. I returned but slowly to the troops, giving myself time to think. On our arrival all ran to hear what was the report; every eye was fixed on me; I unfortunately spoke in a serious manner to one of the officers. The whole were alarmed without knowing what I said. I viewed their confusion for about one minute; I whispered to those near me to do as I did, immediately put some water in my hand, poured on powder, blackened my

face, gave the war-whoop, and marched into the water without saying a word. The party gazed and fell in, one after another without saying a word, like a flock of sheep. I ordered those near me to begin a favorite song of theirs; it soon passed through the line, and the whole went on cheerfully.

"I now intended to have them transported across the deepest part of the water; but when about waist-deep, one of the men informed me that he thought he felt a path; we examined and found it so, and concluded that it kept on the highest ground, which it did, and by taking pains to follow it, we got to the sugar camp with no difficulty, where there was about half an acre of dry ground,—at least ground not under water, and there we took up our lodging.

* * * * *

"The night had been colder than any we had had, and the ice in the morning was one-half or three-quarters of an inch thick in still water; the morning was the finest. A little after sunrise I lectured the whole; what I said to them I forget, but I concluded by informing them that passing the plain then in full view, and reaching the opposite woods would put an end to their fatigue; that in a few hours they would have a sight of their long wished-for object; and immediately stepped into the water without waiting for any reply. A huzza took place. As we generally marched through the water in a line, before the third man entered, I called to Major Bowman, ordering him to fall in the rear of the 25 men, and put to death any man who refused to march. This met with a cry of approbation, and on we went. Getting about the middle of the plain, the water about mid-deep, I found myself sensibly failing; and as there were no trees nor bushes for the men to support themselves by, I feared that many of the weak would be drowned. I ordered the canoes to make the land, discharge their loading, and play backward and forward with all diligence and pick up the men; and to encourage the party, sent some of the strongest men forward, with orders when they got to a certain distance, to pass the word back that the water was getting shallow, and when getting near the woods, to cry out land. This stratagem had its desired effect; the men exerted themselves almost beyond their abilities, the weak holding by the stronger. The water, however, did not become shallower, but continued deepening. Getting to the woods where the men expected land, the water was up to my shoulders; but gaining the woods was of great consequence; all the low men and weakly hung to the trees and floated on the old logs until they were

taken off by the canoes; the strong and tall got ashore and built fires. Many would reach the shore and fall with their bodies half in the water, not being able to support themselves without it.

"This was a dry and delightful spot of ground of about ten acres. Fortunately, as if designed by Providence, a canoe of Indian squaws and children was coming up to town, and took through this part of the plain as a nigh way; it was discovered by our canoe-men as they were out after the other men. They gave chase and took the Indian canoe, on board of which was nearly half a quarter of buffalo, some corn, tallow, kettles, etc. This was an invaluable prize. Broth was immediately made and served out, especially to the weakly; nearly all of us got a little; but a great many gave their part to the weakly, saying something cheering to their comrades. By the afternoon, this refreshment and fine weather had greatly invigorated the whole party.

"Crossing a narrow and deep lake in the canoes, and marching some distance, we came to a copse of timber called 'Warrior's Island.' We were now in full view of the fort and town; it was about two miles distant, with not a shrub intervening. Every man now feasted his eyes and forgot that he had suffered anything, saying that all which had passed was owing to good policy, and nothing but what a man could bear, and that a soldier had no right to think, passing from one extreme to the other,—which is common in such cases. And now stratagem was necessary. The plain between us and the town was not a perfect level; the sunken grounds were covered with water full of ducks. We observed several men within a half a mile of us shooting ducks, and sent out some of our active young Frenchmen to take one of these men prisoners without alarming the rest, which they did. The information we got from this person was similar to that which we got from those taken on the river, except that of the British having that evening completed the wall of the fort, and that there were a great many Indians in town.

"Our situation was now critical. No possibility of retreat in case of defeat, and in full view of a town containing at this time more than 600 men, troops, inhabitants and Indians. The crew of the galley, though not 50 men, would have been now a re-enforcement of immense magnitude to our little army, if I may so call it, but we would not think of them. We were now in the situation that I had labored to get ourselves in. The idea of being made prisoner was foreign to almost every man, as they expected nothing but torture from the savages if they fell into their hands. Our fate was

now to be determined, probably in a few hours; we knew that nothing but the most daring conduct would insure success; I knew also that a number of the inhabitants wished us well. This was a favorable circumstance; and as there was but little probability of our remaining until dark undiscovered, I determined to begin operations immediately, and therefore wrote the following placard to the inhabitants:

To the Inhabitants of Post Vincennes:

Gentlemen:—Being now within two miles of your village with my army, determined to take your fort this night, and not being willing to surprise you, I take this method to request such of you as are true citizens and willing to enjoy the liberty I bring you, to remain still in your houses; and those, if any there be, that are friends to the king, will instantly repair to the fort and join the hair-buyer general and fight like men; and if any such as do not go to the fort shall be discovered afterward, they may depend on severe punishment. On the contrary, those who are true friends to liberty may depend on being well treated; and I once more request them to keep out of the streets; for every one I find in arms on my arrival I shall treat as an enemy.

[Signed]

G. R. CLARK.

“I had various ideas on the results of this letter. I knew it could do us no damage, but that it would cause the lukewarm to be decided, and encourage our friends and astonish our enemies. We anxiously viewed this messenger until he entered the town, and in a few minutes we discovered by our glasses some stir in every street we could penetrate, and great numbers running or riding out into the commons, we supposed to view us, which was the case. But what surprised us was that nothing had yet happened that had the appearance of the garrison being alarmed,—neither gun nor drum. We began to suppose that the information we got from our prisoners was false, and that the enemy had already knew of us and were prepared. A little before sunset we displayed ourselves in full view of the town,—crowds gazing at us. We were plunging ourselves into certain destruction or success; there was no midway thought of. We had but little to say to our men, except inculcating an idea of the necessity of obedience, etc. We moved on slowly in full view of the town; but as it was a point of some consequence to us to make ourselves appear formidable, we, in leaving the covert we were in, marched and counter-marched in such a manner that we appeared numerous. Our colors were displayed to the best advantage; and as the low plain we marched through was

not a perfect level, but had frequent risings in it, of 7 or 8 higher than the common level, which was covered with water; and as these risings generally run in an oblique direction to the town, we took the advantage of one of them, marching through the water by it, which completely prevented our being numbered. We gained the heights back of the town. As there were as yet no hostile appearance, we were impatient to have the cause unriddled. Lieut. Bayley was ordered with 14 men to march and fire on the fort; the main body moved in a different direction and took possession of the strongest part of the town."

Clark then sent a written order to Hamilton commanding him to surrender immediately or he would be treated as a murderer; Hamilton replied that he and his garrison were not disposed to be awed into any action unworthy of British subjects. After one hour more of fighting, Hamilton proposed a truce of three days for conference, on condition that each side cease all defensive work; Clark rejoined that he would "not agree to any terms other than Mr. Hamilton surrendering himself and garrison prisoners at discretion," and added that if he, Hamilton, wished to talk with him he could meet him immediately at the church with Capt. Helm. In less than an hour Clark dictated the terms of surrender, Feb. 24, 1779. Hamilton agreed to the total surrender because, as he there claimed in writing, he was too far from aid from his own government, and because of the "unanimity" of his officers in the surrender, and his "confidence in a generous enemy."

"Of this expedition, of its results, of its importance, of the merits of those engaged in it, of their bravery, their skill, of their prudence, of their success, a volume would not more than suffice for the details. Suffice it to say that in my opinion, and I have accurately and critically weighed and examined all the results produced by the contests in which we were engaged during the Revolutionary war, that for bravery, for hardships endured, for skill and consummate tact and prudence on the part of the commander, obedience, discipline and love of country on the part of his followers, for the immense benefits acquired, and signal advantages obtained by it for the whole union, it was second to no enterprise undertaken during that struggle. I might add, second to no undertaking in ancient or modern warfare. The whole credit of this conquest belongs to two men; Gen. George Rogers Clark and Col. Francis Vigo. And when we consider that by it the whole territory now

covered by the three great states of Indiana, Illinois and Michigan was added to the union, and so admitted to be by the British commissioners at the preliminaries to the treaty of peace in 1783; (and but for this very conquest, the boundaries of our territories west would have been the Ohio instead of the Mississippi, and so acknowledged by both our commissioners and the British at that conference;) a territory embracing upward of 2,000,000 people, the human mind is lost in the contemplation of its effects; and we can but wonder that a force of 170 men, the whole number of Clark's troops, should by this single action have produced such important results." [John Law.

The next day Clark sent a detachment of 60 men up the river Wabash to intercept some boats which were laden with provisions and goods from Detroit. This force was placed under command of Capt. Helm, Major Bosseron and Major Legras, and they proceeded up the river, in three armed boats, about 120 miles, when the British boats, about seven in number, were surprised and captured without firing a gun. These boats, which had on board about \$50,000 worth of goods and provisions, were manned by about 40 men, among whom was Philip Dejean, a magistrate of Detroit. The provisions were taken for the public, and distributed among the soldiery.

Having organized a military government at Vincennes and appointed Capt. Helm commandant of the town, Col. Clark returned in the vessel to Kaskaskia, where he was joined by reinforcements from Kentucky under Capt. George. Meanwhile, a party of traders who were going to the falls, were killed and plundered by the Delawares of White River; the news of this disaster having reached Clark, he sent a dispatch to Capt. Helm ordering him to make war on the Delawares and use every means in his power to destroy them; to show no mercy to the men, but to save the women and children. This order was executed without delay. Their camps were attacked in every quarter where they could be found. Many fell, and others were carried to Post Vincennes and put to death. The surviving Delawares at once pleaded for mercy and appeared anxious to make some atonement for their bad conduct. To these overtures Capt. Helm replied that Col. Clark, the "Big Knife," had ordered the war, and that he had no power to lay down the hatchet, but that he would suspend hostilities until a messenger could be sent to Kaskaskia. This was done, and the crafty Colonel, well understanding the Indian character, sent a

message to the Delawares, telling them that he would not accept their friendship or treat with them for peace; but that if they could get some of the neighboring tribes to become responsible for their future conduct, he would discontinue the war and spare their lives; otherwise they must all perish.

Accordingly a council was called of all the Indians in the neighborhood, and Clark's answer was read to the assembly. After due deliberation the Piankeshaws took on themselves to answer for the future good conduct of the Delawares, and the "Grand Door" in a long speech denounced their base conduct. This ended the war with the Delawares and secured the respect of the neighboring tribes.

Clark's attention was next turned to the British post at Detroit, but being unable to obtain sufficient troops he abandoned the enterprise.

CLARK'S INGENIOUS RUSE AGAINST THE INDIANS.

Tradition says that when Clark captured Hamilton and his garrison at Fort Sackville, he took possession of the fort and kept the British flag flying, dressed his sentinels with the uniform of the British soldiery, and let everything about the premises remain as they were, so that when the Indians sympathizing with the British arrived they would walk right into the citadel, into the jaws of death. His success was perfect. Sullen and silent, with the scalplock of his victims hanging at his girdle, and in full expectation of his reward from Hamilton, the unwary savage, unconscious of danger and wholly ignorant of the change that had just been effected in his absence, passed the supposed British sentry at the gate of the fort unmolested and unchallenged; but as soon as in, a volley from the rifles of a platoon of Clark's men, drawn up and awaiting his coming, pierced their hearts and sent the unconscious savage, reeking with murder, to that tribunal to which he had so frequently, by order of the hair-buyer general, sent his American captives, from the infant in the cradle to the grandfather of the family, tottering with age and infirmity. It was a just retribution, and few men but Clark would have planned such a ruse or carried it out successfully. It is reported that fifty Indians met this fate within the fort; and probably Hamilton, a prisoner there, witnessed it all.

SUBSEQUENT CAREER OF HAMILTON.

Henry Hamilton, who had acted as Lieutenant and Governor of the British possessions under Sir George Carleton, was sent for-

ward, with two other prisoners of war, Dejean and LaMothe, to Williamsburg, Va., early in June following, 1779. Proclamations, in his own handwriting, were found, in which he had offered a specific sum for every American scalp brought into the camp, either by his own troops or his allies, the Indians; and from this he was denominated the "hair-buyer General." This and much other testimony of living witnesses at the time, all showed what a savage he was. Thomas Jefferson, then Governor of Virginia, being made aware of the inhumanity of this wretch, concluded to resort to a little retaliation by way of closer confinement. Accordingly he ordered that these three prisoners be put in irons, confined in a dungeon, deprived of the use of pen, ink and paper, and be excluded from all conversation except with their keeper. Major General Phillips, a British officer out on parole in the vicinity of Charlottesville, where the prisoners now were, in closer confinement, remonstrated, and President Washington, while approving of Jefferson's course, requested a mitigation of the severe order, lest the British be goaded to desperate measures.

Soon afterward Hamilton was released on parole, and he subsequently appeared in Canada, still acting as if he had jurisdiction in the United States.

GIBAULT.

The faithful, self-sacrificing and patriotic services of Father Pierre Gibault in behalf of the Americans require a special notice of him in this connection. He was the parish priest at Vincennes, as well as at Kaskaskia. He was, at an early period, a Jesuit missionary to the Illinois. Had it not been for the influence of this man, Clark could not have obtained the influence of the citizens at either place. He gave all his property, to the value of 1,500 Spanish milled dollars, to the support of Col. Clark's troops, and never received a single dollar in return. So far as the records inform us, he was given 1,500 Continental paper dollars, which proved in the end entirely valueless. He modestly petitioned from the Government a small allowance of land at Cahokia, but we find no account of his ever receiving it. He was dependent upon the public in his older days, and in 1790 Winthrop Sargent "conceded" to him a lot of about "14 toises, one side to Mr. Millet, another to Mr. Vaudrey, and to two streets,"—a vague description of land.

VIGO.

Col. Francis Vigo was born in Mondovi, in the kingdom of Sardinia, in 1747. He left his parents and guardians at a very early age, and enlisted in a Spanish regiment as a soldier. The regiment was ordered to Havana, and a detachment of it subsequently to New Orleans, then a Spanish post; Col. Vigo accompanied this detachment. But he left the army and engaged in trading with the Indians on the Arkansas and its tributaries. Next he settled at St. Louis, also a Spanish post, where he became closely connected, both in friendship and business, with the Governor of Upper Louisiana, then residing at the same place. This friendship he enjoyed, though he could only write his name; and we have many circumstantial evidences that he was a man of high intelligence, honor, purity of heart, and ability. Here he was living when Clark captured Kaskaskia, and was extensively engaged in trading up the Missouri.

A Spaniard by birth and allegiance, he was under no obligation to assist the Americans. Spain was at peace with Great Britain, and any interference by her citizens was a breach of neutrality, and subjected an individual, especially one of the high character and standing of Col. Vigo, to all the contumely, loss and vengeance which British power could inflict. But Col. Vigo did not falter. With an innate love of liberty, an attachment to Republican principles, and an ardent sympathy for an oppressed people struggling for their rights, he overlooked all personal consequences, and as soon as he learned of Clark's arrival at Kaskaskia, he crossed the line and went to Clark and tendered him his means and influence, both of which were joyfully accepted.

Knowing Col. Vigo's influence with the ancient inhabitants of the country, and desirous of obtaining some information from Vincennes, from which he had not heard for several months, Col. Clark proposed to him that he might go to that place and learn the actual state of affairs. Vigo went without hesitation, but on the Embarrass river he was seized by a party of Indians, plundered of all he possessed, and brought a prisoner before Hamilton, then in possession of the post, which he had a short time previously captured, holding Capt. Helm a prisoner of war. Being a Spanish subject, and consequently a non-combatant, Gov. Hamilton, although he strongly suspected the motives of the visit, dared not confine him, but admitted him to parole, on the single condition that he should daily report himself at the fort. But Hamilton was embar-

ressed by his detention, being besieged by the inhabitants of the town, who loved Vigo and threatened to withdraw their support from the garrison if he would not release him. Father Gibault was the chief pleader for Vigo's release. Hamilton finally yielded, on condition that he, Vigo, would do no injury to the British interests on his way to St. Louis. He went to St. Louis, sure enough, doing no injury to British interests, but immediately returned to Kaskaskia and reported to Clark in detail all he had learned at Vincennes, without which knowledge Clark would have been unable to accomplish his famous expedition to that post with final triumph. The redemption of this country from the British is due as much, probably, to Col. Vigo as Col. Clark.

GOVERNMENT OF THE NORTHWEST.

Col. John Todd, Lieutenant for the county of Illinois, in the spring of 1779 visited the old settlements at Vincennes and Kaskaskia, and organized temporary civil governments in nearly all the settlements west of the Ohio. Previous to this, however, Clark had established a military government at Kaskaskia and Vincennes, appointed commandants in both places and taken up his headquarters at the falls of the Ohio, where he could watch the operations of the enemy and save the frontier settlements from the depredations of Indian warfare. On reaching the settlements, Col. Todd issued a proclamation regulating the settlement of unoccupied lands and requiring the presentation of all claims to the lands settled, as the number of adventurers who would shortly overrun the country would be serious. He also organized a Court of civil and criminal jurisdiction at Vincennes, in the month of June, 1779. This Court was composed of several magistrates and presided over by Col. J. M. P. Legras, who had been appointed commandant at Vincennes. Acting from the precedents established by the early French commandants in the West, this Court began to grant tracts of land to the French and American inhabitants; and to the year 1783, it had granted to different parties about 26,000 acres of land; 22,000 more was granted in this manner by 1787, when the practice was prohibited by Gen. Harmer. These tracts varied in size from a house lot to 500 acres. Besides this loose business, the Court entered into a stupendous speculation, one not altogether creditable to its honor and dignity. The commandant and the magistrates under him suddenly adopted the opinion that they were invested

with the authority to dispose of the whole of that large region which in 1842 had been granted by the Piankeshaws to the French inhabitants of Vincennes. Accordingly a very convenient arrangement was entered into by which the whole tract of country mentioned was to be divided between the members of the honorable Court. A record was made to that effect, and in order to gloss over the steal, each member took pains to be absent from Court on the day that the order was made in his favor.

In the fall of 1780 La Balme, a Frenchman, made an attempt to capture the British garrison of Detroit by leading an expedition against it from Kaskaskia. At the head of 30 men he marched to Vincennes, where his force was slightly increased. From this place he proceeded to the British trading post at the head of the Maumee, where Fort Wayne now stands, plundered the British traders and Indians and then retired. While encamped on the bank of a small stream on his retreat, he was attacked by a band of Miamis, a number of his men were killed, and his expedition against Detroit was ruined.

In this manner border war continued between Americans and their enemies, with varying victory, until 1783, when the treaty of Paris was concluded, resulting in the establishment of the independence of the United States. Up to this time the territory now included in Indiana belonged by conquest to the State of Virginia; but in January, 1783, the General Assembly of that State resolved to cede to the Congress of the United States all the territory northwest of the Ohio. The conditions offered by Virginia were accepted by Congress Dec. 20, that year, and early in 1784 the transfer was completed. In 1783 Virginia had platted the town of Clarksville, at the falls of the Ohio. The deed of cession provided that the territory should be laid out into States, containing a suitable extent of territory not less than 100 nor more than 150 miles square, or as near thereto as circumstances would permit; and that the States so formed shall be distinct Republican States and admitted members of the Federal Union, having the same rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence as the other States. The other conditions of the deed were as follows: That the necessary and reasonable expenses incurred by Virginia in subduing any British posts, or in maintaining forts and garrisons within and for the defense, or in acquiring any part of the territory so ceded or relinquished, shall be fully reimbursed by the United States; that the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers of the Kas-

kaskia, Post Vincennes and the neighboring villages who have professed themselves citizens of Virginia, shall have their titles and possessions confirmed to them, and be protected in the enjoyment of their rights and privileges; that a quantity not exceeding 150,000 acres of land, promised by Virginia, shall be allowed and granted to the then Colonel, now General, George Rogers Clark, and to the officers and soldiers of his regiment, who marched with him when the posts and of Kaskaskia and Vincennes were reduced, and to the officers and soldiers that have been since incorporated into the said regiment, to be laid off in one tract, the length of which not to exceed double the breadth, in such a place on the northwest side of the Ohio as a majority of the officers shall choose, and to be afterward divided among the officers and soldiers in due proportion according to the laws of Virginia; that in case the quantity of good lands on the southeast side of the Ohio, upon the waters of Cumberland river, and between Green river and Tennessee river, which have been reserved by law for the Virginia troops upon Continental establishment, should, from the North Carolina line, bearing in further upon the Cumberland lands than was expected, prove insufficient for their legal bounties, the deficiency shall be made up to the said troops in good lands to be laid off between the rivers Scioto and Little Miami, on the northwest side of the river Ohio, in such proportions as have been engaged to them by the laws of Virginia; that all the lands within the territory so ceded to the United States, and not reserved for or appropriated to any of the before-mentioned purposes, or disposed of in bounties to the officers and soldiers of the American army, shall be considered as a common fund for the use and benefit of such of the United States as have become, or shall become, members of the confederation or federal alliance of the said States, Virginia included, according to their usual respective proportions in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be faithfully and *bona fide* disposed of for that purpose and for no other use or purpose whatever.

After the above deed of cession had been accepted by Congress, in the spring of 1784, the matter of the future government of the territory was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Jefferson of Virginia, Chase of Maryland and Howell of Rhode Island, which committee reported an ordinance for its government, providing, among other things, that slavery should not exist in said territory after 1800, except as punishment of criminals; but this article of the ordinance was rejected. and an ordinance for the temporary

government of the county was adopted. In 1785 laws were passed by Congress for the disposition of lands in the territory and prohibiting the settlement of unappropriated lands by reckless speculators. But human passion is ever strong enough to evade the law to some extent, and large associations, representing considerable means, were formed for the purpose of monopolizing the land business. Millions of acres were sold at one time by Congress to associations on the installment plan, and so far as the Indian titles could be extinguished, the work of settling and improving the lands was pushed rapidly forward.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.

This ordinance has a marvelous and interesting history. Considerable controversy has been indulged in as to who is entitled to the credit for framing it. This belongs, undoubtedly, to Nathan Dane; and to Rufus King and Timothy Pickering belong the credit for suggesting the proviso contained in it against slavery, and also for aids to religion and knowledge, and for assuring forever the common use, without charge, of the great national highways of the Mississippi, the St. Lawrence and their tributaries to all the citizens of the United States. To Thomas Jefferson is also due much credit, as some features of this ordinance were embraced in his ordinance of 1784. But the part taken by each in the long, laborious and eventful struggle which had so glorious a consummation in the ordinance, consecrating forever, by one imprescriptible and unchangeable monument, the very heart of our country to Freedom, Knowledge, and Union, will forever honor the names of those illustrious statesmen.

Mr. Jefferson had vainly tried to secure a system of government for the Northwestern territory. He was an emancipationist and favored the exclusion of slavery from the territory, but the South voted him down every time he proposed a measure of this nature. In 1787, as late as July 10, an organizing act without the anti-slavery clause was pending. This concession to the South was expected to carry it. Congress was in session in New York. On July 5, Rev. Manasseh Cutler, of Massachusetts, came into New York to lobby on the Northwestern territory. Everything seemed to fall into his hands. Events were ripe. The state of the public credit, the growing of Southern prejudice, the basis of his mission, his personal character, all combined to complete one of those sudden

and marvelous revolutions of public sentiment that once in five or ten centuries are seen to sweep over a country like the breath of the Almighty.

Cutler was a graduate of Yale. He had studied and taken degrees in the three learned professions, medicine, law, and divinity. He had published a scientific examination of the plants of New England. As a scientist in America his name stood second only to that of Franklin. He was a courtly gentleman of the old style, a man of commanding presence and of inviting face. The Southern members said they had never seen such a gentleman in the North. He came representing a Massachusetts company that desired to purchase a tract of land, now included in Ohio, for the purpose of planting a colony. It was a speculation. Government money was worth eighteen cents on the dollar. This company had collected enough to purchase 1,500,000 acres of land. Other speculators in New York made Dr. Cutler their agent, which enabled him to represent a demand for 5,500,000 acres. As this would reduce the national debt, and Jefferson's policy was to provide for the public credit, it presented a good opportunity to do something.

Massachusetts then owned the territory of Maine, which she was crowding on the market. She was opposed to opening the North-western region. This fired the zeal of Virginia. The South caught the inspiration, and all exalted Dr. Cutler. The entire South rallied around him. Massachusetts could not vote against him, because many of the constituents of her members were interested personally in the Western speculation. Thus Cutler, making friends in the South, and doubtless using all the arts of the lobby, was enabled to command the situation. True to deeper convictions, he dictated one of the most compact and finished documents of wise statesmanship that has ever adorned any human law book. He borrowed from Jefferson the term "Articles of Compact," which, preceding the federal constitution, rose into the most sacred character. He then followed very closely the constitution of Massachusetts, adopted three years before. Its most prominent points were:

1. The exclusion of slavery from the territory forever.
2. Provision for public schools, giving one township for a seminary and every section numbered 16 in each township; that is, one thirty-sixth of all the land for public schools.
3. A provision prohibiting the adoption of any constitution or the enactment of any law that should nullify pre-existing contracts.

Be it forever remembered that this compact declared that "religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall always be encouraged." Dr. Cutler planted himself on this platform and would not yield. Giving his unqualified declaration that it was that or nothing,—that unless they could make the land desirable they did not want it,—he took his horse and buggy and started for the constitutional convention at Philadelphia. On July 13, 1787, the bill was put upon its passage, and was unanimously adopted. Thus the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, a vast empire, were consecrated to freedom, intelligence, and morality. Thus the great heart of the nation was prepared to save the union of States, for it was this act that was the salvation of the republic and the destruction of slavery. Soon the South saw their great blunder and tried to have the compact repealed. In 1803 Congress referred it to a committee, of which John Randolph was chairman. He reported that this ordinance was a compact and opposed repeal. Thus it stood, a rock in the way of the on-rushing sea of slavery.

The "Northwestern Territory" included of course what is now the State of Indiana; and Oct 5, 1787, Maj. Gen. Arthur St. Clair was elected by Congress Governor of this territory. Upon commencing the duties of his office he was instructed to ascertain the real temper of the Indians and do all in his power to remove the causes for controversy between them and the United States, and to effect the extinguishment of Indian titles to all the land possible. The Governor took up quarters in the new settlement of Marietta, Ohio, where he immediately began the organization of the government of the territory. The first session of the General Court of the new territory was held at that place in 1788, the Judges being Samuel H. Parsons, James M. Varnum and John C. Symmes, but under the ordinance Gov. St. Clair was President of the Court. After the first session, and after the necessary laws for government were adopted, Gov. St. Clair, accompanied by the Judges, visited Kaskaskia for the purpose of organizing a civil government there. Full instructions had been sent to Maj. Hamtramck, commandant at Vincennes, to ascertain the exact feeling and temper of the Indian tribes of the Wabash. These instructions were accompanied by speeches to each of the tribes. A Frenchman named Antoine Gamelin was dispatched with these messages April 5, 1790, who visited nearly all the tribes on the Wabash, St. Joseph and St.

Mary's rivers, but was coldly received; most of the chiefs being dissatisfied with the policy of the Americans toward them, and prejudiced through English misrepresentation. Full accounts of his adventures among the tribes reached Gov. St. Clair at Kaskaskia in June, 1790. Being satisfied that there was no prospect of effecting a general peace with the Indians of Indiana, he resolved to visit Gen. Harmar at his headquarters at Fort Washington and consult with him on the means of carrying an expedition against the hostile Indians; but before leaving he intrusted Winthrop Sargent, the Secretary of the Territory, with the execution of the resolutions of Congress regarding the lands and settlers on the Wabash. He directed that officer to proceed to Vincennes, lay out a county there, establish the militia and appoint the necessary civil and military officers. Accordingly Mr. Sargent went to Vincennes and organized Camp Knox, appointed the officers, and notified the inhabitants to present their claims to lands. In establishing these claims the settlers found great difficulty, and concerning this matter the Secretary in his report to the President wrote as follows:

"Although the lands and lots which were awarded to the inhabitants appeared from very good oral testimony to belong to those persons to whom they were awarded, either by original grants, purchase or inheritance, yet there was scarcely one case in twenty where the title was complete, owing to the desultory manner in which public business had been transacted and some other unfortunate causes. The original concessions by the French and British commandants were generally made upon a small scrap of paper, which it has been customary to lodge in the notary's office, who has seldom kept any book of record, but committed the most important land concerns to loose sheets, which in process of time have come into possession of persons that have fraudulently destroyed them; or, unacquainted with their consequence, innocently lost or trifled them away. By French usage they are considered family inheritances, and often descend to women and children. In one instance, and during the government of St. Ange here, a royal notary ran off with all the public papers in his possession, as by a certificate produced to me. And I am very sorry further to observe that in the office of Mr. Le Grand, which continued from 1777 to 1787, and where should have been the vouchers for important land transactions, the records have been so falsified, and there is such gross fraud and forgery, as to invalidate all evidence and information which I might have otherwise acquired from his papers "

Mr. Sargent says there were about 150 French families at Vincennes in 1790. The heads of all these families had been at some time vested with certain titles to a portion of the soil; and while the Secretary was busy in straightening out these claims, he received a petition signed by 80 Americans, asking for the confirmation of grants of land ceded by the Court organized by Col. John Todd under the authority of Virginia. With reference to this cause, Congress, March 3, 1791, empowered the Territorial Governor, in cases where land had been actually improved and cultivated under a supposed grant for the same, to confirm to the persons who made such improvements the lands supposed to have been granted, not, however, exceeding the quantity of 400 acres to any one person.

LIQUOR AND GAMING LAWS.

The General Court in the summer of 1790, Acting Governor Sargent presiding, passed the following laws with reference to vending liquor among the Indians and others, and with reference to games of chance:

1. An act to prohibit the giving or selling intoxicating liquors to Indians residing in or coming into the Territory of the United States northwest of the river Ohio, and for preventing foreigners from trading with Indians therein.

2. An act prohibiting the sale of spirituous or other intoxicating liquors to soldiers in the service of the United States, being within ten miles of any military post in the territory; and to prevent the selling or pawning of arms, ammunition, clothing or accoutrements.

3. An act prohibiting every species of gaming for money or property, and for making void contracts and payments made in consequence thereof, and for restraining the disorderly practice of discharging arms at certain hours and places.

Winthrop Sargent's administration was highly eulogized by the citizens at Vincennes, in a testimonial drawn up and signed by a committee of officers. He had conducted the investigation and settlement of land claims to the entire satisfaction of the residents, had upheld the principles of free government in keeping with the animus of the American Revolution, and had established in good order the machinery of a good and wise government. In the same address Major Hamtramck also received a fair share of praise for his judicious management of affairs.

MILITARY HISTORY 1790-1800.

EXPEDITIONS OF HARMAR, SCOTT AND WILKINSON.

Gov. St. Clair, on his arrival at Fort Washington from Kaskaskia, had a long conversation with Gen. Harmar, and concluded to send a powerful force to chastise the savages about the headwaters of the Wabash. He had been empowered by the President to call on Virginia for 1,000 troops and on Pennsylvania for 500, and he immediately availed himself of this resource, ordering 300 of the Virginia militia to muster at Fort Steuben and march with the garrison of that fort to Vincennes, and join Maj. Hamtramck, who had orders to call for aid from the militia of Vincennes, march up the Wabash, and attack any of the Indian villages which he might think he could overcome. The remaining 1,200 of the militia were ordered to rendezvous at Fort Washington, and to join the regular troops at that post under command of Gen. Harmar. At this time the United States troops in the West were estimated by Gen. Harmar at 400 effective men. These, with the militia, gave him a force of 1,450 men. With this army Gen. Harmar marched from Fort Washington Sept. 30, and arrived at the Maumee Oct. 17. They commenced the work of punishing the Indians, but were not very successful. The savages, it is true, received a severe scourging, but the militia behaved so badly as to be of little or no service. A detachment of 340 militia and 60 regulars, under the command of Col. Hardin, were sorely defeated on the Maumee Oct. 22. The next day the army took up the line of march for Fort Washington, which place they reached Nov. 4, having lost in the expedition 183 killed and 31 wounded; the Indians lost about as many. During the progress of this expedition Maj. Hamtramck marched up the Wabash from Vincennes, as far as the Vermillion river, and destroyed several deserted villages, but without finding an enemy to oppose him.

Although the savages seem to have been severely punished by these expeditions, yet they refused to sue for peace, and continued their hostilities. Thereupon the inhabitants of the frontier settlements of Virginia took alarm, and the delegates of Ohio, Monon-

gahela, Harrison, Randolph, Greenbrier, Kanawha and Montgomery counties sent a joint memorial to the Governor of Virginia, saying that the defenseless condition of the counties, forming a line of nearly 400 miles along the Ohio river, exposed to the hostile invasion of their Indian enemies, destitute of every kind of support, was truly alarming; for, notwithstanding all the regulations of the General Government in that country, they have reason to lament that they have been up to that time ineffectual for their protection; nor indeed could it be otherwise, for the garrisons kept by the Continental troops on the Ohio river, if of any use at all, must protect only the Kentucky settlements, as they immediately covered that country. They further stated in their memorial: "We beg leave to observe that we have reason to fear that the consequences of the defeat of our army by the Indians in the late expedition will be severely felt on our frontiers, as there is no doubt that the Indians will, in their turn, being flushed with victory, invade our settlements and exercise all their horrid murder upon the inhabitants thereof whenever the weather will permit them to travel. Then is it not better to support us where we are, be the expense what it may, than to oblige such a number of your brave citizens, who have so long supported, and still continue to support, a dangerous frontier (although thousands of their relatives in the flesh have in the prosecution thereof fallen a sacrifice to savage inventions) to quit the country, after all they have done and suffered, when you know that a frontier must be supported somewhere?"

This memorial caused the Legislature of Virginia to authorize the Governor of that State to make any defensive operations necessary for the temporary defense of the frontiers, until the general Government could adopt and carry out measures to suppress the hostile Indians. The Governor at once called upon the military commanding officers in the western counties of Virginia to raise by the first of March, 1791, several small companies of rangers for this purpose. At the same time Charles Scott was appointed Brigadier-General of the Kentucky militia, with authority to raise 226 volunteers, to protect the most exposed portions of that district. A full report of the proceedings of the Virginia Legislature being transmitted to Congress, that body constituted a local Board of War for the district of Kentucky, consisting of five men. March 9, 1791, Gen. Henry Knox, Secretary of War, sent a letter of instructions to Gen. Scott, recommending an expedition of mounted men not exceeding 750, against the Wea towns on the Wabash. With

this force Gen. Scott accordingly crossed the Ohio, May 23, 1791, and reached the Wabash in about ten days. Many of the Indians, having discovered his approach, fled, but he succeeded in destroying all the villages around Ouiatenon, together with several Kickapoo towns, killing 32 warriors and taking 58 prisoners. He released a few of the most infirm prisoners, giving them a "talk," which they carried to the towns farther up the Wabash, and which the wretched condition of his horses prevented him from reaching.

March 3, 1791, Congress provided for raising and equipping a regiment for the protection of the frontiers, and Gov. St. Clair was invested with the chief command of about 3,000 troops, to be raised and employed against the hostile Indians in the territory over which his jurisdiction extended. He was instructed by the Secretary of War to march to the Miami village and establish a strong and permanent military post there; also such posts elsewhere along the Ohio as would be in communication with Fort Washington. The post at Miami village was intended to keep the savages in that vicinity in check, and was ordered to be strong enough in its garrison to afford a detachment of 500 or 600 men in case of emergency, either to chastise any of the Wabash or other hostile Indians or capture convoys of the enemy's provisions. The Secretary of War also urged Gov. St. Clair to establish that post as the first and most important part of the campaign. In case of a previous treaty the Indians were to be conciliated upon this point if possible; and he presumed good arguments might be offered to induce their acquiescence. Said he: "Having commenced your march upon the main expedition, and the Indians continuing hostile, you will use every possible exertion to make them feel the effects of your superiority; and, after having arrived at the Miami village and put your works in a defensible state, you will seek the enemy with the whole of your remaining force, and endeavor by all possible means to strike them with great severity. * * * *

In order to avoid future wars, it might be proper to make the Wabash and thence over to the Maumee, and down the same to its mouth, at Lake Erie, the boundary between the people of the United States and the Indians (excepting so far as the same should relate to the Wyandots and Delawares), on the supposition of their continuing faithful to the treaties; but if they should join in the war against the United States, and your army be victorious, the said tribes ought to be removed without the boundary mentioned."

Previous to marching a strong force to the Miami town, Gov. St.

Clair, June 25, 1791, authorized Gen Wilkinson to conduct a second expedition, not exceeding 500 mounted men, against the Indian villages on the Wabash. Accordingly Gen. Wilkinson mustered his forces and was ready July 20, to march with 525 mounted volunteers, well armed, and provided with 30 days' provisions, and with this force he reached the Ke-na-pa-com-aqua village on the north bank of Eel river about six miles above its mouth, Aug. 7, where he killed six warriors and took 34 prisoners. This town, which was scattered along the river for three miles, was totally destroyed. Wilkinson encamped on the ruins of the town that night, and the next day he commenced his march for the Kickapoo town on the prairie, which he was unable to reach owing to the impassable condition of the route which he adopted and the failing condition of his horses. He reported the estimated results of the expedition as follows: "I have destroyed the chief town of the Ouiatenon nation, and have made prisoners of the sons and sisters of the king. I have burned a respectable Kickapoo village, and cut down at least 400 acres of corn, chiefly in the milk."

EXPEDITIONS OF ST. CLAIRE AND WAYNE.

The Indians were greatly damaged by the expeditions of Harmar, Scott and Wilkinson, but were far from being subdued. They regarded the policy of the United States as calculated to exterminate them from the land; and, goaded on by the English of Detroit, enemies of the Americans, they were excited to desperation. At this time the British Government still supported garrisons at Niagara, Detroit and Michilimackinac, although it was declared by the second article of the definitive treaty of peace of 1783, that the king of Great Britain would, "with all convenient speed, and without causing any destruction or carrying away any negroes or property of the American inhabitants, withdraw all his forces, garrisons and fleets from the United States, and from every post, place and harbor within the same." That treaty also provided that the creditors on either side should meet with no lawful impediments to the recovery of the full value, in sterling money, of all *bona fide* debts previously contracted. The British Government claimed that the United States had broken faith in this particular understanding of the treaty, and in consequence refused to withdraw its forces from the territory. The British garrisons in the Lake Region were a source of much annoyance to the Americans, as they afforded uncor to hostile Indians, encouraging them to

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make raids among the Americans. This state of affairs in the Territory Northwest of the Ohio continued from the commencement of the Revolutionary war to 1796, when under a second treaty all British soldiers were withdrawn from the country.

In September, 1791, St. Clair moved from Fort Washington with about 2,000 men, and November 3, the main army, consisting of about 1,400 effective troops, moved forward to the head-waters of the Wabash, where Fort Recovery was afterward erected, and here the army encamped. About 1,200 Indians were secreted a few miles distant, awaiting a favorable opportunity to begin an attack, which they improved on the morning of Nov. 4, about half an hour before sunrise. The attack was first made upon the militia, which immediately gave way. St. Clair was defeated and he returned to Fort Washington with a broken and dispirited army, having lost 39 officers killed, and 539 men killed and missing; 22 officers and 232 men were wounded. Several pieces of artillery, and all the baggage, ammunition and provisions were left on the field of battle and fell into the hands of the victorious Indians. The stores and other public property lost in the action were valued at \$32,800. There were also 100 or more American women with the army of the whites, very few of whom escaped the cruel carnage of the savage Indians. The latter, characteristic of their brutal nature, proceeded in the flush of victory to perpetrate the most horrible acts of cruelty and brutality upon the bodies of the living and the dead Americans who fell into their hands. Believing that the whites had made war for many years merely to acquire land, the Indians crammed clay and sand into the eyes and down the throats of the dying and the dead!

GEN. WAYNE'S GREAT VICTORY.

Although no particular blame was attached to Gov. St. Clair for the loss in this expedition, yet he resigned the office of Major-General, and was succeeded by Anthony Wayne, a distinguished officer of the Revolutionary war. Early in 1792 provisions were made by the general Government for re-organizing the army, so that it should consist of an efficient degree of strength. Wayne arrived at Pittsburg in June, where the army was to rendezvous. Here he continued actively engaged in organizing and training his forces until October, 1793, when with an army of about 3,600 men he moved westward to Fort Washington.

While Wayne was preparing for an offensive campaign, every

possible means was employed to induce the hostile tribes of the Northwest to enter into a general treaty of peace with the American Government; speeches were sent among them, and agents to make treaties were also sent, but little was accomplished. Major Hamtramck, who still remained at Vincennes, succeeded in concluding a general peace with the Wabash and Illinois Indians; but the tribes more immediately under the influence of the British refused to hear the sentiments of friendship that were sent among them, and tomahawked several of the messengers. Their courage had been aroused by St. Clair's defeat, as well as by the unsuccessful expeditions which had preceded it, and they now felt quite prepared to meet a superior force under Gen. Wayne. The Indians insisted on the Ohio river as the boundary line between their lands and the lands of the United States, and felt certain that they could maintain that boundary.

Maj. Gen. Scott, with about 1,600 mounted volunteers from Kentucky, joined the regular troops under Gen. Wayne July 26, 1794, and on the 28th the united forces began their march for the Indian towns on the Maumee river. Arriving at the mouth of the Auglaize, they erected Fort Defiance, and Aug. 15 the army advanced toward the British fort at the foot of the rapids of the Maumee, where, on the 20th, almost within reach of the British the American army gained a decisive victory over the combined forces of the hostile Indians and a considerable number of the Detroit militia. The number of the enemy was estimated at 2,000, against about 900 American troops actually engaged. This horde of savages, as soon as the action began, abandoned themselves to flight and dispersed with terror and dismay, leaving Wayne's victorious army in full and quiet possession of the field. The Americans lost 33 killed and 100 wounded; loss of the enemy more than double this number.

The army remained three days and nights on the banks of the Maumee, in front of the field of battle, during which time all the houses and cornfields were consumed and destroyed for a considerable distance both above and below Fort Miami, as well as within pistol shot of the British garrison, who were compelled to remain idle spectators to this general devastation and conflagration, among which were the houses, stores and property of Col. McKee, the British Indian agent and "principal stimulator of the war then existing between the United States and savages." On the return march to Fort Defiance the villages and cornfields for about 50

miles on each side of the Maumee were destroyed, as well as those for a considerable distance around that post.

Sept. 14, 1794, the army under Gen. Wayne commenced its march toward the deserted Miami villages at the confluence of St. Joseph's and St. Mary's rivers, arriving Oct. 17, and on the following day the site of Fort Wayne was selected. The fort was completed Nov. 22, and garrisoned by a strong detachment of infantry and artillery, under the command of Col. John F. Hamtramck, who gave to the new fort the name of Fort Wayne. In 1814 a new fort was built on the site of this structure. The Kentucky volunteers returned to Fort Washington and were mustered out of service. Gen. Wayne, with the Federal troops, marched to Greenville and took up his headquarters during the winter. Here, in August, 1795, after several months of active negotiation, this gallant officer succeeded in concluding a general treaty of peace with all the hostile tribes of the Northwestern Territory. This treaty opened the way for the flood of immigration for many years, and ultimately made the States and territories now constituting the mighty Northwest.

Up to the organization of the Indiana Territory there is but little history to record aside from those events connected with military affairs. In July, 1796, as before stated, after a treaty was concluded between the United States and Spain, the British garrisons, with their arms, artillery and stores, were withdrawn from the posts within the boundaries of the United States northwest of the Ohio river, and a detachment of American troops, consisting of 65 men, under the command of Capt. Moses Porter, took possession of the evacuated post of Detroit in the same month.

In the latter part of 1796 Winthrop Sargent went to Detroit and organized the county of Wayne, forming a part of the Indiana Territory until its division in 1805, when the Territory of Michigan was organized.

TERRITORIAL HISTORY.

ORGANIZATION OF INDIANA TERRITORY.

On the final success of American arms and diplomacy in 1796, the principal town within the Territory, now the State, of Indiana was Vincennes, which at this time comprised about 50 houses, all presenting a thrifty and tidy appearance. Each house was surrounded by a garden fenced with poles, and peach and apple-trees grew in most of the enclosures. Garden vegetables of all kinds were cultivated with success, and corn, tobacco, wheat, barley and cotton grew in the fields around the village in abundance. During the last few years of the 18th century the condition of society at Vincennes improved wonderfully.

Besides Vincennes there was a small settlement near where the town of Lawrenceburg now stands, in Dearborn county, and in the course of that year a small settlement was formed at "Armstrong's Station," on the Ohio, within the present limits of Clark county. There were of course several other smaller settlements and trading posts in the present limits of Indiana, and the number of civilized inhabitants comprised within the territory was estimated at 4,875.

The Territory of Indiana was organized by Act of Congress May 7, 1800, the material parts of the ordinance of 1787 remaining in force; and the inhabitants were invested with all the rights, privileges and advantages granted and secured to the people by that ordinance. The seat of government was fixed at Vincennes. May 13, 1800, Wm. Henry Harrison, a native of Virginia, was appointed Governor of this new territory, and on the next day John Gibson, a native of Pennsylvania and a distinguished Western pioneer, (to whom the Indian chief Logan delivered his celebrated speech in 1774), was appointed Secretary of the Territory. Soon afterward Wm. Clark, Henry Vanderburgh and John Griffin were appointed territorial Judges.

Secretary Gibson arrived at Vincennes in July, and commenced, in the absence of Gov. Harrison, the administration of government. Gov. Harrison did not arrive until Jan. 10, 1801, when he immediately called together the Judges of the Territory, who proceeded

to pass such laws as they deemed necessary for the present government of the Territory. This session began March 3, 1801.

From this time to 1810 the principal subjects which attracted the attention of the people of Indiana were land speculations, the adjustment of land titles, the question of negro slavery, the purchase of Indian lands by treaties, the organization of Territorial legislatures, the extension of the right of suffrage, the division of Indiana Territory, the movements of Aaron Burr, and the hostile views and proceedings of the Shawanee chief, Tecumseh, and his brother, the Prophet.

Up to this time the sixth article of the celebrated ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery in the Northwestern Territory, had been somewhat neglected in the execution of the law, and many French settlers still held slaves in a manner. In some instances, according to rules prescribed by Territorial legislation, slaves agreed by indentures to remain in servitude under their masters for a certain number of years; but many slaves, with whom no such contracts were made, were removed from the Indiana Territory either to the west of the Mississippi or to some of the slaveholding States. Gov. Harrison convoked a session of delegates of the Territory, elected by a popular vote, who petitioned Congress to declare the sixth article of the ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery, suspended; but Congress never consented to grant that petition, and many other petitions of a similar import. Soon afterward some of the citizens began to take colored persons out of the Territory for the purpose of selling them, and Gov. Harrison, by a proclamation April 6, 1804, forbade it, and called upon the authorities of the Territory to assist him in preventing such removal of persons of color.

During the year 1804 all the country west of the Mississippi and north of 33° was attached to Indiana Territory by Congress, but in a few months was again detached and organized into a separate territory.

When it appeared from the result of a popular vote in the Territory that a majority of 138 freeholders were in favor of organizing a General Assembly, Gov. Harrison, Sept. 11, 1804, issued a proclamation declaring that the Territory had passed into the second grade of government, as contemplated by the ordinance of 1787, and fixed Thursday, Jan. 3, 1805, as the time for holding an election in the several counties of the Territory, to choose members of a House of Representatives, who should meet at Vincennes Feb. 1 and

adopt measures for the organization of a Territorial Council. These delegates were elected, and met according to the proclamation, and selected ten men from whom the President of the United States, Mr. Jefferson, should appoint five to be and constitute the Legislative Council of the Territory, but he declining, requested Mr. Harrison to make the selection, which was accordingly done. Before the first session of this Council, however, was held, Michigan Territory was set off, its south line being one drawn from the southern end of Lake Michigan directly east to Lake Erie.

FIRST TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE.

The first General Assembly, or Legislature, of Indiana Territory met at Vincennes July 29, 1805, in pursuance of a gubernatorial proclamation. The members of the House of Representatives were Jesse B. Thomas, of Dearborn county; Davis Floyd, of Clark county; Benjamin Parke and John Johnson, of Knox county; Shadrach Bond and William Biggs, of St. Clair county, and George Fisher, of Randolph county. July 30 the Governor delivered his first message to "the Legislative Council and House of Representatives of the Indiana Territory." Benjamin Parke was the first delegate elected to Congress. He had emigrated from New Jersey to Indiana in 1801.

THE "WESTERN SUN"

was the first newspaper published in the Indiana Territory, now comprising the four great States of Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, and the second in all that country once known as the "Northwestern Territory." It was commenced at Vincennes in 1803, by Elihu Stout, of Kentucky, and first called the *Indiana Gazette*, and July, 4, 1804, was changed to the *Western Sun*. Mr. Stout continued the paper until 1845, amid many discouragements, when he was appointed postmaster at the place, and he sold out the office.

INDIANA IN 1810.

The events which we have just been describing really constitute the initiatory steps to the great military campaign of Gen. Harrison which ended in the "battle of Tippecanoe;" but before proceeding to an account of that brilliant affair, let us take a glance at the resources and strength of Indiana Territory at this time, 1810:

Total population, 24,520; 33 grist mills; 14 saw mills; 3 horse mills; 18 tanneries; 28 distilleries; 3 powder mills; 1,256 looms;

1,350 spinning wheels; value of manufactures—woolen, cotton hempen and flaxen cloths, \$159,052; of cotton and wool spun in mills, \$150,000; of nails, 30,000 pounds, \$4,000; of leather tanned, \$9,300; of distillery products, 35,950 gallons, \$16,230; of gunpowder, 3,600 pounds, \$1,800; of wine from grapes, 96 barrels, \$6,000, and 50,000 pounds of maple sugar.

During the year 1810 a Board of Commissioners was established to straighten out the confused condition into which the land-title controversy had been carried by the various and conflicting administrations that had previously exercised jurisdiction in this regard. This work was attended with much labor on the part of the Commissioners and great dissatisfaction on the part of a few designing speculators, who thought no extreme of perjury too hazardous in their mad attempts to obtain lands fraudulently. In closing their report the Commissioners used the following expressive language: "We close this melancholy picture of human depravity by rendering our devout acknowledgment that, in the awful alternative in which we have been placed, of either admitting perjured testimony in support of the claims before us, or having it turned against our characters and lives, it has as yet pleased that divine providence which rules over the affairs of men, to preserve us, both from legal murder and private assassination."

The question of dividing the Territory of Indiana was agitated from 1806 to 1809, when Congress erected the Territory of Illinois, to comprise all that part of Indiana Territory lying west of the Wabash river and a direct line drawn from that river and Post Vincennes due north to the territorial line between the United States and Canada. This occasioned some confusion in the government of Indiana, but in due time the new elections were confirmed, and the new territory started off on a journey of prosperity which this section of the United States has ever since enjoyed.

From the first settlement of Vincennes for nearly half a century there occurred nothing of importance to relate, at least so far as the records inform us. The place was too isolated to grow very fast, and we suppose there was a succession of priests and commandants, who governed the little world around them with almost infinite power and authority, from whose decisions there was no appeal, if indeed any was ever desired. The character of society in such a place would of course grow gradually different from the parent society, assimilating more or less with that of neighboring tribes. The whites lived in peace with the Indians, each under-

standing the other's peculiarities, which remained fixed long enough for both parties to study out and understand them. The government was a mixture of the military and the civil. There was little to incite to enterprise. Speculations in money and property, and their counterpart, beggary, were both unknown; the necessities of life were easily procured, and beyond these there were but few wants to be supplied; hospitality was exercised by all, as there were no taverns; there seemed to be no use for law, judges or prisons; each district had its commandant, and the proceedings of a trial were singular. The complaining party obtained a notification from the commandant to his adversary, accompanied by a command to render justice. If this had no effect he was notified to appear before the commandant on a particular day and answer; and if the last notice was neglected, a sergeant and file of men were sent to bring him,—no sheriff and no costs. The convicted party would be fined and kept in prison until he rendered justice according to the decree; when extremely refractory the cat-o'-nine-tails brought him to a sense of justice. In such a state of society there was no demand for learning and science. Few could read, and still fewer write. Their disposition was nearly always to deal honestly, at least simply. Peltries were their standard of value. A brotherly love generally prevailed. But they were devoid of public spirit, enterprise or ingenuity.



GOV. HARRISON AND THE INDIANS.

Immediately after the organization of Indiana Territory Governor Harrison's attention was directed, by necessity as well as by instructions from Congress, to settling affairs with those Indians who still held claims to lands. He entered into several treaties, by which at the close of 1805 the United States Government had obtained about 46,000 square miles of territory, including all the lands lying on the borders of the Ohio river between the mouth of the Wabash river and the State of Ohio.

The levying of a tax, especially a poll tax, by the General Assembly, created considerable dissatisfaction among many of the inhabitants. At a meeting held Sunday, August 16, 1807, a number of Frenchmen resolved to "withdraw their confidence and support forever from those men who advocated or in any manner promoted the second grade of government."

In 1807 the territorial statutes were revised and under the new code, treason, murder, arson and horse-stealing were each punishable by death. The crime of manslaughter was punishable by the common law. Burglary and robbery were punishable by whipping, fine and in some cases by imprisonment not exceeding forty years. Hog stealing was punishable by fine and whipping. Bigamy was punishable by fine, whipping and disfranchisement, etc.

In 1804 Congress established three land offices for the sale of lands in Indiana territory; one was located at Detroit, one at Vincennes and one at Kaskaskia. In 1807 a fourth one was opened at Jeffersonville, Clark county; this town was first laid out in 1802, agreeably to plans suggested by Mr. Jefferson then President of the United States.

Governor Harrison, according to his message to the Legislature in 1806, seemed to think that the peace then existing between the whites and the Indians was permanent; but in the same document he referred to a matter that might be a source of trouble, which indeed it proved to be, namely, the execution of white laws among the Indians—laws to which the latter had not been a party in their enactment. The trouble was aggravated by the partiality with which the laws seem always to have been executed; the Indian

was nearly always the sufferer. All along from 1805 to 1810 the Indians complained bitterly against the encroachments of the white people upon the lands that belonged to them. The invasion of their hunting grounds and the unjustifiable killing of many of their people were the sources of their discontent. An old chief, in laying the trouble of his people before Governor Harrison, said: "You call us children; why do you not make us as happy as our fathers, the French, did? They never took from us our lands; indeed, they were common between us. They planted where they pleased, and they cut wood where they pleased; and so did we; but now if a poor Indian attempts to take a little bark from a tree to cover him from the rain, up comes a white man and threatens to shoot him, claiming the tree as his own."

The Indian truly had grounds for his complaint, and the state of feeling existing among the tribes at this time was well calculated to develop a patriotic leader who should carry them all forward to victory at arms, if certain concessions were not made to them by the whites. But this golden opportunity was seized by an unworthy warrior. A brother of Tecumseh, a "prophet" named Law-le-was-i-kaw, but who assumed the name of Pems-quat-a-wah (Open Door), was the crafty Shawanee warrior who was enabled to work upon both the superstitions and the rational judgment of his fellow Indians. He was a good orator, somewhat peculiar in his appearance and well calculated to win the attention and respect of the savages. He began by denouncing witchcraft, the use of intoxicating liquors, the custom of Indian women marrying white men, the dress of the whites and the practice of selling Indian lands to the United States. He also told the Indians that the commands of the Great Spirit required them to punish with death those who practiced the arts of witchcraft and magic; that the Great Spirit had given him power to find out and expose such persons; that he had power to cure all diseases, to confound his enemies and to stay the arm of death in sickness and on the battle-field. His harangues aroused among some bands of Indians a high degree of superstitious excitement. An old Delaware chief named Ta-te-bock-o-she, through whose influence a treaty had been made with the Delawares in 1804, was accused of witchcraft, tried, condemned and tomahawked, and his body consumed by fire. The old chief's wife, nephew ("Billy Patterson") and an aged Indian named Joshua were next accused of witchcraft and condemned to death. The two women were burned at the stake, but the wife of Ta-te-bock-o-she was saved from



THE SHAWNEE PROPHET.

death by her brother, who suddenly approached her, took her by the hand, and, without meeting any opposition from the Indians present, led her out of the council-house. He then immediately returned and checked the growing influence of the Prophet by exclaiming in a strong, earnest voice, "The Evil Spirit has come among us and we are killing each other."—[*Dillon's History of Indiana*.

When Gov. Harrison was made acquainted with these events he sent a special messenger to the Indians, strongly entreating them to renounce the Prophet and his works. This really destroyed to some extent the Prophet's influence; but in the spring of 1808, having aroused nearly all the tribes of the Lake Region, the Prophet with a large number of followers settled near the mouth of the Tippecanoe river, at a place which afterward had the name of "Prophet's-Town." Taking advantage of his brother's influence, Tecumseh actively engaged himself in forming the various tribes into a confederacy. He announced publicly to all the Indians that the treaties by which the United States had acquired lands northwest of the Ohio were not made in fairness, and should be considered void. He also said that no single tribe was invested with power to sell lands without the consent of all the other tribes, and that he and his brother, the Prophet, would oppose and resist all future attempts which the white people might make to extend their settlements in the lands that belonged to the Indians.

Early in 1808, Gov. Harrison sent a speech to the Shawanees, in which was this sentence: "My children, this business must be stopped; I will no longer suffer it. You have called a number of men from the most distant tribes to listen to a fool, who speaks not the words of the Great Spirit but those of the devil and the British agents. My children, your conduct has much alarmed the white settlers near you. They desire that you will send away those people; and if they wish to have the impostor with them they can carry him along with them. Let him go to the lakes; he can hear the British more distinctly." This message wounded the pride of the Prophet, and he prevailed on the messenger to inform Gov. Harrison that he was not in league with the British, but was speaking truly the words of the Great Spirit.

In the latter part of the summer of 1808, the Prophet spent several weeks at Vincennes, for the purpose of holding interviews with Gov. Harrison. At one time he told the Governor that he was a Christian and endeavored to persuade his people also to become Christians, abandon the use of liquor, be united in broth-

erly love, etc., making Mr. Harrison believe at least, that he was honest; but before long it was demonstrated that the "Prophet" was designing, cunning and unreliable; that both he and Tecumseh were enemies of the United States, and friends of the English; and that in case of a war between the Americans and English, they would join the latter. The next year the Prophet again visited Vincennes, with assurances that he was not in sympathy with the English, but the Governor was not disposed to believe him; and in a letter to the Secretary of War, in July, 1809, he said that he regarded the bands of Indians at Prophet's Town as a combination which had been produced by British intrigue and influence, in anticipation of a war between them and the United States.

In direct opposition to Tecumseh and the prophet and in spite of all these difficulties, Gov. Harrison continued the work of extinguishing Indian titles to lands, with very good success. By the close of 1809, the total amount of land ceded to the United States, under treaties which had been effected by Mr. Harrison, exceeded 30,000,000 acres.

From 1805 to 1807, the movements of Aaron Burr in the Ohio valley created considerable excitement in Indiana. It seemed that he intended to collect a force of men, invade Mexico and found a republic there, comprising all the country west of the Alleghany mountains. He gathered, however, but a few men, started south, and was soon arrested by the Federal authorities. But before his arrest he had abandoned his expedition and his followers had dispersed.

HARRISON'S CAMPAIGN.

While the Indians were combining to prevent any further transfer of land to the whites, the British were using the advantage as a groundwork for a successful war upon the Americans. In the spring of 1810 the followers of the Prophet refused to receive their annuity of salt, and the officials who offered it were denounced as "American dogs," and otherwise treated in a disrespectful manner. Gov. Harrison, in July, attempted to gain the friendship of the Prophet by sending him a letter, offering to treat with him personally in the matter of his grievances, or to furnish means to send him, with three of his principal chiefs, to the President at Washington; but the messenger was coldly received, and they returned word that they would visit Vincennes in a few days and interview the Governor. Accordingly, Aug. 12, 1810, the Shawanee chief with 70 of his principal warriors, marched up to the door of the

Governor's house, and from that day until the 22d held daily interviews with His Excellency. In all of his speeches Tecumseh was haughty, and sometimes arrogant. On the 20th he delivered that celebrated speech in which he gave the Governor the alternative of returning their lands or meeting them in battle.

While the Governor was replying to this speech Tecumseh interrupted him with an angry exclamation, declaring that the United States, through Gov. Harrison, had "cheated and imposed on the Indians." When Tecumseh first rose, a number of his party also sprung to their feet, armed with clubs, tomahawks and spears, and made some threatening demonstrations. The Governor's guards, who stood a little way off, were marched up in haste, and the Indians, awed by the presence of this small armed force, abandoned what seemed to be an intention to make an open attack on the Governor and his attendants. As soon as Tecumseh's remarks were interpreted, the Governor reproached him for his conduct, and commanded him to depart instantly to his camp.

On the following day Tecumseh repented of his rash act and requested the Governor to grant him another interview, and protested against any intention of offense. The Governor consented, and the council was re-opened on the 21st, when the Shawanee chief addressed him in a respectful and dignified manner, but remained immovable in his policy. The Governor then requested Tecumseh to state plainly whether or not the surveyors who might be sent to survey the lands purchased at the treaty of Fort Wayne in 1809, would be molested by Indians. Tecumseh replied: "Brother, when you speak of annuities to me, I look at the land and pity the women and children. I am authorized to say that they will not receive them. Brother, we want to save that piece of land. We do not wish you to take it. It is small enough for our purpose. If you do take it, you must blame yourself as the cause of the trouble between us and the tribes who sold it to you. I want the present boundary line to continue. Should you cross it, I assure you it will be productive of bad consequences."

The next day the Governor, attended only by his interpreter, visited the camp of the great Shawanee, and in the course of a long interview told him that the President of the United States would not acknowledge his claims. "Well," replied the brave warrior, "as the great chief is to determine the matter, I hope the Great Spirit will put sense enough into his head to induce him to direct you to give up this land. It is true, he is so far off he will not be

injured by the war. He may sit still in his town and drink his wine, while you and I will have to fight it out."

In his message to the new territorial Legislature in 1810 Gov. Harrison called attention to the dangerous views held by Tecumseh and the Prophet, to the pernicious influence of alien enemies among the Indians, to the unsettled condition of the Indian trade and to the policy of extinguishing Indian titles to lands. The eastern settlements were separated from the western by a considerable extent of Indian lands, and the most fertile tracts within the territory were still in the hands of the Indians. Almost entirely divested of the game from which they had drawn their subsistence, it had become of little use to them; and it was the intention of the Government to substitute for the precarious and scanty supplies of the chase the more certain and plentiful support of agriculture and stock-raising. The old habit of the Indians to hunt so long as a deer could be found was so inveterate that they would not break it and resort to intelligent agriculture unless they were compelled to, and to this they would not be compelled unless they were confined to a limited extent of territory. The earnest language of the Governor's appeal was like this: "Are then those extinguishments of native title which are at once so beneficial to the Indian and the territory of the United States, to be suspended on account of the intrigues of a few individuals? Is one of the fairest portions of the globe to remain in a state of nature, the haunt of a few wretched savages, when it seems destined by the Creator to give support to a large population, and to be the seat of civilization, of science and true religion?"

In the same message the Governor also urged the establishment of a system of popular education.

Among the acts passed by this session of the Legislature, one authorized the President and Directors of the Vincennes Public Library to raise \$1,000 by lottery. Also, a petition was sent to Congress for a permanent seat of government for the Territory, and commissioners were appointed to select the site.

With the beginning of the year 1811 the British agent for Indian affairs adopted measures calculated to secure the support of the savages in the war which at this time seemed almost inevitable. Meanwhile Gov. Harrison did all in his power to destroy the influence of Tecumseh and his brother and break up the Indian confederacy which was being organized in the interests of Great Britain. Pioneer settlers and the Indians naturally grew more and more

aggressive and intolerant, committing depredations and murders, until the Governor felt compelled to send the following speech, substantially, to the two leaders of the Indian tribes: "This is the third year that all the white people in this country have been alarmed at your proceedings; you threaten us with war; you invite all the tribes north and west of you to join against us, while your warriors who have lately been here deny this. The tribes on the Mississippi have sent me word that you intended to murder me and then commence a war upon my people, and your seizing the salt I recently sent up the Wabash is also sufficient evidence of such intentions on your part. My warriors are preparing themselves, not to strike you, but to defend themselves and their women and children. You shall not surprise us, as you expect to do. Your intended act is a rash one: consider well of it. What can induce you to undertake such a thing when there is so little prospect of success? Do you really think that the handful of men you have about you are able to contend with the seventeen 'fires' or even that the whole of the tribes united could contend against the Kentucky 'fire' alone? I am myself of the Long 'Knife fire.' As soon as they hear my voice you will see them pouring forth their swarms of hunting-shirt men as numerous as the mosquitoes on the shores of the Wabash. Take care of their stings. It is not our wish to hurt you; if we did, we certainly have power to do it.

"You have also insulted the Government of the United States, by seizing the salt that was intended for other tribes. Satisfaction must be given for that also. You talk of coming to see me, attended by all of your young men; but this must not be. If your intentions are good, you have no need to bring but a few of your young men with you. I must be plain with you. I will not suffer you to come into our settlements with such a force. My advice is that you visit the President of the United States and lay your grievances before him.

"With respect to the lands that were purchased last fall I can enter into no negotiations with you; the affair is with the President. If you wish to go and see him, I will supply you with the means.

"The person who delivers this is one of my war officers, and is a man in whom I have entire confidence; whatever he says to you, although it may not be contained in this paper, you may believe comes from me. My friend Tecumseh, the bearer is a good man and a brave warrior; I hope you will treat him well. You are

yourself a warrior, and all such should have esteem for each other."

The bearer of this speech was politely received by Tecumseh, who replied to the Governor briefly that he should visit Vincennes in a few days. Accordingly he arrived July 27, 1811, bringing with him a considerable force of Indians, which created much alarm among the inhabitants. In view of an emergency Gov. Harrison reviewed his militia—about 750 armed men—and stationed two companies and a detachment of dragoons on the borders of the town. At this interview Tecumseh held forth that he intended no war against the United States; that he would send messengers among the Indians to prevent murders and depredations on the white settlements; that the Indians, as well as the whites, who had committed murders, ought to be forgiven; that he had set the white people an example of forgiveness, which they ought to follow; that it was his wish to establish a union among all the Indian tribes; that the northern tribes were united; that he was going to visit the southern Indians, and then return to the Prophet's town. He said also that he would visit the President the next spring and settle all difficulties with him, and that he hoped no attempts would be made to make settlements on the lands which had been sold to the United States, at the treaty of Fort Wayne, because the Indians wanted to keep those grounds for hunting.

Tecumseh then, with about 20 of his followers, left for the South, to induce the tribes in that direction to join his confederacy.

By the way, a lawsuit was instituted by Gov. Harrison against a certain Wm. McIntosh, for asserting that the plaintiff had cheated the Indians out of their lands, and that by so doing he had made them enemies to the United States. The defendant was a wealthy Scotch resident of Vincennes, well educated, and a man of influence among the people opposed to Gov. Harrison's land policy. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of Harrison, assessing the damages at \$4,000. In execution of the decree of Court a large quantity of the defendant's land was sold in the absence of Gov. Harrison; but some time afterward Harrison caused about two-thirds of the land to be restored to Mr. McIntosh, and the remainder was given to some orphan children.

Harrison's first movement was to erect a new fort on the Wabash river and to break up the assemblage of hostile Indians at the Prophet's town. For this purpose he ordered Col. Boyd's regiment of infantry to move from the falls of Ohio to Vincennes. When the military expedition organized by Gov. Harrison was nearly

ready to march to the Prophet's town, several Indian chiefs arrived at Vincennes Sept. 25, 1811, and declared that the Indians would comply with the demands of the Governor and disperse; but this did not check the military proceedings. The army under command of Harrison moved from Vincennes Sept. 26, and Oct. 3, encountering no opposition from the enemy, encamped at the place where Fort Harrison was afterward built, and near where the city of Terre Haute now stands. On the night of the 11th a few hostile Indians approached the encampment and wounded one of the sentinels, which caused considerable excitement. The army was immediately drawn up in line of battle, and small detachments were sent in all directions; but the enemy could not be found. Then the Governor sent a message to Prophet's Town, requiring the Shawanees, Winnebagoes, Pottawatomies and Kickapoos at that place to return to their respective tribes; he also required the Prophet to restore all the stolen horses in his possession, or to give satisfactory proof that such persons were not there, nor had lately been, under his control. To this message the Governor received no answer, unless that answer was delivered in the battle of Tippecanoe.

The new fort on the Wabash was finished Oct. 28, and at the request of all the subordinate officers it was called "Fort Harrison," near what is now Terre Haute. This fort was garrisoned with a small number of men under Lieutenant-Colonel Miller. On the 29th the remainder of the army, consisting of 910 men, moved toward the Prophet's town; about 270 of the troops were mounted. The regular troops, 250 in number, were under the command of Col. Boyd. With this army the Governor marched to within a half mile of the Prophet's town, when a conference was opened with a distinguished chief, in high esteem with the Prophet, and he informed Harrison that the Indians were much surprised at the approach of the army, and had already dispatched a message to him by another route. Harrison replied that he would not attack them until he had satisfied himself that they would not comply with his demands; that he would continue his encampment on the Wabash, and on the following morning would have an interview with the prophet. Harrison then resumed his march, and, after some difficulty, selected a place to encamp—a spot not very desirable. It was a piece of dry oak land rising about ten feet above the marshy prairie in front toward the Indian town, and nearly twice that height above a similar prairie in the rear, through which

and near this bank ran a small stream clothed with willow and brush wood. Toward the left flank this highland widened considerably, but became gradually narrower in the opposite direction, and at the distance of 150 yards terminated in an abrupt point. The two columns of infantry occupied the front and rear of this ground, about 150 yards from each other on the left, and a little more than half that distance on the right, flank. One flank was filled by two companies of mounted riflemen, 120 men, under command of Major-General Wells, of the Kentucky militia, and one by Spencer's company of mounted riflemen, numbering 80 men. The front line was composed of one battalion of United States infantry, under command of Major Floyd, flanked on the right by two companies of militia, and on the left by one company. The rear line was composed of a battalion of United States troops, under command of Capt. Bean, acting as Major, and four companies of militia infantry under Lieutenant-Colonel Decker. The regular troops of this line joined the mounted riflemen under Gen. Wells, on the left flank, and Col. Decker's battalion formed an angle with Spencer's company on the left. Two troops of dragoons, about 60 men in all, were encamped in the rear of the left flank, and Capt. Parke's troop, which was larger than the other two, in rear of the right line. For a night attack the order of encampment was the order of battle, and each man slept opposite his post in the line. In the formation of the troops single file was adopted, in order to get as great an extension of the lines as possible.

BATTLE OF TIPPECANOE.

No attack was made by the enemy until about 4 o'clock on the morning of Nov. 7, just after the Governor had arisen. The attack was made on the left flank. Only a single gun was fired by the sentinels or by the guard in that direction, which made no resistance, abandoning their posts and fleeing into camp; and the first notice which the troops of that line had of the danger was the yell of the savages within a short distance of them. But the men were courageous and preserved good discipline. Such of them as were awake, or easily awakened, seized arms and took their stations; others, who were more tardy, had to contend with the enemy in the doors of their tents. The storm first fell upon Capt. Barton's company of the Fourth United States Regiment, and Capt. Geiger's company of mounted riflemen, which formed the left angle of the rear line. The fire from the Indians was exceedingly severe, and

men in these companies suffered considerably before relief could be brought to them. Some few Indians passed into the encampment near the angle, and one or two penetrated to some distance before they were killed. All the companies formed for action before they were fired on. The morning was dark and cloudy, and the fires of the Americans afforded only a partial light, which gave greater advantage to the enemy than to the troops, and they were therefore extinguished.

As soon as the Governor could mount his horse he rode to the angle which was attacked, where he found that Barton's company had suffered severely, and the left of Geiger's entirely broken. He immediately ordered Cook's and Wentworth's companies to march up to the center of the rear line, where were stationed a small company of U. S. riflemen and the companies of Bean, Snelling and Prescott. As the General rode up he found Maj. Daviess forming the dragoons in the rear of these companies, and having ascertained that the heaviest fire proceeded from some trees 15 or 20 paces in front of these companies, he directed the Major to dislodge them with a part of the dragoons; but unfortunately the Major's gallantry caused him to undertake the execution of the order with a smaller force than was required, which enabled the enemy to avoid him in front and attack his flanks. He was mortally wounded and his men driven back. Capt. Snelling, however, with his company immediately dislodged those Indians. Capt. Spencer and his 1st and 2nd Lieutenants were killed, and Capt. Warwick mortally wounded. The soldiery remained brave. Spencer had too much ground originally, and Harrison re-enforced him with a company of riflemen which had been driven from their position on the left flank.

Gen. Harrison's aim was to keep the lines entire, to prevent the enemy from breaking into the camp until daylight, which would enable him to make a general and effectual charge. With this view he had re-enforced every part of the line that had suffered much, and with the approach of morning he withdrew several companies from the front and rear lines and re-enforced the right and left flanks, foreseeing that at these points the enemy would make their last effort. Maj. Wells, who had commanded the left flank, charged upon the enemy and drove them at the point of the bayonet into the marsh, where they could not be followed. Meanwhile Capt. Cook and Lieut. Larrabee marched their companies to the right flank and formed under fire of the enemy, and being there joined

by the riflemen of that flank, charged upon the enemy, killing a number and putting the rest to a precipitate flight.

Thus ended the famous battle of Tippecanoe, victoriously to the whites and honorably to Gen. Harrison.

In this battle Mr. Harrison had about 700 efficient men, while the Indians had probably more than that. The loss of the Americans was 37 killed and 25 mortally wounded, and 126 wounded; the Indians lost 38 killed on the field of battle, and the number of the wounded was never known. Among the whites killed were Daviess, Spencer, Owen, Warwick, Randolph, Bean and White. Standing on an eminence near by, the Prophet encouraged his warriors to battle by singing a favorite war-song. He told them that they would gain an easy victory, and that the bullets of their enemies would be made harmless by the Great Spirit. Being informed during the engagement that some of the Indians were killed, he said that his warriors must fight on and they would soon be victorious. Immediately after their defeat the surviving Indians lost faith in their great (?) Prophet, returned to their respective tribes, and thus the confederacy was destroyed. The Prophet, with a very few followers, then took up his residence among a small band of Wyandots encamped on Wild-Cat creek. His famous town, with all its possessions, was destroyed the next day, Nov. 8.

On the 18th the American army returned to Vincennes, where most of the troops were discharged. The Territorial Legislature, being in session, adopted resolutions complimentary to Gov. Harrison and the officers and men under him, and made preparations for a reception and celebration.

Capt. Logan, the eloquent Shawanee chief who assisted our forces so materially, died in the latter part of November, 1812, from the effects of a wound received in a skirmish with a reconnoitering party of hostile Indians accompanied by a white man in the British service, Nov. 22. In that skirmish the white man was killed, and Winamac, a Pottawatomie chief of some distinction, fell by the rifle of Logan. The latter was mortally wounded, when he retreated with two warriors of his tribe, Capt. Johnny and Bright-Horn, to the camp of Gen. Winchester, where he soon afterward died. He was buried with the honors of war.

WAR OF 1812 WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The victory recently gained by the Americans at the battle of Tippecanoe insured perfect peace for a time, but only a short time as the more extensive schemes of the British had so far ripened as to compel the United States again to declare war against them. Tecumseh had fled to Malden, Canada, where, counseled by the English, he continued to excite the tribes against the Americans. As soon as this war with Great Britain was declared (June 18, 1812), the Indians, as was expected, commenced again to commit depredations. During the summer of 1812 several points along the Lake Region succumbed to the British, as Detroit, under Gen. Hull, Fort Dearborn (now Chicago), commanded by Capt. Heald under Gen. Hull, the post at Mackinac, etc.

In the early part of September, 1812, parties of hostile Indians began to assemble in considerable numbers in the vicinity of Forts Wayne and Harrison, with a view to reducing them. Capt. Rhea, at this time, had command of Fort Wayne, but his drinking propensities rather disqualified him for emergencies. For two weeks the fort was in great jeopardy. An express had been sent to Gen. Harrison for reinforcements, but many days passed without any tidings of expected assistance. At length, one day, Maj. Wm. Oliver and four friendly Indians arrived at the fort on horseback. One of the Indians was the celebrated Logan. They had come in defiance of "500 Indians," had "broken their ranks" and reached the fort in safety. Oliver reported that Harrison was aware of the situation and was raising men for a re-enforcement. Ohio was also raising volunteers; 800 were then assembled at St. Mary's, Ohio, 60 miles south of Fort Wayne, and would march to the relief of the fort in three or four days, or as soon as they were joined by reinforcements from Kentucky.

Oliver prepared a letter, announcing to Gen. Harrison his safe arrival at the besieged fort, and giving an account of its beleaguered situation, which he dispatched by his friendly Shawanees, while he concluded to take his chances at the fort. Brave Logan and his companions started with the message, but had scarcely left the fort when they were discovered and pursued by the hostile Indians, yet passing the Indian lines in safety, they were soon out of reach. The Indians now began a furious attack upon the fort; but the little garrison, with Oliver to cheer them on, bravely met the assault, repelling the attack day after day, until the army approached to their relief. During this siege the commanding officer, whose habits of

intemperance rendered him unfit for the command, was confined in the "black hole," while the junior officer assumed charge. This course was approved by the General, on his arrival, but Capt. Rhea received very little censure, probably on account of his valuable services in the Revolutionary war.

Sept. 6, 1812, Harrison moved forward with his army to the relief of Fort Wayne; the next day he reached a point within three miles of St. Mary's river; the next day he reached the river and was joined at evening by 200 mounted volunteers, under Col. Richard M. Johnson; the next day at "Shane's Crossing" on the St. Mary's they were joined by 800 men from Ohio, under Cols. Adams and Hawkins. At this place Chief Logan and four other Indians offered their services as spies to Gen. Harrison, and were accepted. Logan was immediately disguised and sent forward. Passing through the lines of the hostile Indians, he ascertained their number to be about 1,500, and entering the fort, he encouraged the soldiers to hold out, as relief was at hand. Gen. Harrison's force at this time was about 3,500.

After an early breakfast Friday morning they were under marching orders; it had rained and the guns were damp; they were discharged and reloaded; but that day only one Indian was encountered; preparations were made at night for an expected attack by the Indians, but no attack came; the next day, Sept. 10, they expected to fight their way to Fort Wayne, but in that they were happily disappointed; and "At the first grey of the morning," as Bryce eloquently observes, "the distant halloos of the disappointed savages revealed to the anxious inmates of the fort the glorious news of the approach of the army. Great clouds of dust could be seen from the fort, rolling up in the distance, as the valiant soldiery under Gen. Harrison moved forward to the rescue of the garrison and the brave boys of Kentucky and Ohio."

This siege of Fort Wayne of course occasioned great loss to the few settlers who had gathered around the fort. At the time of its commencement quite a little village had clustered around the military works, but during the siege most of their improvements and crops were destroyed by the savages. Every building out of the reach of the guns of the fort was leveled to the ground, and thus the infant settlement was destroyed.

During this siege the garrison lost but three men, while the Indians lost 25. Gen. Harrison had all the Indian villages for 25 miles around destroyed. Fort Wayne was nothing but a military post until about 1819.

Simultaneously with the attack on Fort Wayne the Indians also besieged Fort Harrison, which was commanded by Zachary Taylor. The Indians commenced firing upon the fort about 11 o'clock one night, when the garrison was in a rather poor plight for receiving them. The enemy succeeded in firing one of the block-houses, which contained whisky, and the whites had great difficulty in preventing the burning of all the barracks. The word "fire" seemed to have thrown all the men into confusion; soldiers' and citizens' wives, who had taken shelter within the fort, were crying; Indians were yelling; many of the garrison were sick and unable to be on duty; the men despaired and gave themselves up as lost; two of the strongest and apparently most reliable men jumped the pickets in the very midst of the emergency, etc., so that Capt. Taylor was at his wit's end what to do; but he gave directions as to the many details, rallied the men by a new scheme, and after about seven hours succeeded in saving themselves. The Indians drove up the horses belonging to the citizens, and as they could not catch them very readily, shot the whole of them in the sight of their owners, and also killed a number of the hogs belonging to the whites. They drove off all of the cattle, 65 in number, as well as the public oxen.

Among many other depredations committed by the savages during this period, was the massacre of the Pigeon Roost settlement, consisting of one man, five women and 16 children; a few escaped. An unsuccessful effort was made to capture these Indians, but when the news of this massacre and the attack on Fort Harrison reached Vincennes, about 1,200 men, under the command of Col. Wm. Russell, of the 7th U. S. Infantry, marched forth for the relief of the fort and to punish the Indians. On reaching the fort the Indians had retired from the vicinity; but on the 15th of September a small detachment composed of 11 men, under Lieut. Richardson, and acting as escort of provisions sent from Vincennes to Fort Harrison, was attacked by a party of Indians within the present limits of Sullivan county. It was reported that seven of these men were killed and one wounded. The provisions of course fell into the hands of the Indians.

EXPEDITIONS AGAINST THE INDIANS.

By the middle of August, through the disgraceful surrender of Gen. Hull, at Detroit, and the evacuation of Fort Dearborn and massacre of its garrison, the British and Indians were in possession of the whole Northwest. The savages, emboldened by their suc-

cesses, penetrated deeper into the settlements, committing great depredations. The activity and success of the enemy aroused the people to a realization of the great danger their homes and families were in. Gov. Edwards collected a force of 350 men at Camp Russell, and Capt. Russell came from Vincennes with about 50 more. Being officered and equipped, they proceeded about the middle of October on horseback, carrying with them 20 day's rations, to Peoria. Capt. Craig was sent with two boats up the Illinois, with provisions and tools to build a fort. The little army proceeded to Peoria Lake, where was located a Pottawatomie village. They arrived late at night, within a few miles of the village, without their presence being known to the Indians. Four men were sent out that night to reconnoiter the position of the village. The four brave men who volunteered for this perilous service were Thomas Carlin (afterward Governor), and Robert, Stephen and Davis White-side. They proceeded to the village, and explored it and the approaches to it thoroughly, without starting an Indian or provoking the bark of a dog. The low lands between the Indian village and the troops were covered with a rank growth of tall grass, so high and dense as to readily conceal an Indian on horseback, until within a few feet of him. The ground had become still more yielding by recent rains, rendering it almost impassable by mounted men. To prevent detection the soldiers had camped without lighting the usual camp-fires. The men lay down in their cold and cheerless camp, with many misgivings. They well remembered how the skulking savages fell upon Harrison's men at Tippecanoe during the night. To add to their fears, a gun in the hands of a soldier was carelessly discharged, raising great consternation in the camp.

Through a dense fog which prevailed the following morning, the army took up its line of march for the Indian town, Capt. Judy with his corps of spies in advance. In the tall grass they came up with an Indian and his squaw, both mounted. The Indian wanted to surrender, but Judy observed that he "did not leave home to take prisoners," and instantly shot one of them. With the blood streaming from his mouth and nose, and in his agony "singing the death song," the dying Indian raised his gun, shot and mortally wounded a Mr. Wright, and in a few minutes expired! Many guns were immediately discharged at the other Indian, not then known to be a squaw, all of which missed her. Badly scared, and her husband killed by her side, the agonizing wails of the squaw were heart-rending. She was taken prisoner, and afterward restored to her nation.

On nearing the town a general charge was made, the Indians fleeing to the interior wilderness. Some of their warriors made a stand, when a sharp engagement occurred, but the Indians were routed. In their flight they left behind all their winter's store of provisions, which was taken, and their town burned. Some Indian children were found who had been left in the hurried flight, also some disabled adults, one of whom was in a starving condition, and with a voracious appetite partook of the bread given him. He is said to have been killed by a cowardly trooper straggling behind, after the main army had resumed its retrograde march, who wanted to be able to boast that he had killed an Indian.

September 19, 1812, Gen. Harrison was put in command of the Northwestern army, then estimated at 10,000 men, with these orders: "Having provided for the protection of the western frontier, you will retake Detroit; and, with a view to the conquest of upper Canada, you will penetrate that country as far as the force under your command will in your judgment justify."

Although surrounded by many difficulties, the General began immediately to execute these instructions. In calling for volunteers from Kentucky, however, more men offered than could be received. At this time there were about 2,000 mounted volunteers at Vincennes, under the command of Gen. Samuel Hopkins, of the Revolutionary war, who was under instructions to operate against the enemy along the Wabash and Illinois rivers. Accordingly, early in October, Gen. Hopkins moved from Vincennes towards the Kickapoo villages in the Illinois territory, with about 2,000 troops; but after four or five days' march the men and officers raised a mutiny which gradually succeeded in carrying all back to Vincennes. The cause of their discontent is not apparent.

About the same time Col. Russell, with two small companies of U. S. rangers, commanded by Capts. Perry and Modrell, marched from the neighborhood of Vincennes to unite with a small force of mounted militia under the command of Gov. Edwards, of Illinois, and afterward to march with the united troops from Cahokia toward Lake Peoria, for the purpose of co-operating with Gen. Hopkins against the Indian towns in that vicinity; but not finding the latter on the ground, was compelled to retire.

Immediately after the discharge of the mutinous volunteers, Gen. Hopkins began to organize another force, mainly of infantry, to reduce the Indians up the Wabash as far as the Prophet's town. These troops consisted of three regiments of Kentucky militia,

commanded by Cols. Barbour, Miller and Wilcox; a small company of regulars commanded by Capt. Zachary Taylor; a company of rangers commanded by Capt. Beckes; and a company of scouts or spies under the command of Capt. Washburn. The main body of this army arrived at Fort Harrison Nov. 5; on the 11th it proceeded up the east side of the Wabash into the heart of the Indian country, but found the villages generally deserted. Winter setting in severely, and the troops poorly clad, they had to return to Vincennes as rapidly as possible. With one exception the men behaved nobly, and did much damage to the enemy. That exception was the precipitate chase after an Indian by a detachment of men somewhat in liquor, until they found themselves surrounded by an overwhelming force of the enemy, and they had to retreat in disorder.

At the close of this campaign Gen. Hopkins resigned his command.

In the fall of 1812 Gen. Harrison assigned to Lieut. Col. John B. Campbell, of the 19th U. S. Inf., the duty of destroying the Miami villages on the Mississinewa river, with a detachment of about 600 men. Nov. 25, Lieut. Col. Campbell marched from Franklinton, according to orders, toward the scene of action, cautiously avoiding falling in with the Delawares, who had been ordered by Gen. Harrison to retire to the Shawanee establishment on the Anglaize river, and arriving on the Mississinewa Dec. 17, when they discovered an Indian town inhabited by Delawares and Miamis. This and three other villages were destroyed. Soon after this, the supplies growing short and the troops in a suffering condition, Campbell began to consider the propriety of returning to Ohio; but just as he was calling together his officers early one morning to deliberate on the proposition, an army of Indians rushed upon them with fury. The engagement lasted an hour, with a loss of eight killed and 42 wounded, besides about 150 horses killed. The whites, however, succeeded in defending themselves and taking a number of Indians prisoners, who proved to be Munsies, of Silver Heel's band. Campbell, hearing that a large force of Indians were assembled at Mississinewa village, under Tecumseh, determined to return to Greenville. The privations of his troops and the severity of the cold compelled him to send to that place for re-enforcements and supplies. Seventeen of the men had to be carried on litters. They were met by the re-enforcement about 40 miles from Greenville.

Lieut. Col. Campbell sent two messages to the Delawares, who lived on White river and who had been previously directed and requested to abandon their towns on that river and remove into Ohio. In these messages he expressed his regret at unfortunately killing some of their men, and urged them to move to the Shawanee settlement on the Auglaize river. He assured them that their people, in his power, would be compensated by the Government for their losses, if not found to be hostile; and the friends of those killed satisfied by presents, if such satisfaction would be received. This advice was heeded by the main body of the Delawares and a few Miamis. The Shawanee Prophet, and some of the principal chiefs of the Miamis, retired from the country of the Wabash, and, with their destitute and suffering bands, moved to Detroit, where they were received as the friends and allies of Great Britain.

On the approach of Gen. Harrison with his army in September, 1813, the British evacuated Detroit, and the Ottawas, Chippewas, Pottawatomies, Miamis and Kickapoos sued for peace with the United States, which was granted temporarily by Brig. Gen. McArthur, on condition of their becoming allies of the United States in case of war.

In June, 1813, an expedition composed of 137 men, under command of Col. Joseph Bartholomew, moved from Valonia toward the Delaware towns on the west fork of White river, to surprise and punish some hostile Indians who were supposed to be lurking about those villages. Most of these places they found deserted; some of them burnt. They had been but temporarily occupied for the purpose of collecting and carrying away corn. Col. Bartholomew's forces succeeded in killing one or two Indians and destroying considerable corn, and they returned to Valonia on the 21st of this month.

July 1, 1813, Col. William Russell, of the 7th U. S., organized a force of 573 effective men at Valonia and marched to the Indian villages about the mouth of the Mississinewa. His experience was much like that of Col. Bartholomew, who had just preceded him. He had rainy weather, suffered many losses, found the villages deserted, destroyed stores of corn, etc. The Colonel reported that he went to every place where he expected to find the enemy, but they nearly always seemed to have fled the country. The march from Valonia to the mouth of the Mississinewa and return was about 250 miles.

Several smaller expeditions helped to "checker" the surrounding

country, and find that the Indians were very careful to keep themselves out of sight, and thus closed this series of campaigns.

CLOSE OF THE WAR.

The war with England closed on the 24th of December, 1814, when a treaty of peace was signed at Ghent. The 9th article of the treaty required the United States to put an end to hostilities with all tribes or nations of Indians with whom they had been at war; to restore to such tribes or nations respectively all the rights and possessions to which they were entitled in 1811, before the war, on condition that such Indians should agree to desist from all hostilities against the United States. But in February, just before the treaty was sanctioned by our Government, there were signs of Indians accumulating arms and ammunition, and a cautionary order was therefore issued to have all the white forces in readiness for an attack by the Indians; but the attack was not made. During the ensuing summer and fall the United States Government acquainted the Indians with the provisions of the treaty, and entered into subordinate treaties of peace with the principal tribes.

Just before the treaty of Spring Wells (near Detroit) was signed, the Shawanee Prophet retired to Canada, but declaring his resolution to abide by any treaty which the chiefs might sign. Some time afterward he returned to the Shawanee settlement in Ohio, and lastly to the west of the Mississippi, where he died, in 1834. The British Government allowed him a pension from 1813 until his death. His brother Tecumseh was killed at the battle of the Thames, Oct. 5, 1813, by a Mr. Wheatty, as we are positively informed by Mr. A. J. James, now a resident of La Harpe township, Hancock county, Ill., whose father-in-law, John Pigman, of Coshocton county, Ohio, was an eye witness. Gen. Johnson has generally had the credit of killing Tecumseh.



TECUMSEH.

TECUMSEH.

If one should inquire who has been the greatest Indian, the most noted, the "principal Indian" in North America since its discovery by Columbus, we would be obliged to answer, Tecumseh. For all those qualities which elevate a man far above his race; for talent, tact, skill and bravery as a warrior; for high-minded, honorable and chivalrous bearing as a man; in a word, for all those elements of greatness which place him a long way above his fellows in savage life, the name and fame of Tecumseh will go down to posterity in the West as one of the most celebrated of the aborigines of this continent,—as one who had no equal among the tribes that dwelt in the country drained by the Mississippi. Born to command himself, he used all the appliances that would stimulate the courage and nerve the valor of his followers. Always in the front rank of battle, his followers blindly followed his lead, and as his war-cry rang clear above the din and noise of the battle-field, the Shawnee warriors, as they rushed on to victory or the grave, rallied around him, foemen worthy of the steel of the most gallant commander that ever entered the lists in defense of his altar or his home.

The tribe to which Tecumseh, or Tecumtha, as some write it, belonged, was the Shawnee, or Shawanee. The tradition of the nation held that they originally came from the Gulf of Mexico; that they wended their way up the Mississippi and the Ohio, and settled at or near the present site of Shawneetown, Ill., whence they removed to the upper Wabash. In the latter place, at any rate, they were found early in the 18th century, and were known as the "bravest of the brave." This tribe has uniformly been the bitter enemy of the white man, and in every contest with our people has exhibited a degree of skill and strategy that should characterize the most dangerous foe.

Tecumseh's notoriety and that of his brother, the Prophet, mutually served to establish and strengthen each other. While the Prophet had unlimited power, spiritual and temporal, he distributed his greatness in all the departments of Indian life with a kind of fanaticism that magnetically aroused the religious and superstitious passions, not only of his own followers, but also of all the tribes in

this part of the country; but Tecumseh concentrated his greatness upon the more practical and business affairs of military conquest. It is doubted whether he was really a sincere believer in the pretensions of his fanatic brother; if he did not believe in the pretentious feature of them he had the shrewdness to keep his unbelief to himself, knowing that religious fanaticism was one of the strongest impulses to reckless bravery.

During his sojourn in the Northwestern Territory, it was Tecumseh's uppermost desire of life to confederate all the Indian tribes of the country together against the whites, to maintain their choice hunting-grounds. All his public policy converged toward this single end. In his vast scheme he comprised even all the Indians in the Gulf country,—all in America west of the Alleghany mountains. He held, as a subordinate principle, that the Great Spirit had given the Indian race all these hunting-grounds to keep in common, and that no Indian or tribe could cede any portion of the land to the whites without the consent of all the tribes. Hence, in all his councils with the whites he ever maintained that the treaties were null and void.

When he met Harrison at Vincennes in council the last time, and, as he was invited by that General to take a seat with him on the platform, he hesitated; Harrison insisted, saying that it was the "wish of their Great Father, the President of the United States, that he should do so." The chief paused a moment, raised his tall and commanding form to its greatest height, surveyed the troops and crowd around him, fixed his keen eyes upon Gov. Harrison, and then turning them to the sky above, and pointing toward heaven with his sinewy arm in a manner indicative of supreme contempt for the paternity assigned him, said in clarion tones: "My father! The sun is my father, the earth is my mother, and on her bosom I will recline." He then stretched himself, with his warriors, on the green sward. The effect was electrical, and for some moments there was perfect silence.

The Governor, then, through an interpreter, told him that he understood he had some complaints to make and redress to ask, etc., and that he wished to investigate the matter and make restitution wherever it might be decided it should be done. As soon as the Governor was through with this introductory speech, the stately warrior arose, tall, athletic, manly, dignified and graceful, and with a voice at first low, but distinct and musical, commenced a reply. As he warmed up with his subject his clear tones might be heard,

as if "trumpet-tongued," to the utmost limits of the assembly. The most perfect silence prevailed, except when his warriors gave their guttural assent to some eloquent recital of the red man's wrong and the white man's injustice. Tecumseh recited the wrongs which his race had suffered from the time of the massacre of the Moravian Indians to the present; said he did not know how he could ever again be the friend of the white man; that the Great Spirit had given to the Indian all the land from the Miami to the Mississippi, and from the lakes to the Ohio, as a common property to all the tribes in these borders, and that the land could not and should not be sold without the consent of all; that all the tribes on the continent formed but one nation; that if the United States would not give up the lands they had bought of the Miamis and the other tribes, those united with him were determined to annihilate those tribes; that they were determined to have no more chiefs, but in future to be governed by their warriors; that unless the whites ceased their encroachments upon Indian lands, the fate of the Indians was sealed; they had been driven from the banks of the Delaware across the Alleghanies, and their possessions on the Wabash and the Illinois were now to be taken from them; that in a few years they would not have ground enough to bury their warriors on this side of the "Father of Waters;" that all would perish, all their possessions taken from them by fraud or force, unless they stopped the progress of the white man westward; that it must be a war of races in which one or the other must perish; that their tribes had been driven toward the setting sun like a galloping horse (ne-kat a-kush-e ka-top-o-lin-to).

The Shawnee language, in which this most eminent Indian statesman spoke, excelled all other aboriginal tongues in its musical articulation; and the effect of Tecumseh's oratory on this occasion can be more easily imagined than described. Gov. Harrison, although as brave a soldier and General as any American, was overcome by this speech. He well knew Tecumseh's power and influence among all the tribes, knew his bravery, courage and determination, and knew that he meant what he said. When Tecumseh was done speaking there was a stillness throughout the assembly which was really painful; not a whisper was heard, and all eyes were turned from the speaker toward Gov. Harrison, who after a few moments came to himself, and recollecting many of the absurd statements of the great Indian orator, began a reply which was more logical, if not so eloquent. The Shawnees were attentive un

til Harrison's interpreter began to translate his speech to the Miamis and Pottawatomies, when Tecumseh and his warriors sprang to their feet, brandishing their war-clubs and tomahawks. "Tell him," said Tecumseh, addressing the interpreter in Shawnee, "he lies." The interpreter undertook to convey this message to the Governor in smoother language, but Tecumseh noticed the effort and remonstrated, "No, no; tell him he lies." The warriors began to grow more excited, when Secretary Gibson ordered the American troops in arms to advance. This allayed the rising storm, and as soon as Tecumseh's "He lies" was literally interpreted to the Governor, the latter told Tecumseh through the interpreter to tell Tecumseh he would hold no further council with him.

Thus the assembly was broken up, and one can hardly imagine a more exciting scene. It would constitute the finest subject for a historical painting to adorn the rotunda of the capitol. The next day Tecumseh requested another interview with the Governor, which was granted on condition that he should make an apology to the Governor for his language the day before. This he made through the interpreter. Measures for defense and protection were taken, however, lest there should be another outbreak. Two companies of militia were ordered from the country, and the one in town added to them, while the Governor and his friends went into council fully armed and prepared for any contingency. On this occasion the conduct of Tecumseh was entirely different from that of the day before. Firm and intrepid, showing not the slightest fear or alarm, surrounded with a military force four times his own, he preserved the utmost composure and equanimity. No one would have supposed that he could have been the principal actor in the thrilling scene of the previous day. He claimed that half the Americans were in sympathy with him. He also said that whites had informed him that Gov. Harrison had purchased land from the Indians without any authority from the Government; that he, Harrison, had but two years more to remain in office, and that if he, Tecumseh, could prevail upon the Indians who sold the lands not to receive their annuities for that time, and the present Governor displaced by a good man as his successor, the latter would restore to the Indians all the lands purchased from them.

The Wyandots, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Ottawas and the Winnebagoes, through their respective spokesmen, declared their adherence to the great Shawnee warrior and statesman. Gov. Harrison then told them that he would send Tecumseh's speech to the Presi-

dent of the United States and return the answer to the Indians as soon as it was received. Tecumseh then declared that he and his allies were determined that the old boundary line should continue; and that if the whites crossed it, it would be at their peril. Gov. Harrison replied that he would be equally plain with him and state that the President would never allow that the lands on the Wabash were the property of any other tribes than those who had occupied them since the white people first came to America; and as the title to the lands lately purchased was derived from those tribes by a fair purchase, he might rest assured that the right of the United States would be supported by the sword. "So be it," was the stern and haughty reply of the Shawnee chieftan, as he and his braves took leave of the Governor and wended their way in Indian file to their camping ground.

Thus ended the last conference on earth between the chivalrous Tecumseh and the hero of the battle of Tippecanoe. The bones of the first lie bleaching on the battle-field of the Thames, and those of the last in a mausoleum on the banks of the Ohio; each struggled for the mastery of his race, and each no doubt was equally honest and patriotic in his purposes. The weak yielded to the strong, the defenseless to the powerful, and the hunting-ground of the Shawnee is all occupied by his enemy.

Tecumseh, with four of his braves, immediately embarked in a birch canoe, descended the Wabash, and went on to the South to unite the tribes of that country in a general system of self-defense against the encroachment of the whites. His emblem was a disjointed snake, with the motto, "Join or die!" In union alone was strength.

Before Tecumseh left the Prophet's town at the mouth of the Tippecanoe river, on his excursion to the South, he had a definite understanding with his brother and the chieftains of the other tribes in the Wabash country, that they should preserve perfect peace with the whites until his arrangements were completed for a confederacy of the tribes on both sides of the Ohio and on the Mississippi river; but it seems that while he was in the South engaged in his work of uniting the tribes of that country some of the Northern tribes showed signs of fight and precipitated Harrison into that campaign which ended in the battle of Tippecanoe and the total route of the Indians. Tecumseh, on his return from the South, learning what had happened, was overcome with chagrin, disappointment and anger, and accused his brother of duplicity and coward-

ice; indeed, it is said that he never forgave him to the day of his death. A short time afterward, on the breaking out of the war of Great Britain, he joined Proctor, at Malden, with a party of his warriors, and finally suffered the fate mentioned on page 108.

CIVIL MATTERS 1812--'5.

Owing to the absence of Gov. Harrison on military duty, John Gibson, the Secretary of the Territory, acted in the administration of civil affairs. In his message to the Legislature convening on the 1st of February, 1813, he said, substantially:

"Did I possess the abilities of Cicero or Demosthenes, I could not portray in more glowing colors our foreign and domestic political situation than it is already experienced within our own breasts. The United States have been compelled, by frequent acts of injustice, to declare war against England. For a detail of the causes of this war I would refer to the message of President Madison; it does honor to his head and heart. Although not an admirer of war, I am glad to see our little but inimitable navy riding triumphant on the seas, but chagrined to find that our armies by land are so little successful. The spirit of '76 appears to have fled from our continent, or, if not fled, is at least asleep, for it appears not to pervade our armies generally. At your last assemblage our political horizon seemed clear, and our infant Territory bid fair for rapid and rising grandeur; but, alas, the scene has changed; and whether this change, as respects our Territory, has been owing to an over anxiety in us to extend our dominions, or to a wish for retaliation by our foes, or to a foreign influence, I shall not say. The Indians, our former neighbors and friends, have become our most inveterate foes. Our former frontiers are now our wilds, and our inner settlements have become frontiers. Some of our best citizens, and old men worn down with age, and helpless women and innocent babes, have fallen victims to savage cruelty. I have done my duty as well as I can, and hope that the interposition of Providence will protect us."

The many complaints made about the Territorial Government Mr. Gibson said, were caused more by default of officers than of the law. Said he: "It is an old and, I believe, correct adage, that 'good officers make good soldiers.' This evil having taken root, I do not know how it can be eradicated; but it may be remedied. In place of men searching after and accepting commissions before they

are even tolerably qualified, thereby subjecting themselves to ridicule and their country to ruin, barely for the name of the thing, I think may be remedied by a previous examination."

During this session of the Legislature the seat of the Territorial Government was declared to be at Corydon, and immediately acting Governor Gibson prorogued the Legislature to meet at that place, the first Monday of December, 1813. During this year the Territory was almost defenseless; Indian outrages were of common occurrence, but no general outbreak was made. The militia-men were armed with rifles and long knives, and many of the rangers carried tomahawks.

In 1813 Thomas Posey, who was at that time a Senator in Congress from Tennessee, and who had been officer of the army of the Revolution, was appointed Governor of Indiana Territory, to succeed Gen. Harrison. He arrived in Vincennes and entered upon the discharge of his duties May 25, 1813. During this year several expeditions against the Indian settlements were set on foot.

In his first message to the Legislature the following December, at Corydon, Gov. Posey said: "The present crisis is awful, and big with great events. Our land and nation is involved in the common calamity of war; but we are under the protecting care of the beneficent Being, who has on a former occasion brought us safely through an arduous struggle and placed us on a foundation of independence, freedom and happiness. He will not suffer to be taken from us what He, in His great wisdom has thought proper to confer and bless us with, if we make a wise and virtuous use of His good gifts. * * * Although our affairs, at the commencement of the war, wore a gloomy aspect, they have brightened, and promise a certainty of success, if properly directed and conducted, of which I have no doubt, as the President and heads of departments of the general Government are men of undoubted patriotism, talents and experience, and who have grown old in the service of their country. * * * It must be obvious to every thinking man that we were forced into the war. Every measure consistent with honor, both before and since the declaration of war, has tried to be on amicable terms with our enemy. * * * You who reside in various parts of the Territory have it in your power to understand what will tend to its local and general advantage. The judiciary system would require a revisal and amendment. The militia law is very defective and requires your immediate attention. It is necessary to have

good roads and highways in as many directions through the Territory as the circumstances and situation of the inhabitants will admit; it would contribute very much to promote the settlement and improvement of the Territory. Attention to education is highly necessary. There is an appropriation made by Congress, in lands, for the purpose of establishing public schools. It comes now within your province to carry into operation the design of the appropriation."

This Legislature passed several very necessary laws for the welfare of the settlements, and the following year, as Gen. Harrison was generally successful in his military campaigns in the Northwest, the settlements in Indiana began to increase and improve. The fear of danger from Indians had in a great measure subsided, and the tide of immigration began again to flow. In January, 1814, about a thousand Miamis assembled at Fort Wayne for the purpose of obtaining food to prevent starvation. They met with ample hospitality, and their example was speedily followed by others. These, with other acts of kindness, won the lasting friendship of the Indians, many of whom had fought in the interests of Great Britain. General treaties between the United States and the Northwestern tribes were subsequently concluded, and the way was fully opened for the improvement and settlement of the lands.

POPULATION IN 1815.

The population of the Territory of Indiana, as given in the official returns to the Legislature of 1815, was as follows, by counties:

COUNTIES.	White males of 21 and over.	TOTAL.
Wayne.....	1,225.....	6,407
Franklin.....	1,430.....	7,370
Dearborn.....	902.....	4,424
Switzerland.....	377.....	1,832
Jefferson.....	874.....	4,270
Clark.....	1,387.....	7,150
Washington.....	1,420.....	7,317
Harrison.....	1,056.....	6,975
Knox.....	1,391.....	8,068
Gibson.....	1,100.....	5,330
Posey.....	320.....	1,619
Warrick.....	280.....	1,415
Perry.....	350.....	1,720
Grand Totals.....	12,112.....	63,897

GENERAL VIEW.

The well-known ordinance of 1787 conferred many "rights and privileges" upon the inhabitants of the Northwestern Territory, and

consequently upon the people of Indiana Territory, but after all it came far short of conferring as many privileges as are enjoyed at the present day by our Territories. They did not have a full form of Republican government. A freehold estate in 500 acres of land was one of the necessary qualifications of each member of the legislative council of the Territory; every member of the Territorial House of Representatives was required to hold, in his own right, 200 acres of land; and the privilege of voting for members of the House of Representatives was restricted to those inhabitants who, in addition to other qualifications, owned severally at least 50 acres of land. The Governor of the the Territory was invested with the power of appointing officers of the Territorial militia, Judges of the inferior Courts, Clerks of the Courts, Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, Coroners, County Treasurers and County Surveyors. He was also authorized to divide the Territory into districts; to apportion among the several counties the members of the House of Representatives; to prevent the passage of any Territorial law; and to convene and dissolve the General Assembly whenever he thought best. None of the Governors, however, ever exercised these extraordinary powers arbitrarily. Nevertheless, the people were constantly agitating the question of extending the right of suffrage. Five years after the organization of the Territory, the Legislative Council, in reply to the Governor's Message, said: "Although we are not as completely independent in our legislative capacity as we would wish to be, yet we are sensible that we must wait with patience for that period of time when our population will burst the trammels of a Territorial government, and we shall assume the character more consonant to Republicanism. * * * The confidence which our fellow citizens have uniformly had in your administration has been such that they have hitherto had no reason to be jealous of the unlimited power which you possess over our legislative proceedings. We, however, cannot help regretting that such powers have been lodged in the hands of any one, especially when it is recollected to what dangerous lengths the exercise of those powers may be extended."

After repeated petitions the people of Indiana were empowered by Congress to elect the members of the Legislative Council by popular vote. This act was passed in 1809, and defined what was known as the property qualification of voters. These qualifications were abolished by Congress in 1811, which extended the right of voting for members of the General Assembly and for a Territorial delegate

to Congress to every free white male person who had attained the age of twenty-one years, and who, having paid a county or Territorial tax, was a resident of the Territory and had resided in it for a year. In 1814 the voting qualification in Indiana was defined by Congress, "to every free white male person having a freehold in the Territory, and being a resident of the same." The House of Representatives was authorized by Congress to lay off the Territory into five districts, in each of which the qualified voters were empowered to elect a member of the Legislative Council. The division was made, one to two counties in each district.

At the session in August, 1814, the Territory was also divided into three judicial circuits, and provisions were made for holding courts in the same. The Governor was empowered to appoint a presiding Judge in each circuit, and two Associate Judges of the circuit court in each county. Their compensation was fixed at \$700 per annum.

The same year the General Assembly granted charters to two banking institutions, the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Madison and the Bank of Vincennes. The first was authorized to raise a capital of \$750,000, and the other \$500,000. On the organization of the State these banks were merged into the State Bank and its branches.

Here we close the history of the Territory of Indiana.



ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE.

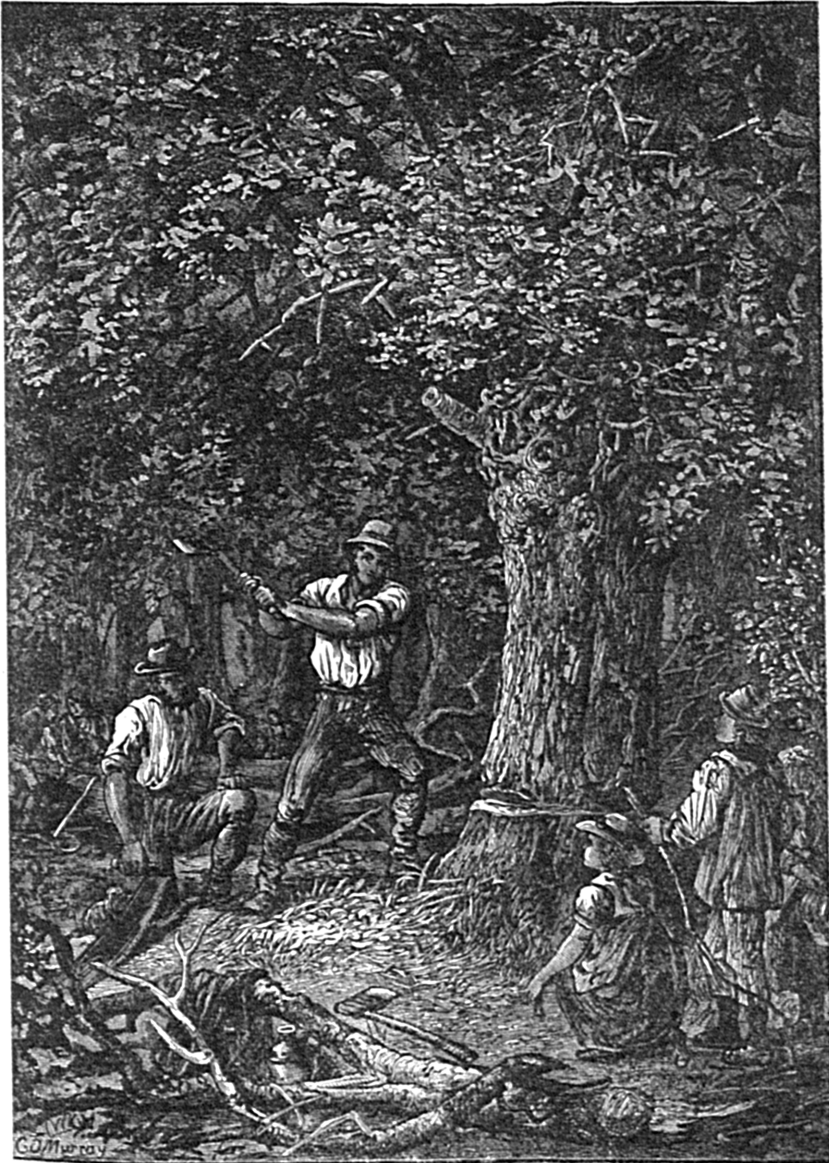
The last regular session of the Territorial Legislature was held at Corydon, convening in December, 1815. The message of Governor Posey congratulated the people of the Territory upon the general success of the settlements and the great increase of immigration, recommended light taxes and a careful attention to the promotion of education and the improvement of the State roads and highways. He also recommended a revision of the territorial laws and an amendment of the militia system. Several laws were passed preparatory to a State Government, and December 14, 1815, a memorial to Congress was adopted praying for the authority to adopt a constitution and State Government. Mr. Jennings, the Territorial delegate, laid this memorial before Congress on the 28th, and April 19, 1816, the President approved the bill creating the State of Indiana. Accordingly, May 30 following, a general election was held for a constitutional convention, which met at Corydon June 10 to 29, Johathan Jennings presiding and Wm. Hendricks acting as Secretary.

"The convention that formed the first constitution of the State of Indiana was composed mainly of clear-minded, unpretending men of common sense, whose patriotism was unquestionable and whose morals were fair. Their familiarity with the theories of the Declaration of American Independence, their Territorial experience under the provisions of the ordinance of 1787, and their knowledge of the principles of the constitution of the United States were sufficient, when combined, to lighten materially their labors in the great work of forming a constitution for a new State. With such landmarks in view, the labors of similar conventions in other States and Territories have been rendered comparatively light. In the clearness and conciseness of its style, in the comprehensive and just provisions which it made for the maintainance of civil and religious liberty, in its mandates, which were designed to protect the rights of the people collectively and individually, and to provide for the public welfare, the constitution that was formed for Indiana in 1816 was not inferior to any of the State constitutions which were in existence at that time."—*Dillon's History of Indiana.*

The first State election took place on the first Monday of August, 1816, and Jonathan Jennings was elected Governor, and Christopher Harrison, Lieut. Governor. Wm. Hendricks was elected to represent the new State in the House of Representatives of the United States.

The first General Assembly elected under the new constitution began its session at Corydon, Nov. 4, 1816. John Paul was called to the chair of the Senate pro tem., and Isaac Blackford was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Among other things in the new Governor's message were the following remarks: "The result of your deliberation will be considered as indicative of its future character as well as of the future happiness and prosperity of its citizens. In the commencement of the State government the shackles of the colonial should be forgotten in our exertions to prove, by happy experience, that a uniform adherence to the first principles of our Government and a virtuous exercise of its powers will best secure efficiency to its measures and stability to its character. Without a frequent recurrence to those principles, the administration of the Government will imperceptibly become more and more arduous, until the simplicity of our Republican institutions may eventually be lost in dangerous expedients and political design. Under every free government the happiness of the citizens must be identified with their morals; and while a constitutional exercise of their rights shall continue to have its due weight in discharge of the duties required of the constituted authorities of the State, too much attention cannot be bestowed to the encouragement and promotion of every moral virtue, and to the enactment of laws calculated to restrain the vicious, and prescribe punishment for every crime commensurate with its enormity. In measuring, however, to each crime its adequate punishment, it will be well to recollect that the certainty of punishment has generally the surest effect to prevent crime; while punishments unnecessarily severe too often produce the acquittal of the guilty and disappoint one of the greatest objects of legislation and good government * * * The dissemination of useful knowledge will be indispensably necessary as a support to morals and as a restraint to vice; and on this subject it will only be necessary to direct your attention to the plan of education as prescribed by the constitution. * * * I recommend to your consideration the propriety of providing by law, to prevent more effectually any unlawful attempts to seize and carry into bondage



OPENING AN INDIANA FOREST.

persons of color legally entitled to their freedom; and at the same time, as far as practicable, to prevent those who rightfully owe service to the citizens of any other State or Territory from seeking within the limits of this State a refuge from the possession of their lawful owners. Such a measure will tend to secure those who are free from any unlawful attempts (to enslave them) and secures the rights of the citizens of the other States and Territories as far as ought reasonably to be expected."

This session of the Legislature elected James Noble and Waller Taylor to the Senate of the United States; Robert A. New was elected Secretary of State; W. H. Lilley, Auditor of State; and Daniel C. Lane, Treasurer of State. The session adjourned January 3, 1817.

As the history of the State of Indiana from this time forward is best given by topics, we will proceed to give them in the chronological order of their origin.

The happy close of the war with Great Britain in 1814 was followed by a great rush of immigrants to the great Territory of the Northwest, including the new States, all now recently cleared of the enemy; and by 1820 the State of Indiana had more than doubled her population, having at this time 147,178, and by 1825 nearly doubled this again, that is to say, a round quarter of a million,—a growth more rapid probably than that of any other section in this country since the days of Columbus.

The period 1825-'30 was a prosperous time for the young State. Immigration continued to be rapid, the crops were generally good and the hopes of the people raised higher than they had ever been before. Accompanying this immigration, however, were paupers and indolent people, who threatened to be so numerous as to become a serious burden. On this subject Governor Ray called for legislative action, but the Legislature scarcely knew what to do and they deferred action.

BLACK HAWK WAR.

In 1830 there still lingered within the bounds of the State two tribes of Indians, whose growing indolence, intemperate habits, dependence upon their neighbors for the bread of life, diminished prospects of living by the chase, continued perpetration of murders and other outrages of dangerous precedent, primitive ignorance and unrestrained exhibitions of savage customs before the children of the settlers, combined to make them subjects for a more rigid government. The removal of the Indians west of the Mississippi was a melancholy but necessary duty. The time having arrived for the emigration of the Pottawatomies, according to the stipulations contained in their treaty with the United States, they evinced that reluctance common among aboriginal tribes on leaving the homes of their childhood and the graves of their ancestors. Love of country is a principle planted in the bosoms of all mankind. The Laplander and the Esquimaux of the frozen north, who feed on seals, moose and the meat of the polar bear, would not exchange their country for the sunny clime of "Araby the blest." Color and shades of complexion have nothing to do with the heart's best, warmest emotions. Then we should not wonder that the Pottawatomie, on leaving his home on the Wabash, felt as sad as *Æschines* did when ostracised from his native land, laved by the waters of the classic Scamander; and the noble and eloquent *Naswaw-kay*, on leaving the encampment on Crooked creek, felt his banishment as keenly as *Cicero* when thrust from the bosom of his beloved Rome, for which he had spent the best efforts of his life, and for which he died.

On Sunday morning, May 18, 1832, the people on the west side of the Wabash were thrown into a state of great consternation, on account of a report that a large body of hostile Indians had approached within 15 miles of Lafayette and killed two men. The alarm soon spread throughout Tippecanoe, Warren, Vermillion, Fountain, Montgomery, and adjoining counties. Several brave commandants of companies on the west side of the Wabash in Tippecanoe county, raised troops to go and meet the enemy, and dispatched an express to Gen. Walker with a request that he should

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make a call upon the militia of the county to equip themselves instantly and march to the aid of their bleeding countrymen. Thereupon Gen. Walker, Col. Davis, Lieut-Col. Jenners, Capt. Brown, of the artillery, and various other gallant spirits mounted their war steeds and proceeded to the army, and thence upon a scout to the Grand Prairie to discover, if possible, the number, intention and situation of the Indians. Over 300 old men, women and children flocked precipitately to Lafayette and the surrounding country east of the Wabash. A remarkable event occurred in this stampede, as follows:

A man, wife and seven children resided on the edge of the Grand Prairie, west of Lafayette, in a locality considered particularly dangerous. On hearing of this alarm he made hurried preparations to fly with his family to Lafayette for safety. Imagine his surprise and chagrin when his wife told him she would not go one step; that she did not believe in being scared at trifles, and in her opinion there was not an Indian within 100 miles of them. Importunity proved unavailing, and the disconsolate and frightened husband and father took all the children except the youngest, bade his wife and babe a long and solemn farewell, never expecting to see them again, unless perhaps he might find their mangled remains, minus their scalps. On arriving at Lafayette, his acquaintances rallied and berated him for abandoning his wife and child in that way, but he met their jibes with a stoical indifference, avowing that he should not be held responsible for their obstinacy.

As the shades of the first evening drew on, the wife felt lonely; and the chirping of the frogs and the notes of the whippoorwill only intensified her loneliness, until she half wished she had accompanied the rest of the family in their flight. She remained in the house a few hours without striking a light, and then concluded that "discretion was the better part of valor," took her babe and some bed-clothes, fastened the cabin door, and hastened to a sink-hole in the woods, in which she afterward said that she and her babe slept soundly until sunrise next morning.

Lafayette literally boiled over with people and patriotism. A meeting was held at the court-house, speeches were made by patriotic individuals, and to allay the fears of the women an armed police was immediately ordered, to be called the "Lafayette Guards." Thos. T. Benbridge was elected Captain, and John Cox, Lieutenant. Capt. Benbridge yielded the active drill of his guards to the Lieutenant, who had served two years in the war of 1812. After

the meeting adjourned, the guards were paraded on the green where Purdue's block now stands, and put through sundry evolutions by Lieut. Cox, who proved to be an expert drill officer, and whose clear, shrill voice rung out on the night air as he marched and counter-marched the troops from where the paper-mill stands to Main street ferry, and over the suburbs, generally. Every old gun and sword that could be found was brought into requisition, with a new shine on them.

Gen. Walker, Colonels Davis and Jenners, and other officers joined in a call of the people of Tippecanoe county for volunteers to march to the frontier settlements. A large meeting of the citizens assembled in the public square in the town, and over 300 volunteers mostly mounted men, left for the scene of action, with an alacrity that would have done credit to veterans.

The first night they camped nine miles west of Lafayette, near Grand Prairie. They placed sentinels for the night and retired to rest. A few of the subaltern officers very injudiciously concluded to try what effect a false alarm would have upon the sleeping soldiers, and a few of them withdrew to a neighboring thicket, and thence made a charge upon the picket guards, who, after hailing them and receiving no countersign, fired off their guns and ran for the Colonel's marquee in the center of the encampment. The aroused Colonels and staff sprang to their feet, shouting "To arms! to arms!" and the obedient, though panic-stricken soldiers seized their guns and demanded to be led against the invading foe. A wild scene of disorder ensued, and amid the din of arms and loud commands of the officers the raw militia felt that they had already got into the red jaws of battle. One of the alarm sentinels, in running to the center of the encampment, leaped over a blazing camp fire, and alighted full upon the breast and stomach of a sleeping lawyer, who was, no doubt, at that moment dreaming of vested and contingent remainders, rich clients and good fees, which in legal parlance was suddenly estopped by the hob-nails in the stogas of the scared sentinel. As soon as the counselor's vitality and consciousness sufficiently returned, he put in some strong demurrers to the conduct of the affrighted picket men, averring that he would greatly prefer being wounded by the enemy to being run over by a cowardly booby. Next morning the organizers of the ruse were severely reprimanded.

May 28, 1832, Governor Noble ordered General Walker to call out his whole command, if necessary, and supply arms, horses and

provisions, even though it be necessary to seize them. The next day four baggage wagons, loaded with camp equipments, stores, provisions and other articles, were sent to the little army, who were thus provided for a campaign of five or six weeks. The following Thursday a squad of cavalry, under Colonel Sigler, passed through Lafayette on the way to the hostile region; and on the 13th of June Colonel Russell, commandant of the 40th Regiment, Indiana Militia, passed through Lafayette with 340 mounted volunteers from the counties of Marion, Hendricks and Johnson. Also, several companies of volunteers from Montgomery, Fountain and Warren counties, hastened to the relief of the frontier settlers. The troops from Lafayette marched to Sugar creek, and after a short time, there being no probability of finding any of the enemy, were ordered to return. They all did so except about 45 horsemen, who volunteered to cross Hickory creek, where the Indians had committed their depredations. They organized a company by electing Samuel McGeorge, a soldier of the war of 1812, Captain, and Amos Allen and Andrew W. Ingraham, Lieutenants.

Crossing Hickory creek, they marched as far as O'Plein river without meeting with opposition. Finding no enemy here they concluded to return. On the first night of their march home they encamped on the open prairie, posting sentinels, as usual. About ten o'clock it began to rain, and it was with difficulty that the sentinels kept their guns dry. Capt. I. H. Cox and a man named Fox had been posted as sentinels within 15 or 20 paces of each other. Cox drew the skirt of his overcoat over his gun-lock to keep it dry; Fox, perceiving this motion, and in the darkness taking him for an Indian, fired upon him and fractured his thigh-bone. Several soldiers immediately ran toward the place where the flash of the gun had been seen; but when they cocked and leveled their guns on the figure which had fired at Cox, the wounded man caused them to desist by crying, "Don't shoot him, it was a sentinel who shot me." The next day the wounded man was left behind the company in care of four men, who, as soon as possible, removed him on a litter to Col. Moore's company of Illinois militia, then encamped on the O'Plein, where Joliet now stands.

Although the main body returned to Lafayette in eight or nine days, yet the alarm among the people was so great that they could not be induced to return to their farms for some time. The presence of the hostiles was hourly expected by the frontier settlements of Indiana, from Vincennes to La Porte. In Clinton county the

inhabitants gathered within the forts and prepared for a regular siege, while our neighbors at Crawfordsville were suddenly astounded by the arrival of a courier at full speed with the announcement that the Indians, more than a thousand in number, were then crossing the Nine-Mile prairie about twelve miles north of town, killing and scalping all. The strongest houses were immediately put in a condition of defense, and sentinels were placed at the principal points in the direction of the enemy. Scouts were sent out to reconnoitre, and messengers were dispatched in different directions to announce the danger to the farmers, and to urge them to hasten with their families into town, and to assist in fighting the momentarily expected savages. At night-fall the scouts brought in the news that the Indians had not crossed the Wabash, but were hourly expected at Lafayette. The citizens of Warren, Fountain and Vermillion counties were alike terrified by exaggerated stories of Indian massacres, and immediately prepared for defense. It turned out that the Indians were not within 100 miles of these temporary forts; but this by no means proved a want of courage in the citizens.

After some time had elapsed, a portion of the troops were marched back into Tippecanoe county and honorably discharged; but the settlers were still loth for a long time to return to their farms. Assured by published reports that the Miamis and Pottawatomies did not intend to join the hostiles, the people by degrees recovered from the panic and began to attend to their neglected crops.

During this time there was actual war in Illinois. Black Hawk and his warriors, well nigh surrounded by a well-disciplined foe, attempted to cross to the west bank of the Mississippi, but after being chased up into Wisconsin and to the Mississippi again, he was in a final battle taken captive. A few years after his liberation, about 1837 or 1838, he died, on the banks of the Des Moines river, in Iowa, in what is now the county of Davis, where his remains were deposited above ground, in the usual Indian style. His remains were afterward stolen and carried away, but they were recovered by the Governor of Iowa and placed in the museum of the Historical Society at Burlington, where they were finally destroyed by fire.

LAST EXODUS OF THE INDIANS.

In July, 1837, Col. Abel C. Pepper convened the Pottawatomie nation of Indians at Lake Ke-waw-nay for the purpose of removing them west of the Mississippi. That fall a small party of some 80 or 90 Pottawatomies was conducted west of the Mississippi river by George Proffit, Esq. Among the number were Ke-waw-nay, Nebash, Nas-waw-kay, Pash-po-ho and many other leading men of the nation. The regular emigration of these poor Indians, about 1,000 in number, took place under Col. Pepper and Gen. Tipton in the summer of 1838.

It was a sad and mournful spectacle to witness these children of the forest slowly retiring from the home of their childhood, that contained not only the graves of their revered ancestors, but also many endearing scenes to which their memories would ever recur as sunny spots along their pathway through the wilderness. They felt that they were bidding farewell to the hills, valleys and streams of their infancy; the more exciting hunting-grounds of their advanced youth, as well as the stern and bloody battle-fields where they had contended in riper manhood, on which they had received wounds, and where many of their friends and loved relatives had fallen covered with gore and with glory. All these they were leaving behind them, to be desecrated by the plowshare of the white man. As they cast mournful glances back toward these loved scenes that were rapidly fading in the distance, tears fell from the cheek of the downcast warrior, old men trembled, matrons wept, the swarthy maiden's cheek turned pale, and sighs and half-suppressed sobs escaped from the motley groups as they passed along, some on foot, some on horseback, and others in wagons,—sad as a funeral procession. Several of the aged warriors were seen to cast glances toward the sky, as if they were imploring aid from the spirits of their departed heroes, who were looking down upon them from the clouds, or from the Great Spirit, who would ultimately redress the wrongs of the red man, whose broken bow had fallen from his hand, and whose sad heart was bleeding within him. Ever and anon one of the party would start out into the brush and break back to their old encampments on Eel river and on the Tippe-

canoe, declaring that they would rather die than be banished from their country. Thus, scores of discontented emigrants returned from different points on their journey; and it was several years before they could be induced to join their countrymen west of the Mississippi.

Several years after the removal of the Pottawatomies the Miami nation was removed to their Western home, by coercive means, under an escort of United States troops. They were a proud and once powerful nation, but at the time of their removal were far inferior, in point of numbers, to the Pottawatomie guests whom they had permitted to settle and hunt upon their lands, and fish in their lakes and rivers after they had been driven southward by powerful and warlike tribes who inhabited the shores of the Northern lakes.

INDIAN TITLES.

In 1831 a joint resolution of the Legislature of Indiana, requesting an appropriation by Congress for the extinguishment of the Indian title to lands within the State, was forwarded to that body, which granted the request. The Secretary of War, by authority, appointed a committee of three citizens to carry into effect the provisions of the recent law. The Miamis were surrounded on all sides by American settlers, and were situated almost in the heart of the State on the line of the canal then being made. The chiefs were called to a council for the purpose of making a treaty; they promptly came, but peremptorily refused to go westward or sell the remainder of their land. The Pottawatomies sold about 6,000,000 acres in Indiana, Illinois and Michigan, including all their claim in this State.

In 1838 a treaty was concluded with the Miami Indians through the good offices of Col. A. C. Pepper, the Indian agent, by which a considerable of the most desirable portion of their reserve was ceded to the United States.

LAND SALES.

As an example of the manner in which land speculators were treated by the early Indianians, we cite the following instances from Cox's "Recollections of the Wabash Valley."

At Crawfordsville, Dec. 24, 1824, many parties were present from the eastern and southern portions of the State, as well as from Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and even Pennsylvania, to attend a land sale. There was but little bidding against each other. The settlers, or "squatters," as they were called by the speculators, had arranged matters among themselves to their general satisfaction. If, upon comparing numbers, it appeared that two were after the same tract of land, one would ask the other what he would take not to bid against him; if neither would consent to be bought off they would retire and cast lots, and the lucky one would enter the tract at Congress price, \$1.25 an acre, and the other would enter the second choice on his list. If a speculator made a bid, or showed a disposition to take a settler's claim from him, he soon saw the white of a score of eyes glaring at him, and he would "crawfish" out of the crowd at the first opportunity.

The settlers made it definitely known to foreign capitalists that they would enter the tracts of land they had settled upon before allowing the latter to come in with their speculations. The land was sold in tiers of townships, beginning at the southern part of the district and continuing north until all had been offered at public sale. This plan was persisted in, although it kept many on the ground for several days waiting, who desired to purchase land in the northern part of the district.

In 1827 a regular Indian scare was gotten up to keep speculators away for a short time. A man who owned a claim on Tippecanoe river, near Pretty prairie, fearing that some one of the numerous land hunters constantly scouring the country might enter the land he had settled upon before he could raise the money to buy it, and seeing one day a cavalcade of land hunters riding toward where his land lay, mounted his horse and darted off at full speed to meet them, swinging his hat and shouting at the top of his voice, "Indians! Indians! the woods are full of Indians,"

murdering and scalping all before them!" They paused a moment, but as the terrified horseman still urged his jaded animal and cried, "Help! Longlois, Cicots, help!" they turned and fled like a troop of retreating cavalry, hastening to the thickest settlements and giving the alarm, which spread like fire among stubble until the whole frontier region was shocked with the startling cry. The squatter who fabricated the story and started this false alarm took a circuitous route home that evening, and while others were busy building temporary block-houses and rubbing up their guns to meet the Indians, he was quietly gathering up money and slipped down to Crawfordsville and entered his land, chuckling to himself, "There's a Yankee trick for you, done up by a Hoosier."

HARMONY COMMUNITY.

In 1814 a society of Germans under Frederick Rappe, who had originally come from Wirtemberg, Germany, and more recently from Pennsylvania, founded a settlement on the Wabash about 50 miles above its mouth. They were industrious, frugal and honest Lutherans. They purchased a large quantity of land and laid off a town, to which they gave the name of "Harmony," afterward called "New Harmony." They erected a church and a public school-house, opened farms, planted orchards and vineyards, built flouring mills, established a house of public entertainment, a public store, and carried on all the arts of peace with skill and regularity. Their property was "in common," according to the custom of ancient Christians at Jerusalem, but the governing power, both temporal and spiritual, was vested in Frederick Rappe, the elder, who was regarded as the founder of the society. By the year 1821 the society numbered about 900. Every individual of proper age contributed his proper share of labor. There were neither spendthrifts, idlers nor drunkards, and during the whole 17 years of their sojourn in America there was not a single lawsuit among them. Every controversy arising among them was settled by arbitration, explanation and compromise before sunset of the day, literally according to the injunction of the apostle of the New Testament.

About 1825 the town of Harmony and a considerable quantity of land adjoining was sold to Robert Owen, father of David Dale Owen, the State Geologist, and of Robert Dale Owen, of later notoriety. He was a radical philosopher from Scotland, who had become distinguished for his philanthropy and opposition to

Christianity. He charged the latter with teaching false notions regarding human responsibility— notions which have since been clothed in the language of physiology, mental philosophy, etc. Said he:

“That which has hitherto been called wickedness in our fellow men has proceeded from one of two distinct causes, or from some combination of those causes. They are what are termed bad or wicked,

“1. Because they are born with faculties or propensities which render them more liable, under the same circumstances, than other men, to commit such actions as are usually denominated wicked; or,

“2. Because they have been placed by birth or other events in particular countries,—have been influenced from infancy by parents, playmates and others, and have been surrounded by those circumstances which gradually and necessarily trained them in the habits and sentiments called wicked; or,

“3. They have become wicked in consequence of some particular combination of these causes.

“If it should be asked, Whence then has wickedness proceeded? I reply, Solely from the ignorance of our forefathers.

“Every society which exists at present, as well as every society which history records, has been formed and governed on a belief in the following notions, assumed as first principles:

“1. That it is in the power of every individual to form his own character. Hence the various systems called by the name of religion, codes of law, and punishments; hence, also, the angry passions entertained by individuals and nations toward each other.

“2. That the affections are at the command of the individual. Hence insincerity and degradation of character; hence the miseries of domestic life, and more than one-half of all the crimes of mankind.

“3. That it is necessary a large portion of mankind should exist in ignorance and poverty in order to secure to the remaining part such a degree of happiness as they now enjoy. Hence a system of counteraction in the pursuits of men, a general opposition among individuals to the interests of each other, and the necessary effects of such a system,—ignorance, poverty and vice.

THE MEXICAN WAR.

During the administration of Gov. Whitcomb the war with Mexico occurred, which resulted in annexing to the United States vast tracts of land in the south and west. Indiana contributed her full ratio to the troops in that war, and with a remarkable spirit of promptness and patriotism adopted all measures to sustain the general Government. These new acquisitions of territory re-opened the discussion of the slavery question, and Governor Whitcomb expressed his opposition to a further extension of the "national sin."

The causes which led to a declaration of war against Mexico in 1846, must be sought for as far back as the year 1830, when the present State of Texas formed a province of New and Independent Mexico. During the years immediately preceding 1830, Moses Austin, of Connecticut, obtained a liberal grant of lands from the established Government, and on his death his son was treated in an equally liberal manner. The glowing accounts rendered by Austin, and the vivid picture of Elysian fields drawn by visiting journalists, soon resulted in the influx of a large tide of immigrants, nor did the movement to the Southwest cease until 1830. The Mexican province held a prosperous population, comprising 10,000 American citizens. The rapacious Government of the Mexicans looked with greed and jealousy upon their eastern province, and, under the presidency of Gen. Santa Anna, enacted such measures, both unjust and oppressive, as would meet their design of goading the people of Texas on to revolution, and thus afford an opportunity for the infliction of punishment upon subjects whose only crime was industry and its accompaniment, prosperity. Precisely in keeping with the course pursued by the British toward the colonists of the Eastern States in the last century, Santa Anna's Government met the remonstrances of the colonists of Texas with threats; and they, secure in their consciousness of right quietly issued their declaration of independence, and proved its literal meaning on the field of Gonzales in 1835, having with a force of

500 men forced the Mexican army of 1,000 to fly for refuge to their strongholds. Battle after battle followed, bringing victory always to the Colonists, and ultimately resulting in the total rout of the Mexican army and the evacuation of Texas. The routed army after a short term of rest reorganized, and reappeared in the Territory, 8,000 strong. On April 21, a division of this large force under Santa Anna encountered the Texans under General Samuel Houston on the banks of the San Jacinto, and though Houston could only oppose 800 men to the Mexican legions, the latter were driven from the field, nor could they reform their scattered ranks until their General was captured next day and forced to sign the declaration of 1835. The signature of Santa Anna, though ignored by the Congress of the Mexican Republic, and consequently left unratified on the part of Mexico, was effected in so much, that after the second defeat of the army of that Republic all the hostilities of an important nature ceased, the Republic of Texas was recognized by the powers, and subsequently became an integral part of the United States, July 4, 1846. At this period General Herrera was president of Mexico. He was a man of peace, of common sense, and very patriotic; and he thus entertained, or pretended to entertain, the great neighboring Republic in high esteem. For this reason he grew unpopular with his people, and General Paredes was called to the presidential chair, which he continued to occupy until the breaking out of actual hostilities with the United States, when Gen. Santa Anna was elected thereto.

President Polk, aware of the state of feeling in Mexico, ordered Gen. Zachary Taylor, in command of the troops in the Southwest, to proceed to Texas, and post himself as near to the Mexican border as he deemed prudent. At the same time an American squadron was dispatched to the vicinity, in the Gulf of Mexico. In November, General Taylor had taken his position at Corpus Christi, a Texan settlement on a bay of the same name, with about 4,000 men. On the 13th of January, 1846, the President ordered him to advance with his forces to the Rio Grande; accordingly he proceeded, and in March stationed himself on the north bank of that river, within cannon-shot of the Mexican town of Matamoras. Here he hastily erected a fortress, called Fort Brown. The territory lying between the river Nueces and the Rio Grande river, about 120 miles in width, was claimed both by Texas and Mexico; according to the latter, therefore, General Taylor had actually invaded her Territory, and had thus committed an open

act of war. On the 26th of April, the Mexican General, Ampudia, gave notice to this effect to General Taylor, and on the same day a party of American dragoons, sixty-three in number, being on the north side of the Rio Grande, were attacked, and, after the loss of sixteen men killed and wounded, were forced to surrender. Their commander, Captain Thornton, only escaped. The Mexican forces had now crossed the river above Matamoras and were supposed to meditate an attack on Point Isabel, where Taylor had established a depot of supplies for his army. On the 1st of May, this officer left a small number of troops at Fort Brown, and marched with his chief forces, twenty-three hundred men, to the defense of Point Isabel. Having garrisoned this place, he set out on his return. On the 8th of May, about noon, he met the Mexican army, six thousand strong, drawn up in battle array, on the prairie near Palo Alto. The Americans at once advanced to the attack, and, after an action of five hours, in which their artillery was very effective, drove the enemy before them, and encamped upon the field. The Mexican loss was about one hundred killed; that of the Americans, four killed and forty wounded. Major Ringgold, of the artillery, an officer of great merit, was mortally wounded. The next day, as the Americans advanced, they again met the enemy in a strong position near Resaca de la Palma, three miles from Fort Brown. An action commenced, and was fiercely contested, the artillery on both sides being served with great vigor. At last the Mexicans gave way, and fled in confusion, General de la Vega having fallen into the hands of the Americans. They also abandoned their guns and a large quantity of ammunition to the victors. The remaining Mexican soldiers speedily crossed the Rio Grande, and the next day the Americans took up their position at Fort Brown. This little fort, in the absence of General Taylor, had gallantly sustained an almost uninterrupted attack of several days from the Mexican batteries of Matamoras.

When the news of the capture of Captain Thornton's party was spread over the United States, it produced great excitement. The President addressed a message to Congress, then in session, declaring "that war with Mexico existed by her own act;" and that body, May, 1846, placed ten millions of dollars at the President's disposal, and authorized him to accept the services of fifty thousand volunteers. A great part of the summer of 1846 was spent in preparation for the war, it being resolved to invade Mexico at several points. In pursuance of this plan, General Taylor, who had taken

possession of Matamoras, abandoned by the enemy in May, marched northward in the enemy's country in August, and on the 19th of September he appeared before Monterey, capital of the Mexican State of New Leon. His army, after having garrisoned several places along his route, amounted to six thousand men. The attack began on the 21st, and after a succession of assaults, during the period of four days, the Mexicans capitulated, leaving the town in possession of the Americans. In October, General Taylor terminated an armistice into which he had entered with the Mexican General, and again commenced offensive operations. Various towns and fortresses of the enemy now rapidly fell into our possession. In November, Saltillo, the capital of the State of Coahuila was occupied by the division of General Worth; in December, General Patterson took possession of Victoria, the capital of Tamaulipas, and nearly at the same period, Commodore Perry captured the fort of Tampico. Santa Fe, the capital of New Mexico, with the whole territory of the State had been subjugated by General Harney, after a march of one thousand miles through the wilderness. Events of a startling character had taken place at still earlier dates along the Pacific coast. On the 4th of July, Captain Fremont, having repeatedly defeated superior Mexican forces with the small band under his command, declared California independent of Mexico. Other important places in this region had yielded to the American naval force, and in August, 1846, the whole of California was in the undisputed occupation of the Americans.

The year 1847 opened with still more brilliant victories on the part of our armies. By the drawing off of a large part of General Taylor's troops for a meditated attack on Vera Cruz, he was left with a comparatively small force to meet the great body of Mexican troops, now marching upon him, under command of the celebrated Santa Anna, who had again become President of Mexico.

Ascertaining the advance of this powerful army, twenty thousand strong, and consisting of the best of the Mexican soldiers, General Taylor took up his position at Buena Vista, a valley a few miles from Saltillo. His whole troops numbered only four thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine, and here, on the 23d of February, he was vigorously attacked by the Mexicans. The battle was very severe, and continued nearly the whole day, when the Mexicans fled from the field in disorder, with a loss of nearly two thousand men. Santa Anna speedily withdrew, and thus abandoned the region of

the Rio Grande to the complete occupation of our troops. This left our forces at liberty to prosecute the grand enterprise of the campaign, the capture of the strong town of Vera Cruz, with its renowned castle of San Juan d'Ulloa. On the 9th of March, 1847, General Scott landed near the city with an army of twelve thousand men, and on the 18th commenced an attack. For four days and nights an almost incessant shower of shot and shells was poured upon the devoted town, while the batteries of the castle and the city replied with terrible energy. At last, as the Americans were preparing for an assault, the Governor of the city offered to surrender, and on the 26th the American flag floated triumphantly from the walls of the castle and the city. General Scott now prepared to march upon the city of Mexico, the capital of the country, situated two hundred miles in the interior, and approached only through a series of rugged passes and mountain fastnesses, rendered still more formidable by several strong fortresses. On the 8th of April the army commenced their march. At Cerro Gordo, Santa Anna had posted himself with fifteen thousand men. On the 18th the Americans began the daring attack, and by midday every intrenchment of the enemy had been carried. The loss of the Mexicans in this remarkable battle, besides one thousand killed and wounded, was three thousand prisoners, forty-three pieces of cannon, five thousand stand of arms, and all their amunitions and materials of war. The loss of the Americans was four hundred and thirty-one in killed and wounded. The next day our forces advanced, and, capturing fortress after fortress, came on the 18th of August within ten miles of Mexico, a city of two hundred thousand inhabitants, and situated in one of the most beautiful valleys in the world. On the 20th they attacked and carried the strong batteries of Contreras, garrisoned by 7,000 men, in an impetuous assault, which lasted but seventeen minutes. On the same day an attack was made by the Americans on the fortified post of Churubusco, four miles northeast of Contreras. Here nearly the entire Mexican army—more than 20,000 in number—were posted; but they were defeated at every point, and obliged to seek a retreat in the city, or the still remaining fortress of Chapultepec. While preparations were being made on the 21st by General Scott, to level his batteries against the city, prior to summoning it to surrender, he received propositions from the enemy, which terminated in an armistice. This ceased on the 7th of September. On the 8th the outer defense of Chapultepec was successfully

stormed by General Worth, though he lost one-fourth of his men in the desperate struggle. The castle of Chapultepec, situated on an abrupt and rocky eminence, 150 feet above the surrounding country, presented a most formidable object of attack. On the 12th, however, the batteries were opened against it, and on the next day the citadel was carried by storm. The Mexicans still struggled along the great causeway leading to the city, as the Americans advanced, but before nightfall a part of our army was within the gates of the city. Santa Anna and the officers of the Government fled, and the next morning, at seven o'clock, the flag of the Americans floated from the national palace of Mexico. This conquest of the capital was the great and final achievement of the war. The Mexican republic was in fact prostrate, her sea-coast and chief cities being in the occupation of our troops. On the 2d of February, 1848, terms of peace were agreed upon by the American commissioner and the Mexican Government, this treaty being ratified by the Mexican Congress on the 30th of May following, and by the United States soon after. President Polk proclaimed peace on the 4th of July, 1848. In the preceding sketch we have given only a mere outline of the war with Mexico. We have necessarily passed over many interesting events, and have not even named many of our soldiers who performed gallant and important services. General Taylor's successful operations in the region of the Rio Grande were duly honored by the people of the United States, by bestowing upon him the Presidency. General Scott's campaign, from the attack on Vera Cruz, to the surrender of the city of Mexico, was far more remarkable, and, in a military point of view, must be considered as one of the most brilliant of modern times. It is true the Mexicans are not to be ranked with the great nations of the earth; with a population of seven or eight millions, they have little more than a million of the white race, the rest being half-civilized Indians and mestizos, that is, those of mixed blood. Their government is inefficient, and the people divided among themselves. Their soldiers often fought bravely, but they were badly officered. While, therefore, we may consider the conquest of so extensive and populous a country, in so short a time, and attended with such constant superiority even to the greater numbers of the enemy, as highly gratifying evidence of the courage and capacity of our army, still we must not, in judging of our achievements, fail to consider the real weakness of the nation whom we vanquished.

One thing we may certainly dwell upon with satisfaction—the admirable example, not only as a soldier, but as a man, set by our commander, Gen. Scott, who seems, in the midst of war and the ordinary license of the camp, always to have preserved the virtue, kindness, and humanity belonging to a state of peace. These qualities secured to him the respect, confidence and good-will even of the enemy he had conquered. Among the Generals who effectually aided General Scott in this remarkable campaign, we must not omit to mention the names of Generals Wool, Twiggs, Shields, Worth, Smith, and Quitman, who generally added to the high qualities of soldiers the still more estimable characteristics of good men. The treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo stipulated that the disputed territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande should belong to the United States, and it now forms a part of Texas, as has been already stated; that the United States should assume and pay the debts due from Mexico to American citizens, to the amount of \$3,500,000; and that, in consideration of the sum of \$15,000,000 to be paid by the United States to Mexico, the latter should relinquish to the former the whole of New Mexico and Upper California.

The soldiers of Indiana who served in this war were formed into five regiments of volunteers, numbered respectively, 1st, 2d, 3rd, 4th and 5th. The fact that companies of the three first-named regiments served at times with the men of Illinois, the New York volunteers, the Palmettos of South Carolina, and United States marines, under Gen. James Shields, makes for them a history; because the campaigns of the Rio Grande and Chihuahua, the siege of Vera Cruz, the desperate encounter at Cerro Gordo, the tragic contests in the valley, at Contreras and Churubusco, the storming of Chapultepec, and the planting of the stars and stripes upon every turret and spire within the conquered city of Mexico, were all carried out by the gallant troops under the favorite old General, and consequently each of them shared with him in the glories attached to such exploits. The other regiments under Cols. Gorman and Lane participated in the contests of the period under other commanders. The 4th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers, comprising ten companies, was formally organized at Jeffersonville, Indiana, by Capt. R. C. Gatlin, June 15, 1847, and on the 16th elected Major Willis A. Gorman, of the 3rd Regiment, to the Colonelcy; Ebenezer Dumont, Lieutenant-Colonel, and W. McCoy, Major. On the 27th of June the regiment left Jeffersonville for the front, and

subsequently was assigned to Brigadier-General Lane's command, which then comprised a battery of five pieces from the 3rd Regiment U. S. Artillery; a battery of two pieces from the 2nd Regiment U. S. Artillery, the 4th Regiment of Indiana Volunteers and the 4th Regiment of Ohio, with a squadron of mounted Louisianians and detachments of recruits for the U. S. army. The troops of this brigade won signal honors at Passo de Ovegas, August 10, 1847; National Bridge, on the 12th; Cerro Gordo, on the 15th; Las Animas, on the 19th, under Maj. F. T. Lally, of General Lane's staff, and afterward under Lane, directly, took a very prominent part in the siege of Puebla, which began on the 15th of September and terminated on the 12th of October. At Atlitico, October 19th; Tlascala, November 10th; Matamoras and Pass Galajara, November 23rd and 24th; Guerrilla Rancho, December 5th; Napalcan, December 10th, the Indiana volunteers of the 4th Regiment performed gallant service, and carried the campaign into the following year, representing their State at St. Martin's, February 27, 1848; Cholula, March 26th; Matamoros, February 19th; Sequalteplan, February 25th; and on the cessation of hostilities reported at Madison, Indiana, for discharge, July 11, 1848; while the 5th Indiana Regiment, under Col. J. H. Lane, underwent a similar round of duty during its service with other brigades, and gained some celebrity at Vera Cruz, Churubusco and with the troops of Illinois under Gen. Shields at Chapultepec.

This war cost the people of the United States sixty-six millions of dollars. This very large amount was not paid away for the attainment of mere glory; there was something else at stake, and this something proved to be a country larger and more fertile than the France of the Napoleons, and more steady and sensible than the France of the Republic. It was the defense of the great Lone Star State, the humiliation and chastisement of a quarrelsome neighbor.

SLAVERY.

We have already referred to the prohibition of slavery in the Northwestern Territory, and Indiana Territory by the ordinance of 1787; to the imperfection in the execution of this ordinance and the troubles which the authorities encountered; and the complete establishment of the principles of freedom on the organization of the State. The next item of significance in this connection is the following language in the message of Gov. Ray to the Legislature of 1828: "Since our last separation, while we have witnessed with anxious solicitude the belligerent operations of another hemisphere, the cross contending against the crescent, and the prospect of a general rupture among the legitimates of other quarters of the globe, our attention has been arrested by proceedings in our own country truly dangerous to liberty, seriously premeditated, and disgraceful to its authors if agitated only to tamper with the American people. If such experiments as we see attempted in certain deluded quarters do not fall with a burst of thunder upon the heads of their seditious projectors, then indeed the Republic has begun to experience the days of its degeneracy. The union of these States is the people's only sure charter for their liberties and independence. Dissolve it and each State will soon be in a condition as deplorable as Alexander's conquered countries after they were divided amongst his victorious military captains."

In pursuance of a joint resolution of the Legislature of 1850, a block of native marble was procured and forwarded to Washington, to be placed in the monument then in the course of erection at the National Capital in memory of George Washington. In the absence of any legislative instruction concerning the inscription upon this emblem of Indiana's loyalty, Gov. Wright ordered the following words to be inscribed upon it: INDIANA KNOWS NO NORTH, NO SOUTH, NOTHING BUT THE UNION. Within a dozen years thereafter this noble State demonstrated to the world her loyalty to the Union and the principles of freedom by the sacrifice of blood and treasure which she made. In keeping with this sentiment Gov. Wright indorsed the compromise measures of Congress on the slavery question, remarking in his message that "Indiana takes her stand in the ranks, not of Southern destiny, nor yet of



SCENE ON THE WABASH RIVER.

Northern destiny: she plants herself on the basis of the Constitution and takes her stand in the ranks of American destiny."

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

At the session of the Legislature in January, 1869, the subject of ratifying the fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, allowing negro suffrage, came up with such persistency that neither party dared to undertake any other business lest it be checkmated in some way, and being at a dead lock on this matter, they adjourned in March without having done much important business. The Democrats, as well as a portion of the conservative Republicans, opposed its consideration strongly on the ground that it would be unfair to vote on the question until the people of the State had had an opportunity of expressing their views at the polls; but most of the Republicans resolved to push the measure through, while the Democrats resolved to resign in a body and leave the Legislature without a quorum. Accordingly, on March 4, 17 Senators and 36 Representatives resigned, leaving both houses without a quorum.

As the early adjournment of the Legislature left the benevolent institutions of the State unprovided for, the Governor convened that body in extra session as soon as possible, and after the necessary appropriations were made, on the 19th of May the fifteenth amendment came up; but in anticipation of this the Democratic members had all resigned and claimed that there was no quorum present. There was a quorum, however, of Senators in office, though some of them refused to vote, declaring that they were no longer Senators; but the president of that body decided that as he had not been informed of their resignation by the Governor, they were still members. A vote was taken and the ratifying resolution was adopted. When the resolution came up in the House, the chair decided that, although the Democratic members had resigned, there was a quorum of the *de-facto* members present, and the House proceeded to pass the resolution. This decision of the chair was afterward sustained by the Supreme Court.

At the next regular session of the Legislature, in 1871, the Democrats undertook to repeal the ratification, and the Republican members resigned to prevent it. The Democrats, as the Republicans did on the previous occasion, proceeded to pass their resolution of repeal; but while the process was under way, before the House Committee had time to report on the matter, 34 Republican members resigned, thereby preventing its passage and putting a stop to further legislation.

INDIANA IN THE WAR.

The events of the earlier years of this State have been reviewed down to that period in the nation's history when the Republic demanded a first sacrifice from the newly erected States; to the time when the very safety of the glorious heritage, bequeathed by the fathers as a rich legacy, was threatened with a fate worse than death—a life under laws that harbored the slave—a civil defiance of the first principles of the Constitution.

Indiana was among the first to respond to the summons of patriotism, and register itself on the national roll of honor, even as she was among the first to join in that song of joy which greeted a Republic made doubly glorious within a century by the dual victory which won liberty for itself, and next bestowed the precious boon upon the colored slave.

The fall of Fort Sumter was a signal for the uprising of the State. The news of the calamity was flashed to Indianapolis on the 14th of April, 1861, and early the next morning the electric wire brought the welcome message to Washington:—

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA, }
INDIANAPOLIS, April 15, 1861. }

TO ABRAHAM LINCOLN, *President of the United States*:—On behalf of the State of Indiana, I tender to you for the defense of the Nation, and to uphold the authority of the Government, ten thousand men.

OLIVER P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

This may be considered the first official act of Governor Morton, who had just entered on the duties of his exalted position. The State was in an almost helpless condition, and yet the faith of the "War Governor" was prophetic, when, after a short consultation with the members of the Executive Council, he relied on the fidelity of ten thousand men and promised their services to the Protectorate at Washington. This will be more apparent when the military condition of the State at the beginning of 1861 is considered. At that time the armories contained less than five hundred stand of serviceable small arms, eight pieces of cannon which might be useful in a museum of antiquities, with sundry weapons which would merely do credit to the aborigines of one hundred years ago. The financial condition of the State was even worse than the military.

The sum of \$10,368.58 in trust funds was the amount of cash in the hands of the Treasurer, and this was, to all intents and purposes unavailable to meet the emergency, since it could not be devoted to the military requirements of the day. This state of affairs was dispiriting in the extreme, and would doubtless have militated against the ultimate success of any other man than Morton; yet he overleaped every difficulty, nor did the fearful realization of Floyd's treason, discovered during his visit to Washington, damp his indomitable courage and energy, but with rare persistence he urged the claims of his State, and for his exertions was requited with an order for five thousand muskets. The order was not executed until hostilities were actually entered upon, and consequently for some days succeeding the publication of the President's proclamation the people labored under a feeling of terrible anxiety mingled with uncertainty, amid the confusion which followed the criminal negligence that permitted the disbandment of the magnificent *corps d' armee* (51,000 men) of 1832 two years later in 1834. Great numbers of the people maintained their equanimity with the result of beholding within a brief space of time every square mile of their State represented by soldiers prepared to fight to the bitter end in defense of cherished institutions, and for the extension of the principle of human liberty to all States and classes within the limits of the threatened Union. This, their zeal, was not animated by hostility to the slave holders of the Southern States, but rather by a fraternal spirit, akin to that which urges the eldest brother to correct the persistent follies of his juniors, and thus lead them from crime to the maintenance of family honor; in this correction, to draw them away from all that was cruel, diabolical and inhuman in the Republic, to all that is gentle, holy and sublime therein. Many of the raw troops were not only unimpaired by a patriotic feeling, but also by that beautiful idealization of the poet, who in his unconscious Republicanism, said:

"I would not have a slave to till my ground,
To carry me, to fan me while I sleep,
And tremble when I wake, for all the wealth
That sinews bought and sold have ever earned
No: dear as freedom is—and, in my heart's
Just estimation, prized above all price—
I had much rather be myself the slave,
And wear the bonds, than fasten them on him."

Thus animated, it is not a matter for surprise to find the first call to arms issued by the President, and calling for 75,000 men,

answered nobly by the people of Indiana. The quota of troops to be furnished by the State on the first call was 4,683 men for three years' service from April 15, 1860. On the 16th of April, Governor Morton issued his proclamation calling on all citizens of the State, who had the welfare of the Republic at heart, to organize themselves into six regiments in defense of their rights, and in opposition to the varied acts of rebellion, charged by him against the Southern Confederates. To this end, the Hon. Lewis Wallace, a soldier of the Mexican campaign was appointed Adjutant-General, Col. Thomas A. Morris of the United States Military Academy, Quartermaster-General, and Isaiah Mansur, a merchant of Indianapolis, Commissary-General. These general officers converted the grounds and buildings of the State Board of Agriculture into a military headquarters, and designated the position Camp Morton, as the beginning of the many honors which were to follow the popular Governor throughout his future career. Now the people, imbued with confidence in their Government and leaders, rose to the grandeur of American freemen, and with an enthusiasm never equaled hitherto, flocked to the standard of the nation; so that within a few days (19th April) 2,400 men were ranked beneath their regimental banners, until as the official report testifies, the anxious question, passing from mouth to mouth, was, "Which of us will be allowed to go?" It seemed as if Indiana was about to monopolize the honors of the period, and place the 75,000 men demanded of the Union by the President, at his disposition. Even now under the genial sway of guaranteed peace, the features of Indiana's veterans flush with righteous pride when these days—remembrances of heroic sacrifice—are named, and freemen, still unborn, will read their history only to be blessed and glorified in the possession of such truly, noble progenitors. Nor were the ladies of the State unmindful of their duties. Everywhere they partook of the general enthusiasm, and made it practical so far as in their power, by embroidering and presenting standards and regimental colors, organizing aid and relief societies, and by many other acts of patriotism and humanity inherent in the high nature of woman.

During the days set apart by the military authorities for the organization of the regiments, the financiers of the State were engaged in the reception of munificent grants of money from private citizens, while the money merchants within and without the State offered large loans to the recognized Legislature without even imposing a condition of payment. This most practical generosity

strengthened the hands of the Executive, and within a very few days Indiana had passed the crucial test, recovered some of her military prestige lost in 1834, and so was prepared to vie with the other and wealthier States in making sacrifices for the public welfare.

On the 20th of April, Messrs, I. S. Dobbs and Alvis D. Gall received their appointments as Medical Inspectors of the Division, while Major T. J. Wood arrived at headquarters from Washington to receive the newly organized regiments into the service of the Union. At the moment this formal proceeding took place, Morton, unable to restrain the patriotic ardor of the people, telegraphed to the capitol that he could place six regiments of infantry at the disposal of the General Government within six days, if such a proceeding were acceptable; but in consequence of the wires being cut between the State and Federal capitol, no answer came. Taking advantage of the little doubt which may have had existence in regard to future action in the matter and in the absence of general orders, he gave expression to an intention of placing the volunteers in camp, and in his message to the Legislature, who assembled three days later, he clearly laid down the principle of immediate action and strong measures, recommending a vote of \$1,000,000 for the reorganization of the volunteers, for the purchase of arms and supplies, and for the punishment of treason. The message was received most enthusiastically. The assembly recognized the great points made by the Governor, and not only yielded to them *in toto*, but also made the following grand appropriations:

General military purposes.....	\$1,000,000
Purchase of arms.....	500,000
Contingent military expenses ...	100,000
Organization and support of militia for two years.....	140,000

These appropriations, together with the laws enacted during the session of the Assembly, speak for the men of Indiana. The celerity with which these laws were put in force, the diligence and economy exercised by the officers, entrusted with their administration, and that systematic genius, under which all the machinery of Government seemed to work in harmony,—all, all, tended to make for the State a spring-time of noble deeds, when seeds might be cast along her fertile fields and in the streets of her villages of industry to grow up at once and blossom in the ray of fame, and after to bloom throughout the ages. Within three days after the opening of the extra session of the Legislature (27th April) six new regiments were organized, and commissioned for three months' service. These reg-

iments, notwithstanding the fact that the first six regiments were already mustered into the general service, were known as "The First Brigade, Indiana Volunteers," and with the simple object of making the way of the future student of a brilliant history clear, were numbered respectively

Sixth Regiment,	commanded by Col. T. T. Crittenden.			
Seventh	"	"	"	Ebenezer Dumont.
Eighth	"	"	"	W. P. Benton.
Ninth	"	"	"	R. H. Milroy.
Tenth	"	"	"	T. T. Reynolds.
Eleventh	"	"	"	Lewis Wallace.

The idea of these numbers was suggested by the fact that the military representation of Indiana in the Mexican Campaign was one brigade of five regiments, and to observe consecutiveness the regiments comprised in the first division of volunteers were thus numbered, and the entire force placed under Brigadier General T. A. Morris, with the following staff: John Love, Major; Cyrus C. Hines, Aid-de-camp; and J. A. Stein, Assistant Adjutant General. To follow the fortunes of these volunteers through all the vicissitudes of war would prove a special work; yet their valor and endurance during their first term of service deserved a notice of even more value than that of the historian, since a commander's opinion has to be taken as the basis upon which the chronicler may expatiate. Therefore the following dispatch, dated from the headquarters of the Army of Occupation, Beverly Camp, W. Virginia, July 21, 1861, must be taken as one of the first evidences of their utility and valor:—

"GOVERNOR O. P. MORTON, *Indianapolis, Indiana.*

GOVERNOR:—I have directed the three months' regiments from Indiana to move to Indianapolis, there to be mustered out and reorganized for three years' service.

I cannot permit them to return to you without again expressing my high appreciation of the distinguished valor and endurance of the Indiana troops, and my hope that but a short time will elapse before I have the pleasure of knowing that they are again ready for the field. * * * * *

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,

Major-General, U. S. A.

On the return of the troops to Indianapolis, July 29, Brigadier Morris issued a lengthy, logical and well-deserved congratulatory address, from which one paragraph may be extracted to characterize

the whole. After passing a glowing eulogium on their military qualities and on that unexcelled gallantry displayed at Laurel Hill, Phillipi and Carrick's Ford, he says:—

"Soldiers! You have now returned to the friends whose prayers went with you to the field of strife. They welcome you with pride and exultation. Your State and country acknowledge the value of your labors. May your future career be as your past has been,—honorable to yourselves and serviceable to your country."

The six regiments forming Morris' brigade, together with one composed of the surplus volunteers, for whom there was no regiment in April, now formed a division of seven regiments, all reorganized for three years' service, between the 20th August and 20th September, with the exception of the new or 12th, which was accepted for one year's service from May 11th, under command of Colonel John M. Wallace, and reorganized May 17, 1862, for three years' service under Col. W. H. Link, who, with 172 officers and men, received their mortal wounds during the Richmond (Kentucky) engagement, three months after its reorganization.

The 13TH REGIMENT, under Col. Jeremiah Sullivan, was mustered into the United States in 1861 and joined Gen. McClellan's command at Rich Mountain on the 10th July. The day following it was present under Gen. Rosencrans and lost eight men killed; three successive days it was engaged under Gen. I. I. Reynolds, and won its laurels at Cheat Mountain summit, where it participated in the decisive victory over Gen. Lee.

The 14TH REGIMENT, organized in 1861 for one year's service, and reorganized on the 7th of June at Terre Haute for three years' service. Commanded by Col. Kimball and showing a muster roll of 1,134 men, it was one of the finest, as it was the first, three years' regiment organized in the State, with varying fortunes attached to its never ending round of duty from Cheat Mountain, September, 1861, to Morton's Ford in 1864, and during the movement South in May of that year to the last of its labors, the battle of Cold Harbor.

The 15TH REGIMENT, reorganized at La Fayette 14th June, 1861, under Col. G. D. Wagner, moved on Rich Mountain on the 11th of July in time to participate in the complete rout of the enemy. On the promotion of Col. Wagner, Lieutenant-Col. G. A. Wood became Colonel of the regiment, November, 1862, and during the first days of January, 1863, took a distinguished part in the severe action of Stone River. From this period down to the battle of Mission Ridge it was in a series of destructive engagements, and was,

after enduring terrible hardships, ordered to Chattanooga, and thence to Indianapolis, where it was mustered out the 18th June, 1864,—four days after the expiration of its term of service.

The 16TH REGIMENT, organized under Col. P. A. Hackleman at Richmond for one year's service, after participating in many minor military events, was mustered out at Washington, D.C., on the 14th of May, 1862. Col. Hackleman was killed at the battle of Iuka, and Lieutenant-Col. Thomas I. Lucas succeeded to the command. It was reorganized at Indianapolis for three years' service, May 27, 1862, and took a conspicuous part in all the brilliant engagements of the war down to June, 1865, when it was mustered out at New Orleans. The survivors, numbering 365 rank and file, returned to Indianapolis the 10th of July amid the rejoicing of the populace.

The 17TH REGIMENT was mustered into service at Indianapolis the 12th of June, 1861, for three years, under Col. Hascall, who on being promoted Brigadier General in March, 1862, left the Colonelcy to devolve on Lieutenant Colonel John T. Wilder. This regiment participated in the many exploits of Gen. Reynold's army from Green Brier in 1862, to Macon in 1865, under Gen. Wilson. Returning to Indianapolis the 16th of August, in possession of a brilliant record, the regiment was disbanded.

The 18TH REGIMENT, under Colonel Thomas Pattison, was organized at Indianapolis, and mustered into service on the 16th of August, 1861. Under Gen. Pope it gained some distinction at Blackwater, and succeeded in retaining a reputation made there, by its gallantry at Pea Ridge, February, 1862, down to the moment when it planted the regimental flag on the arsenal of Augusta, Georgia, where it was disbanded August 28, 1865.

The 19TH REGIMENT, mustered into three years' service at the State capital July 29, 1861, was ordered to join the army of the Potomac, and reported its arrival at Washington, August 9. Two days later it took part in the battle of Lewinsville, under Colonel Solomon Meredith. Occupying Falls Church in September, 1861, it continued to maintain a most enviable place of honor on the military roll until its consolidation with the 20th Regiment, October, 1864, under Colonel William Orr, formerly its Lieutenant Colonel.

The 20TH REGIMENT of La Fayette was organized in July, 1861, mustered into three years' service at Indianapolis on the 22d of the same month, and reached the front at Cockeysville, Maryland, twelve days later. Throughout all its brilliant actions from Hatteras Bank, on the 4th of October, to Clover Hill, 9th of April, 1865,

including the saving of the United States ship *Congress*, at Newport News, it added daily some new name to its escutcheon. This regiment was mustered out at Louisville in July, 1865, and returning to Indianapolis was welcomed by the great war Governor of their State.

The 21ST REGIMENT was mustered into service under Colonel I. W. McMillan, July 24, 1861, and reported at the front the third day of August. It was the first regiment to enter New Orleans. The fortunes of this regiment were as varied as its services, so that its name and fame, grown from the blood shed by its members, are destined to live and flourish. In December, 1863, the regiment was reorganized, and on the 19th February, 1864, many of its veterans returned to their State, where Morton received them with that spirit of proud gratitude which he was capable of showing to those who deserve honor for honors won.

The 22D REGIMENT, under Colonel Jeff. C. Davis, left Indianapolis the 15th of August, and was attached to Fremont's Corps at St. Louis on the 17th. From the day it moved to the support of Colonel Mulligan at Lexington, to the last victory, won under General Sherman at Bentonville, on the 19th of March, 1865, it gained a high military reputation. After the fall of Johnston's southern army, this regiment was mustered out, and arrived at Indianapolis on the 16th June.

The 23D BATTALION, commanded by Colonel W. L. Sanderson, was mustered in at New Albany, the 29th July, 1861, and moved to the front early in August. From its unfortunate marine experiences before Fort Henry to Bentonville it won unusual honors, and after its disbandment at Louisville, returned to Indianapolis July 24, 1865, where Governor Morton and General Sherman reviewed and complimented the gallant survivors.

The 24TH BATTALION, under Colonel Alvin P. Hovey, was mustered at Vincennes the 31st of July, 1861. Proceeding immediately to the front it joined Fremont's command, and participated under many Generals in important affairs during the war. Three hundred and ten men and officers returned to their State in August, 1865, and were received with marked honors by the people and Executive.

The 25TH REGIMENT, of Evansville mustered into service there for three years under Col. J. C. Veatch, arrived at St. Louis on the 26th of August, 1861. During the war this regiment was present at 18 battles and skirmishes, sustaining therein a loss of 352 men

and officers. Mustered out at Louisville, July 17, 1865, it returned to Indianapolis on the 21st amid universal rejoicing.

The 26TH BATTALION, under W. M. Wheatley, left Indianapolis for the front the 7th of September, 1861, and after a brilliant campaign under Fremont, Grant, Heron and Smith, may be said to disband the 18th of September, 1865, when the non-veterans and recruits were reviewed by Morton at the State capital.

The 27th REGIMENT, under Col. Silas Colgrove, moved from Indianapolis to Washington City, September 15th, 1861, and in October was allied to Gen. Banks' army. From Winchester Heights, the 9th of March 1862, through all the affairs of General Sherman's campaign, it acted a gallant and faithful part, and was disbanded immediately after returning to their State.

The 28TH OR 1ST CAVALRY was mustered into service at Evansville on the 20th of August, 1861, under Col. Conrad Baker. From the skirmish at Ironton, on the 12th of September, wherein three companies under Col. Gavin captured a position held by a few rebels, to the battle of the Wilderness, the First Cavalry performed prodigies of valor. In June and July, 1865, the troops were mustered out at Indianapolis.

The 29TH BATTALION of La Porte, under Col. J. F. Miller, left on the 5th of October, 1861, and reaching Camp Nevin, Kentucky, on the 9th, was allied to Rosseau's Brigade, serving with McCook's division at Shiloh, with Buell's army in Alabama, Tennessee and Kentucky, with Rosencrans at Murfreesboro, at Decatur, Alabama, and at Dalton, Georgia. The Twenty-ninth won many laurels, and had its Colonel promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. This officer was succeeded in the command by Lieutenant-Col. D. M. Dunn.

The 30TH REGIMENT of Fort Wayne, under Col. Sion S. Bass, proceeded to the front *viz* Indianapolis, and joined General Rosseau at Camp Nevin on the 9th of October, 1861. At Shiloh, Col. Bass received a mortal wound, and died a few days later at Paducah, leaving the Colonelcy to devolve upon Lieutenant-Col. J. B. Dodge. In October 1865, it formed a battalion of General Sheridan's army of observation in Texas.

The 31st REGIMENT, organized at Terre Haute, under Col. Charles Cruft, in September 1861, was mustered in, and left in a few days for Kentucky. Present at the reduction of Fort Donelson on the 13th, 14th, and 15th of February, 1862, its list of killed and wounded proves its desperate fighting qualities. The organization

was subjected to many changes, but in all its phases maintained a fair fame won on many battle fields. Like the former regiment, it passed into Gen. Sheridan's Army of Observation, and held the district of Green Lake, Texas.

The 32D REGIMENT OF GERMAN INFANTRY, under Col. August Willich, organized at Indianapolis, mustered on the 24th of August, 1861, served with distinction throughout the campaign. Col. Willich was promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General, and Lieut.-Col. Henry Von Trebra commissioned to act, under whose command the regiment passed into General Sheridan's Army, holding the post of Salado Creek, until the withdrawal of the corps of observation in Texas.

The 33D REGIMENT of Indianapolis possesses a military history of no small proportions. The mere facts that it was mustered in under Col. John Coburn, the 16th of September, won a series of distinctions throughout the war district and was mustered out at Louisville, July 21, 1865, taken with its name as one of the most powerful regiments engaged in the war, are sufficient here.

The 34TH BATTALION, organized at Anderson on the 16th September, 1861, under Col. Ashbury Steele, appeared among the investing battalions before New Madrid on the 30th of March, 1862. From the distinguished part it took in that siege, down to the 13th of May, 1865, when at Palmetto Rancho, near Palo Alto, it fought for hours against fearful odds the last battle of the war for the Union. Afterwards it marched 250 miles up the Rio Grande, and was the first regiment to reoccupy the position, so long in Southern hands, of Ringold barracks. In 1865 it garrisoned Beaconsville as part of the Army of Observation.

The 35TH OR FIRST IRISH REGIMENT, was organized at Indianapolis, and mustered into service on the 11th of December, 1861, under Col. John C. Walker. At Nashville, on the 22d of May, 1862, it was joined by the organized portion of the Sixty-first or Second Irish Regiment, and unassigned recruits. Col. Mullen now became Lieut.-Colonel of the 35th, and shortly after, its Colonel. From the pursuit of Gen. Bragg through Kentucky and the affair at Perryville on the 8th of October, 1862, to the terrible hand to hand combat at Kenesaw mountain, on the night of the 20th of June, 1864, and again from the conclusion of the Atlanta campaign to September, 1865, with Gen. Sheridan's army, when it was mustered out, it won for itself a name of reckless daring and unsurpassed gallantry.

The 36TH REGIMENT, of Richmond, Ind., under Col. William Grose, mustered into service for three years on the 16th of September, 1861, went immediately to the front, and shared the fortunes of the Army of the Ohio until the 27th of February, 1862, when a forward movement led to its presence on the battle-field of Shiloh. Following up the honors won at Shiloh, it participated in some of the most important actions of the war, and was, in October, 1865, transferred to Gen. Sheridan's army. Col. Grose was promoted in 1864 to the position of Brigadier-General, and the Colonelcy devolved on Oliver H. P. Carey, formerly Lieut.-Colonel of the regiment.

The 37TH BATTALION, of Lawrenceburg, commanded by Col. Geo. W. Hazzard, organized the 18th of September, 1861, left for the seat of war early in October. From the eventful battle of Stone river, in December, 1862, to its participation in Sherman's march through Georgia, it gained for itself a splendid reputation. This regiment returned to, and was present at, Indianapolis, on the 30th of July, 1865, where a public reception was tendered to men and officers on the grounds of the Capitol.

The 38TH REGIMENT, under Col. Benjamin F. Scribner, was mustered in at New Albany, on the 18th of September, 1861, and in a few days were *en route* for the front. To follow its continual round of duty, is without the limits of this sketch; therefore, it will suffice to say, that on every well-fought field, at least from February, 1862, until its dissolution, on the 15th of July, 1865, it earned an enviable renown, and drew from Gov. Morton, on returning to Indianapolis the 18th of the same month, a congratulatory address couched in the highest terms of praise.

The 39TH REGIMENT, OR EIGHTH CAVALRY, was mustered in as an infantry regiment, under Col. T. J. Harrison, on the 28th of August, 1861, at the State capital. Leaving immediately for the front it took a conspicuous part in all the engagements up to April, 1863, when it was reorganized as a cavalry regiment. The record of this organization sparkles with great deeds which men will extol while language lives; its services to the Union cannot be over estimated, or the memory of its daring deeds be forgotten by the unhappy people who raised the tumult, which culminated in their second shame.

The 40TH REGIMENT, of Lafayette, under Col. W. C. Wilson, subsequently commanded by Col. J. W. Blake, and again by Col. Henry Leaming, was organized on the 30th of December, 1861, and

at once proceeded to the front, where some time was necessarily spent in the Camp of Instruction at Bardstown, Kentucky. In February, 1862, it joined in Buell's forward movement. During the war the regiment shared in all its hardships, participated in all its honors, and like many other brave commands took service under Gen. Sheridan in his Army of Occupation, holding the post of Port Lavaca, Texas, until peace brooded over the land.

THE 41ST REGIMENT OR SECOND CAVALRY, the first complete regiment of horse ever raised in the State, was organized on the 3d of September, 1861, at Indianapolis, under Col. John A. Bridgland, and December 16 moved to the front. Its first war experience was gained *en route* to Corinth on the 9th of April, 1862, and at Pea Ridge on the 15th. Gallatin, Vinegar Hill, and Perryville, and Talbot Station followed in succession, each battle bringing to the cavalry untold honors. In May, 1864, it entered upon a glorious career under Gen. Sherman in his Atlanta campaign, and again under Gen. Wilson in the raid through Alabama during April, 1865. On the 22d of July, after a brilliant career, the regiment was mustered out at Nashville, and returned at once to Indianapolis for discharge.

THE 42D, under Col. J. G. Jones, mustered into service at Evansville, October 9, 1861, and having participated in the principal military affairs of the period, Wartrace, Mission Ridge, Altoona, Kenesaw, Savannah, Charlestown and Bentonville, was discharged at Indianapolis on the 25th of July, 1865.

THE 43D BATTALION was mustered in on the 27th of September, 1861, under Col. George K. Steele, and left Terre Haute *en route* to the front within a few days. Later it was al'ied to Gen. Pope's corps, and afterwards served with Commodore Foote's marines in the reduction of Fort Pillow. It was the first Union regiment to enter Memphis. From that period until the close of the war it was distinguished for its unexcelled qualifications as a military body, and fully deserved the encomiums passed upon it on its return to Indianapolis in March, 1865.

THE 44TH OR THE REGIMENT OF THE 10TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT was organized at Fort Wayne on the 24th of October, 1861, under Col. Hugh B. Reed. Two months later it was ordered to the front, and arriving in Kentucky, was attached to Gen. Cruft's Brigade, then quartered at Calhoun. After years of faithful service it was mustered out at Chattanooga, the 14th of September, 1865.

THE 45TH, OR THIRD CAVALRY, comprised ten companies

organized at different periods and for varied services in 1861-'62, under Colonel Scott Carter and George H. Chapman. The distinguished name won by the Third Cavalry is established in every village within the State. Let it suffice to add that after its brilliant participation in Gen. Sheridan's raid down the James' river canal, it was mustered out at Indianapolis on the 7th of August, 1865.

THE 46TH REGIMENT, organized at Logansport under Colonel Graham N. Fitch, arrived in Kentucky the 16th of February, 1862, and a little later became attached to Gen. Pope's army, then quartered at Commerce. The capture of Fort Pillow, and its career under Generals Curtis, Palmer, Hovey, Gorman, Grant, Sherman, Banks and Burbridge are as truly worthy of applause as ever fell to the lot of a regiment. The command was mustered out at Louisville on the 4th of September, 1865.

THE 47TH was organized at Anderson, under Col. I. R. Slack, early in October, 1862. Arriving at Bardstown, Kentucky, on the 21st of December, it was attached to Gen. Buell's army; but within two months was assigned to Gen. Pope, under whom it proved the first regiment to enter Fort Thompson near New Madrid. In 1864 the command visited Indianapolis on veteran furlough and was enthusiastically received by Governor Morton and the people. Returning to the front it engaged heartily in Gen. Banks' company. In December, Col. Slack received his commission as Brigadier-General, and was succeeded on the regimental command by Col. J. A. McLaughton; at Shreveport under General Heron it received the submission of General Price and his army, and there also was it mustered out of service on the 23d of October, 1865.

The 48TH REGIMENT, organized at Goshen the 6th of December, 1861, under Col. Norman Eddy, entered on its duties during the siege of Corinth in May, and again in October, 1862. The record of this battalion may be said to be unsurpassed in its every feature, so that the grand ovation extended to the returned soldiers in 1865 at Indianapolis, is not a matter for surprise.

The 49TH REGIMENT, organized at Jeffersonville, under Col. J. W. Ray, and mustered in on the 21st of November, 1861, for service, left *en route* for the camp at Bardstown. A month later it arrived at the unfortunate camp-ground of Cumberland Ford, where disease carried off a number of gallant soldiers. The regiment, however, survived the dreadful scourge and won its laurels on many

a well-fought field until September, 1865, when it was mustered out at Louisville.

The 50TH REGIMENT, under Col. Cyrus L. Dunham, organized during the month of September, 1861, at Seymour, left *en route* to Bardstown for a course of military instruction. On the 20th of August, 1862, a detachment of the 50th, under Capt. Atkinson, was attacked by Morgan's Cavalry near Edgefield Junction; but the gallant few repulsed their oft-repeated onsets and finally drove them from the field. The regiment underwent many changes in organization, and may be said to muster out on the 10th of September, 1865.

The 51ST REGIMENT, under Col. Abel D. Streight, left Indianapolis on the 14th of December, 1861, for the South. After a short course of instruction at Bardstown, the regiment joined General Buell's and acted with great effect during the campaign in Kentucky and Tennessee. Ultimately it became a participator in the work of the Fourth Corps, or Army of Occupation, and held the post of San Antonio until peace was doubly assured.

The 52D REGIMENT was partially raised at Rushville, and the organization completed at Indianapolis, where it was consolidated with the Railway Brigade, or 56th Regiment, on the 2d of February, 1862. Going to the front immediately after, it served with marked distinction throughout the war, and was mustered out at Montgomery on the 10th of September, 1865. Returning to Indianapolis six days later, it was welcomed by Gov. Morton and a most enthusiastic reception accorded to it.

The 53RD BATTALION was raised at New Albany, and with the addition of recruits raised at Rockport formed a standard regiment, under command of Col. W. Q. Gresham. Its first duty was that of guarding the rebels confined on Camp Morton, but on going to the front it made for itself an endurable name. It was mustered out in July, 1865, and returned to Indianapolis on the 25th of the same month.

The 54TH REGIMENT was raised at Indianapolis on the 10th of June, 1862, for three months' service under Col. D. G. Rose. The succeeding two months saw it in charge of the prisoners at Camp Morton, and in August it was pushed forward to aid in the defense of Kentucky against the Confederate General, Kirby Smith. The remainder of its short term of service was given to the cause. On the muster out of the three months' service regiment it was reorgan-

ized for one year's service and gained some distinction, after which it was mustered out in 1863 at New Orleans.

The 55TH REGIMENT, organized for three months' service, retains the brief history applicable to the first organization of the 54th. It was mustered in on the 16th of June, 1862, under Col. J. R. Mahon, disbanded on the expiration of its term and was not reorganized.

The 56TH REGIMENT, referred to in the sketch of the 52nd, was designed to be composed of railroad men, marshalled under J. M. Smith as Colonel, but owing to the fact that many railroaders had already volunteered into other regiments, Col. Smith's volunteers were incorporated with the 52nd, and this number left blank in the army list.

The 57TH BATTALION, actually organized by two ministers of the gospel,—the Rev. I. W. T. McMullen and Rev. F. A. Hardin, of Richmond, Ind., mustered into service on the 18th of November, 1861, under the former named reverend gentleman as Colonel, who was, however, succeeded by Col. Cyrus C. Haynes, and he in turn by G. W. Leonard, Willis Blanch and John S. McGrath, the latter holding command until the conclusion of the war. The history of this battalion is extensive, and if participation in a number of battles with the display of rare gallantry wins fame, the 57th may rest assured of its possession of this fragile yet coveted prize. Like many other regiments it concluded its military labors in the service of General Sheridan, and held the post of Port Lavaca in conjunction with another regiment until peace dwelt in the land.

The 58TH REGIMENT, of Princeton, was organized there early in October, 1861, and was mustered into service under the Colonelcy of Henry M. Carr. In December it was ordered to join General Buell's army, after which it took a share in the various actions of the war, and was mustered out on the 25th of July, 1865, at Louisville, having gained a place on the roll of honor.

The 59TH BATTALION was raised under a commission issued by Gov. Morton to Jesse I. Alexander, creating him Colonel. Owing to the peculiarities hampering its organization, Col. Alexander could not succeed in having his regiment prepared to muster in before the 17th of February, 1862. However, on that day the equipment was complete, and on the 18th it left *en route* to Commerce, where on its arrival, it was incorporated under General Pope's command. The list of its casualties speaks a history,—no less than 793 men were lost during the campaign. The regiment, after a term char-

acterized by distinguished service, was mustered out at Louisville on the 17th of July, 1865.

The 60TH REGIMENT was partially organized under Lieut.-Col. Richard Owen at Evansville during November 1861, and perfected at Camp Morton during March, 1862. Its first experience was its gallant resistance to Bragg's army investing Munfordsville, which culminated in the unconditional surrender of its first seven companies on the 14th of September. An exchange of prisoners took place in November, which enabled it to join the remaining companies in the field. The subsequent record is excellent, and forms, as it were, a monument to their fidelity and heroism. The main portion of this battalion was mustered out at Indianapolis, on the 21st of March, 1865.

The 61st was partially organized in December, 1861, under Col. B. F. Mullen. The failure of thorough organization on the 22d of May, 1862, led the men and officers to agree to incorporation with the 35th Regiment of Volunteers.

The 62D BATTALION, raised under a commission issued to William Jones, of Rockport, authorizing him to organize this regiment in the First Congressional District was so unsuccessful that consolidation with the 53d Regiment was resolved upon.

The 63D REGIMENT, of Covington, under James McManomy, Commandant of Camp, and J. S. Williams, Adjutant, was partially organized on the 31st of December, 1861, and may be considered on duty from its very formation. After guarding prisoners at Camp Morton and Lafayette, and engaging in battle on Manassas Plains on the 30th of August following, the few companies sent out in February, 1862, returned to Indianapolis to find six new companies raised under the call of July, 1862, ready to embrace the fortunes of the 63d. So strengthened, the regiment went forth to battle, and continued to lead in the paths of honor and fidelity until mustered out in May and June, 1865.

The 64TH REGIMENT failed in organization as an artillery corps; but orders received from the War Department prohibiting the consolidation of independent batteries, put a stop to any further move in the matter. However, an infantry regiment bearing the same number was afterward organized.

The 65TH was mustered in at Princeton and Evansville, in July and August, 1862, under Col. J. W. Foster, and left at once *en route* for the front. The record of this battalion is creditable, not only to its members, but also to the State which claimed it. Its

last action during the war was on the 18th and 20th of February, 1865, at Fort Anderson and Town creek, after which, on the 22d June, it was disbanded at Greensboro.

The 66TH REGIMENT partially organized at New Albany, under Commandant Roger Martin, was ordered to leave for Kentucky on the 19th of August, 1862, for the defense of that State against the incursions of Kirby Smith. After a brilliant career it was mustered out at Washington on the 3d of June, 1865, after which it returned to Indianapolis to receive the thanks of a grateful people.

The 67TH REGIMENT was organized within the Third Congressional District under Col. Frank Emerson, and was ordered to Louisville on the 20th of August, 1862, whence it marched to Munfordville, only to share the same fate with the other gallant regiments engaged against Gen. Bragg's advance. Its roll of honor extends down the years of civil disturbance,— always adding garlands, until Peace called a truce in the fascinating race after fame, and insured a term of rest, wherein its members could think on comrades forever vanished, and temper the sad thought with the sublime memories born of that chivalrous fight for the maintenance and integrity of a great Republic. At Galveston on the 19th of July, 1865, the gallant 67th Regiment was mustered out, and returning within a few days to its State received the enthusiastic ovations of her citizens.

The 68TH REGIMENT, organized at Greensburg under Major Benjamin C. Shaw, was accepted for general service the 19th of August, 1862, under Col. Edward A. King, with Major Shaw as Lieutenant Colonel; on the 25th its arrival at Lebanon was reported and within a few days it appeared at the defense of Munfordville; but sharing in the fate of all the defenders, it surrendered unconditionally to Gen. Bragg and did not participate further in the actions of that year, nor until after the exchange of prisoners in 1863. From this period it may lay claim to an enviable history extending to the end of the war, when it was disembodied.

The 69TH REGIMENT, of Richmond, Ind., under Col. A. Bickle, left for the front on the 20th of August, 1862, and ten days later made a very brilliant stand at Richmond, Kentucky, against the advance of Gen. Kirby Smith, losing in the engagement two hundred and eighteen men and officers together with its liberty. After an exchange of prisoners the regiment was reorganized under Col. T. W. Bennett and took the field in December, 1862, under

Generals Sheldon, Morgan and Sherman of Grant's army. Chickasaw, Vicksburg, Blakely and many other names testify to the valor of the 69th. The remnant of the regiment was in January, 1865, formed into a battalion under Oran Perry, and was mustered out in July following.

The 70TH REGIMENT was organized at Indianapolis on the 12th of August, 1862, under Col. B. Harrison, and leaving for Louisville on the 13th, shared in the honors of Bruce's division at Franklin and Russellville. The record of the regiment is brimful of honor. It was mustered out at Washington, June 8, 1865, and received at Indianapolis with public honors.

The 71ST OR SIXTH CAVALRY was organized as an infantry regiment, at Terre Haute, and mustered into general service at Indianapolis on the 18th of August, 1862, under Lieut.-Col. Melville D. Topping. Twelve days later it was engaged outside Richmond, Kentucky, losing two hundred and fifteen officers and men, including Col. Topping and Major Conklin, together with three hundred and forty-seven prisoners, only 225 escaping death and capture. After an exchange of prisoners the regiment was re-formed under Col. I. Bittle, but on the 28th of December it surrendered to Gen. J. H. Morgan, who attacked its position at Muldraugh's Hill with a force of 1,000 Confederates. During September and October, 1863, it was organized as a cavalry regiment, won distinction throughout its career, and was mustered out the 15th of September, 1865, at Murfreesboro.

The 77TH REGIMENT was organized at Lafayette, and left *en route* to Lebanon, Kentucky, on the 17th of August, 1862. Under Col. Miller it won a series of honors, and mustered out at Nashville on the 26th of June, 1865.

The 73RD REGIMENT, under Col. Gilbert Hathaway, was mustered in at South Bend on the 16th of August, 1862, and proceeded immediately to the front. Day's Gap, Crooked Creek, and the high eulogies of Generals Rosencrans and Granger speak its long and brilliant history, nor were the welcoming shouts of a great people and the congratulations of Gov. Morton, tendered to the regiment on its return home, in July, 1865, necessary to sustain its well won reputation.

The 74TH REGIMENT, partially organized at Fort Wayne and made almost complete at Indianapolis, left for the seat of war on the 22d of August, 1862, under Col. Charles W. Chapman. The desperate opposition to Gen. Bragg, and the magnificent defeat of Morgan,

together with the battles of Dallas, Chattahoochie river, Kenesaw and Atlanta, where Lieut. Col. Myron Baker was killed, all bear evidence of its never surpassed gallantry. It was mustered out of service on the 9th of June, 1865, at Washington. On the return of the regiment to Indianapolis, the war Governor and people tendered it special honors, and gave expression to the admiration and regard in which it was held.

The 75TH REGIMENT was organized within the Eleventh Congressional District, and left Wabash, on the 21st of August, 1862, for the front, under Col. I. W. Petit. It was the first regiment to enter Tullahoma, and one of the last engaged in the battles of the Republic. After the submission of Gen. Johnson's army, it was mustered out at Washington, on the 8th of June 1865.

The 76TH BATTALION was solely organized for thirty days' service under Colonel James Gavin, for the purpose of pursuing the rebel guerrillas, who plundered Newburg on the 13th July, 1862. It was organized and equipped within forty-eight hours, and during its term of service gained the name, "The Avengers of Newburg."

The 77TH, OR FOURTH CAVALRY, was organized at the State capital in August, 1862, under Colonel Isaac P. Gray. It carved its way to fame over twenty battlefields, and retired from service at Edgefield, on the 29th June, 1865.

The 79TH REGIMENT was mustered in at Indianapolis on the 2nd September, 1862, under Colonel Fred Knefler. Its history may be termed a record of battles, as the great numbers of battles, from 1862 to the conclusion of hostilities, were participated in by it. The regiment received its discharge on the 11th June, 1865, at Indianapolis. During its continued round of field duty it captured eighteen guns and over one thousand prisoners.

The 80TH REGIMENT was organized within the First Congressional District under Col. C. Denby, and equipped at Indianapolis, when, on the 8th of September, 1862, it left for the front. During its term it lost only two prisoners; but its list of casualties sums up 325 men and officers killed and wounded. The regiment may be said to muster out on the 22nd of June, 1865, at Saulsbury.

The 81ST REGIMENT, of New Albany, under Colonel W. W. Caldwell, was organized on the 29th August, 1862, and proceeded at once to join Buell's headquarters, and join in the pursuit of General Bragg. Throughout the terrific actions of the war its influence was felt, nor did its labors cease until it aided in driving the rebels across the Tennessee. It was disembodied at Nashville

on the 13th June, 1865, and returned to Indianapolis on the 15th, to receive the well-merited congratulations of Governor Morton and the people.

The 82ND REGIMENT, under Colonel Morton C. Hunter, was mustered in at Madison, Ind., on the 30th August, 1862, and leaving immediately for the seat of war, participated in many of the great battles down to the return of peace. It was mustered out at Washington on the 9th June, 1865, and soon returned to its State to receive a grand recognition of its faithful service.

The 83RD REGIMENT, of Lawrenceburg, under Colonel Ben. J. Spooner, was organized in September, 1862, and soon left *en route* to the Mississippi. Its subsequent history, the fact of its being under fire for a total term of 4,800 hours, and its wanderings over 6,285 miles, leave nothing to be said in its defense. Master of a thousand honors, it was mustered out at Louisville, on the 15th July, 1865, and returned home to enjoy a well-merited repose.

The 84TH REGIMENT was mustered in at Richmond, Ind., on the 8th September, 1862, under Colonel Nelson Trusler. Its first military duty was on the defenses of Covington, in Kentucky, and Cincinnati; but after a short time its labors became more congenial, and tended to the great disadvantage of the slaveholding enemy on many well-contested fields. This, like the other State regiments, won many distinctions, and retired from the service on the 14th of June, 1865, at Nashville.

The 85TH REGIMENT was mustered at Terre Haute, under Colonel John P. Bayard, on the 2d September, 1862. On the 4th March, 1863, it shared in the unfortunate affair at Thompson's Station, when in common with the other regiments forming Coburn's Brigade, it surrendered to the overpowering forces of the rebel General, Forrest. In June, 1863, after an exchange, it again took the field, and won a large portion of that renown accorded to Indiana. It was mustered out on the 12th of June, 1865.

The 86TH REGIMENT, of La Fayette, left for Kentucky on the 26th August, 1862, under Colonel Orville S. Hamilton, and shared in the duties assigned to the 84th. Its record is very creditable, particularly that portion dealing with the battles of Nashville on the 15th and 16th December, 1864. It was mustered out on the 6th of June, 1865, and reported within a few days at Indianapolis for discharge.

The 87TH REGIMENT, organized at South Bend, under Colonels Kline G. Sherlock and N. Gleason, was accepted at Indianapolis on the 31st of August, 1862, and left on the same day *en route* to

the front. From Springfield and Perryville on the 6th and 8th of October, 1862, to Mission Ridge, on the 25th of November, 1863, thence through the Atlanta campaign to the surrender of the Southern armies, it upheld a gallant name, and met with a true and enthusiastic welcome home on the 21st of June, 1865, with a list of absent comrades aggregating 451.

The 88TH REGIMENT, organized within the Fourth Congressional District, under Col. Geo. Humphrey, entered the service on the 29th of August, 1862, and presently was found among the front ranks in war. It passed through the campaign in brilliant form down to the time of Gen. Johnson's surrender to Gen. Grant, after which, on the 7th of June, 1865, it was mustered out at Washington.

The 89TH REGIMENT, formed from the material of the Eleventh Congressional District, was mustered in at Indianapolis, on the 28th of August, 1862, under Col. Chas. D. Murray, and after an exceedingly brilliant campaign was discharged by Gov. Morton on the 4th of August, 1865.

The 90TH REGIMENT, OR FIFTH CAVALRY, was organized at Indianapolis under the Colonelcy of Felix W. Graham, between August and November, 1862. The different companies, joining headquarters at Louisville on the 11th of March, 1863, engaged in observing the movements of the enemy in the vicinity of Cumberland river until the 19th of April, when a first and successful brush was had with the rebels. The regiment had been in 22 engagements during the term of service, captured 640 prisoners, and claimed a list of casualties mounting up to the number of 829. It was mustered out on the 16th of June, 1865, at Pulaski.

The 91ST BATTALION, of seven companies, was mustered into service at Evansville, the 1st of October, 1862, under Lieut.-Colonel John Mehringer, and in ten days later left for the front. In 1863 the regiment was completed, and thenceforth took a very prominent position in the prosecution of the war. During its service it lost 81 men, and retired from the field on the 26th of June, 1865.

The 92D REGIMENT failed in organizing.

The 93D REGIMENT was mustered in at Madison, Ind., on the 20th of October, 1862, under Col. De Witt C. Thomas and Lieut.-Col. Geo. W. Carr. On the 9th of November it began a movement south, and ultimately allied itself to Buckland's Brigade of

Gen. Sherman's. On the 14th of May it was among the first regiments to enter Jackson, the capital of Mississippi; was next present at the assault on Vicksburg, and made a stirring campaign down to the storming of Fort Blakely on the 9th of April, 1865. It was discharged on the 11th of August, that year, at Indianapolis, after receiving a public ovation.

The 94TH AND 95TH REGIMENTS, authorized to be formed within the Fourth and Fifth Congressional Districts, respectively, were only partially organized, and so the few companies that could be mustered were incorporated with other regiments.

The 96TH REGIMENT could only bring together three companies, in the Sixth Congressional District, and these becoming incorporated with the 99th then in process of formation at South Bend, the number was left blank.

The 97TH REGIMENT, raised in the Seventh Congressional District, was mustered into service at Terre Haute, on the 20th of September, 1861, under Col. Robert F. Catterson. Reaching the front within a few days, it was assigned a position near Memphis, and subsequently joined in Gen. Grant's movement on Vicksburg, by overland route. After a succession of great exploits with the several armies to which it was attached, it completed its list of battles at Bentonville, on the 21st of March, 1865, and was disembodied at Washington on the 9th of June following. During its term of service the regiment lost 341 men, including the three Ensigns killed during the assaults on rebel positions along the Augusta Railway, from the 15th to the 27th of June, 1864.

The 98TH REGIMENT, authorized to be raised within the Eighth Congressional District, failed in its organization, and the number was left blank in the army list. The two companies answering to the call of July, 1862, were consolidated with the 100th Regiment then being organized at Fort Wayne.

The 99TH BATTALION, recruited within the Ninth Congressional District, completed its muster on the 21st of October, 1862, under Col. Alex. Fawler, and reported for service a few days later at Memphis, where it was assigned to the 16th Army Corps. The varied vicissitudes through which this regiment passed and its remarkable gallantry upon all occasions, have gained for it a fair fame. It was disembodied on the 5th of June, 1865, at Washington, and returned to Indianapolis on the 11th of the same month.

The 100TH REGIMENT, recruited from the Eighth and Tenth Congressional Districts, under Col. Sandford J. Stoughton, mustered

into the service on the 10th of September, left for the front on the 11th of November, and became attached to the Army of Tennessee on the 26th of that month, 1862. The regiment participated in twenty-five battles, together with skirmishing during fully one-third of its term of service, and claimed a list of casualties mounting up to four hundred and sixty-four. It was mustered out of the service at Washington on the 9th of June, and reported at Indianapolis for discharge on the 14th of June, 1865.

The 101ST REGIMENT was mustered into service at Wabash on the 7th of September, 1862, under Col. William Garver, and proceeded immediately to Covington, Kentucky. Its early experiences were gained in the pursuit of Bragg's army and John Morgan's cavalry, and these experiences tendered to render the regiment one of the most valuable in the war for the Republic. From the defeat of John Morgan at Milton on the 18th of March, 1863, to the fall of Savannah on the 23rd of September, 1863, the regiment won many honors, and retired from the service on the 25th of June, 1865, at Indianapolis.

THE MORGAN RAID REGIMENTS—MINUTE MEN.

The 102D REGIMENT, organized under Col. Benjamin M. Gregory from companies of the Indiana Legion, and numbering six hundred and twenty-three men and officers, left Indianapolis for the front early in July, and reported at North Vernon on the 12th of July, 1863, and having completed a round of duty, returned to Indianapolis on the 17th to be discharged.

The 103D, comprising seven companies from Hendricks county, two from Marion and one from Wayne counties, numbering 681 men and officers, under Col. Lawrence S. Shuler, was contemporary with the 102d Regiment, varying only in its service by being mustered out one day before, or on the 16th of July, 1863.

The 104TH REGIMENT OF MINUTE MEN was recruited from members of the Legion of Decatur, La Fayette, Madison, Marion and Rush counties. It comprised 714 men and officers under the command of Col. James Gavin, and was organized within forty hours after the issue of Governor Morton's call for minute men to protect Indiana and Kentucky against the raids of Gen. John H. Morgan's rebel forces. After Morgan's escape into Ohio the command returned and was mustered out on the 18th of July, 1863.

The 105th REGIMENT consisted of seven companies of the Legion and three of Minute Men, furnished by Hancock, Union, Randolph,

Putnam, Wayne, Clinton and Madison counties. The command numbered seven hundred and thirteen men and officers, under Col. Sherlock, and took a leading part in the pursuit of Morgan. Returning on the 18th of July to Indianapolis it was mustered out.

The 106TH REGIMENT, under Col. Isaac P. Gray, consisted of one company of the Legion and nine companies of Minute Men, aggregating seven hundred and ninety-two men and officers. The counties of Wayne, Randolph, Hancock, Howard, and Marion were represented in its rank and file. Like the other regiments organized to repel Morgan, it was disembodied in July, 1863.

The 107TH REGIMENT, under Col. De Witt C. Rugg, was organized in the city of Indianapolis from the companies' Legion, or Ward Guards. The successes of this promptly organized regiment were unquestioned.

The 108TH REGIMENT comprised five companies of Minute Men, from Tippecanoe county, two from Hancock, and one from each of the counties known as Carroll, Montgomery and Wayne, aggregating 710 men and officers, and all under the command of Col. W. C. Wilson. After performing the only duties presented, it returned from Cincinnati on the 18th of July, and was mustered out.

The 109TH REGIMENT, composed of Minute Men from Coles county, Ill., La Porte, Hamilton, Miami and Randolph counties, Ind., showed a roster of 709 officers and men, under Col. J. R. Mahon. Morgan having escaped from Ohio, its duties were at an end, and returning to Indianapolis was mustered out on the 17th of July, 1863, after seven days' service.

The 110TH REGIMENT of Minute Men comprised volunteers from Henry, Madison, Delaware, Cass, and Monroe counties. The men were ready and willing, if not really anxious to go to the front. But happily the swift-winged Morgan was driven away, and consequently the regiment was not called to the field.

The 111TH REGIMENT, furnished by Montgomery, Lafayette, Rush, Miami, Monroe, Delaware and Hamilton counties, numbering 733 men and officers, under Col. Robert Canover, was not requisitioned.

The 112TH REGIMENT was formed from nine companies of Minute Men, and the Mitchell Light Infantry Company of the Legion. Its strength was 703 men and officers, under Col. Hiram F. Braxton. Lawrence, Washington, Monroe and Orange counties were represented on its roster, and the historic names of North Vernon and Sunman's Station on its banner. Returning from the South

after seven days' service, it was mustered out on the 17th of July, 1863.

The 113TH REGIMENT, furnished by Daviess, Martin, Washington, and Monroe counties, comprised 526 rank and file under Col. Geo. W. Burge. Like the 112th, it was assigned to Gen. Hughes' Brigade, and defended North Vernon against the repeated attacks of John H. Morgan's forces.

The 114TH REGIMENT was wholly organized in Johnson county, under Col. Lambertson, and participated in the affair of North Vernon. Returning on the 21st of July, 1863, with its brief but faithful record, it was disembodied at Indianapolis, 11 days after its organization.

All these regiments were brought into existence to meet an emergency, and it must be confessed, that had not a sense of duty, military instinct and love of country animated these regiments. the rebel General, John H. Morton, and his 6,000 cavalry, would doubtless have carried destruction as far as the very capital of their State.

SIX MONTHS' REGIMENTS.

The 115TH REGIMENT, organized at Indianapolis in answer to the call of the President in June, 1863, was mustered into service on the 17th of August, under Col. J. R. Mahon. Its service was short but brilliant, and received its discharge at Indianapolis the 10th of February, 1864.

The 116TH REGIMENT, mustered in on the 17th of August, 1863, moved to Detroit, Michigan, on the 30th, under Col. Charles Wise. During October it was ordered to Nicholasville, Kentucky, where it was assigned to Col. Mahon's Brigade, and with Gen. Willcox's entire command, joined in the forward movement to Cumberland Gap. After a term on severe duty it returned to Lafayette and there was disembodied on the 24th of February, 1864, whither Gov. Morton hastened, to share in the ceremonies of welcome.

The 117TH REGIMENT of Indianapolis was mustered into service on the 17th of September, 1863, under Col. Thomas J. Brady. After surmounting every obstacle opposed to it, it returned on the 6th of February, 1864, and was treated to a public reception on the 9th.

The 118TH REGIMENT, whose organization was completed on the 3d of September, 1863, under Col. Geo. W. Jackson, joined the 116th at Nicholasville, and sharing in its fortunes, returned to the

State capital on the 14th of February, 1864. Its casualties were comprised in a list of 15 killed and wounded.

The 119TH, or SEVENTH CAVALRY, was recruited under Col. John P. C. Shanks, and its organization completed on the 1st of October, 1863. The rank and file numbered 1,213, divided into twelve companies. On the 7th of December its arrival at Louisville was reported, and on the 14th it entered on active service. After the well-fought battle of Guntown, Mississippi, on the 10th of June, 1864, although it only brought defeat to our arms, General Grierson addressed the Seventh Cavalry, saying: "Your General congratulates you upon your noble conduct during the late expedition. Fighting against overwhelming numbers, under adverse circumstances, your prompt obedience to orders and unflinching courage commanding the admiration of all, made even defeat almost a victory. For hours on foot you repulsed the charges of the enemies' infantry, and again in the saddle you met his cavalry and turned his assaults into confusion. Your heroic perseverance saved hundreds of your fellow-soldiers from capture. You have been faithful to your honorable reputation, and have fully justified the confidence, and merited the high esteem of your commander."

Early in 1865, a number of these troops, returning from imprisonment in Southern bastiles, were lost on the steamer "Sultana." The survivors of the campaign continued in the service for a long period after the restoration of peace, and finally mustered out.

The 120TH REGIMENT. In September, 1863, Gov. Morton received authority from the War Department to organize eleven regiments within the State for three years' service. By April, 1864, this organization was complete, and being transferred to the command of Brigadier General Alvin P. Hovey, were formed by him into a division for service with the Army of Tennessee. Of those regiments, the 120th occupied a very prominent place, both on account of its numbers, its perfect discipline and high reputation. It was mustered in at Columbus, and was in all the great battles of the latter years of the war. It won high praise from friend and foe, and retired with its bright roll of honor, after the success of Right and Justice was accomplished.

The 121ST, OR NINTH CAVALRY, was mustered in March 1, 1864, under Col. George W. Jackson, at Indianapolis, and though not numerically strong, was so well equipped and possessed such excellent material that on the 3rd of May it was ordered to the front. The record of the 121st, though extending over a brief period, is

pregnant with deeds of war of a high character. On the 26th of April, 1865, these troops, while returning from their labors in the South, lost 55 men, owing to the explosion of the engines of the steamer "*Sultana*." The return of the 386 survivors, on the 5th of September, 1865, was hailed with joy, and proved how well and dearly the citizens of Indiana loved their soldiers.

The 122^D REGIMENT ordered to be raised in the Third Congressional District, owing to very few men being then at home, failed in organization, and the regimental number became a blank.

The 123^D REGIMENT was furnished by the Fourth and Seventh Congressional Districts during the winter of 1863-'64, and mustered, March 9, 1864, at Greensburg, under Col. John C. McQuiston. The command left for the front the same day, and after winning rare distinction during the last years of the campaign, particularly in its gallantry at Atlanta, and its daring movement to escape Forrest's 15,000 rebel horsemen near Franklin, this regiment was discharged on the 30th of August, 1865, at Indianapolis, being mustered out on the 25th, at Raleigh, North Carolina.

The 124TH REGIMENT completed its organization by assuming three companies raised for the 125th Regiment (which was intended to be cavalry), and was mustered in at Richmond, on the 10th of March, 1864, under Colonel James Burgess, and reported at Louisville within nine days. From Buzzard's Roost, on the 8th of May, 1864, under General Schofield, Lost Mountain in June, and the capture of Decatur, on the 15th July, to the 21st March, 1865, in its grand advance under General Sherman from Atlanta to the coast, the regiment won many laurel wreaths, and after a brilliant campaign, was mustered out at Greensboro on the 31st August, 1865.

The 125TH, OR TENTH CAVALRY, was partially organized during November and December, 1862, at Vincennes, and in February, 1863, completed its numbers and equipment at Columbus, under Colonel T. M. Pace. Early in May its arrival in Nashville was reported, and presently assigned active service. During September and October it engaged rebel contingents under Forrest and Hood, and later in the battles of Nashville, Reynold's Hill and Sugar Creek, and in 1865 Flint River, Courtland and Mount Hope. The explosion of the *Sultana* occasioned the loss of thirty-five men with Captain Gaffney and Lieutenants Twigg and Reeves, and in a collision on the Nashville & Louisville railroad, May, 1864, lost five men killed and several wounded. After a term of service un-

surpassed for its utility and character it was disembodied at Vicksburg, Mississippi, on the 31st August, 1865, and returning to Indianapolis early in September, was welcomed by the Executive and people.

The 126TH, OR ELEVENTH CAVALRY, was organized at Indianapolis under Colonel Robert R. Stewart, on the 1st of March, 1864, and left in May for Tennessee. It took a very conspicuous part in the defeat of Hood near Nashville, joining in the pursuit as far as Gravelly Springs, Alabama, where it was dismounted and assigned infantry duty. In June, 1865, it was remounted at St. Louis, and moved to Fort Riley, Kansas, and thence to Leavenworth, where it was mustered out on the 19th September, 1865.

The 127TH, OR TWELFTH CAVALRY, was partially organized at Kendallville, in December, 1863, and perfected at the same place, under Colonel Edward Anderson, in April, 1864. Reaching the front in May, it went into active service, took a prominent part in the march through Alabama and Georgia, and after a service brilliant in all its parts, retired from the field, after discharge, on the 22d of November, 1865.

The 128TH REGIMENT was raised in the Tenth Congressional District of the period, and mustered at Michigan City, under Colonel R. P. De Hart, on the 18th March, 1864. On the 25th it was reported at the front, and assigned at once to Schofield's Division. The battles of Resaca, Dallas, New Hope Church, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Dalton, Brentwood Hills, Nashville, and the six days' skirmish of Columbia, were all participated in by the 128th, and it continued in service long after the termination of hostilities, holding the post of Raleigh, North Carolina.

The 129TH REGIMENT was, like the former, mustered in at Michigan City about the same time, under Colonel Charles Case, and moving to the front on the 7th April, 1864, shared in the fortunes of the 128th until August 29, 1865, when it was disembodied at Charlotte, North Carolina.

The 130TH REGIMENT, mustered at Kokomo on the 12th March, 1864, under Colonel C. S. Parrish, left *en route* to the seat of war on the 16th, and was assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, Twenty-third Army Corps, at Nashville, on the 19th. During the war it made for itself a brilliant history, and returned to Indianapolis with its well-won honors on the 13th December, 1865.

The 131ST, OR THIRTEENTH CAVALRY, under Colonel G. M. L. Johnson, was the last mounted regiment recruited within the State.

It left Indianapolis on the 30th of April, 1864, in infantry trim, and gained its first honors on the 1st of October in its magnificent defense of Huntsville, Alabama, against the rebel division of General Buford, following a line of first-rate military conduct to the end. In January, 1865, the regiment was remounted, won some distinction in its modern form, and was mustered out at Vicksburg on the 18th of November, 1865. The *morale* and services of the regiment were such that its Colonel was promoted Brevet Brigadier-General in consideration of its merited honors.

THE ONE HUNDRED-DAYS VOLUNTEERS.

Governor Morton, in obedience to the offer made under his auspices to the general Government to raise volunteer regiments for one hundred days' service, issued his call on the 23rd of April, 1864. This movement suggested itself to the inventive genius of the war Governor as a most important step toward the subjection or annihilation of the military supporters of slavery within a year, and thus conclude a war, which, notwithstanding its holy claims to the name of Battles for Freedom, was becoming too protracted, and proving too detrimental to the best interests of the Union. In answer to the esteemed Governor's call eight regiments came forward, and formed The Grand Division of the Volunteers.

The 132d REGIMENT, under Col. S. C. Vance, was furnished by Indianapolis, Shelbyville, Franklin and Danville, and leaving on the 18th of May, 1864, reached the front where it joined the forces acting in Tennessee.

The 133d REGIMENT, raised at Richmond on the 17th of May, 1864, under Col. R. N. Hudson, comprised nine companies, and followed the 132d.

The 134th REGIMENT, comprising seven companies, was organized at Indianapolis on the 25th of May, 1864, under Col. James Gavin, and proceeded immediately to the front.

The 135th REGIMENT was raised from the volunteers of Bedford, Noblesville and Goshen, with seven companies from the First Congressional District, under Col. W. C. Wilson, on the 25th of May, 1864, and left at once *en route* to the South.

The 136th REGIMENT comprised ten companies, raised in the same districts as those contributing to the 135th, under Col. J. W. Foster, and left for Tennessee on the 24th of May, 1864.

The 137th REGIMENT, under Col. E. J. Robinson, comprising volunteers from Kokomo, Zanesville, Medora, Sullivan, Rockville,

and Owen and Lawrence counties, left *en route* to Tennessee on the 28th of May, 1864, having completed organization the day previous.

The 138TH REGIMENT was formed of seven companies from the Ninth, with three from the Eleventh Congressional District (unreformed), and mustered in at Indianapolis on the 27th of May, 1864, under Col. J. H. Shannon. This fine regiment was reported at the front within a few days.

The 139TH REGIMENT, under Col. Geo. Humphrey, was raised from volunteers furnished by Kendallville, Lawrenceburg, Elizaville, Knightstown, Connersville, Newcastle, Portland, Vevay, New Albany, Metamora, Columbia City, New Haven and New Philadelphia. It was constituted a regiment on the 8th of June, 1864, and appeared among the defenders in Tennessee during that month.

All these regiments gained distinction, and won an enviable position in the glorious history of the war and the no less glorious one of their own State in its relation thereto.

THE PRESIDENT'S CALL OF JULY, 1864.

The 140th REGIMENT was organized with many others, in response to the call of the nation. Under its Colonel, Thomas J. Brady, it proceeded to the South on the 15th of November, 1864. Having taken a most prominent part in all the desperate struggles, round Nashville and Murfreesboro in 1864, to Town Creek Bridge on the 20th of February, 1865, and completed a continuous round of severe duty to the end, arrived at Indianapolis for discharge on the 21st of July, where Governor Morton received it with marked honors.

The 141st REGIMENT was only partially raised, and its few companies were incorporated with Col Brady's command.

The 142D REGIMENT was recruited at Fort Wayne, under Col. I. M. Comparet, and was mustered into service at Indianapolis on the 1st of November, 1864. After a steady and exceedingly effective service, it returned to Indianapolis on the 16th of July, 1865.

THE PRESIDENT'S CALL OF DECEMBER, 1864,

Was answered by Indiana in the most material terms. No less than fourteen serviceable regiments were placed at the disposal of the General Government.

The 143D REGIMENT was mustered in, under Col. J. T. Grill, on the 21st February, 1865, reported at Nashville on the 24th, and after a brief but brilliant service returned to the State on the 21st October, 1865.

The 144TH REGIMENT, under Col. G. W. Riddle, was mustered in on the 6th March, 1865, left on the 9th for Harper's Ferry, took an effective part in the close of the campaign and reported at Indianapolis for discharge on the 9th August, 1865.

The 145TH REGIMENT, under Col. W. A. Adams, left Indianapolis on the 18th of February, 1865, and joining Gen. Steadman's division at Chattanooga on the 23d was sent on active service. Its duties were discharged with rare fidelity until mustered out in January, 1866.

The 146TH REGIMENT, under Col. M. C. Welsh, left Indianapolis on the 11th of March *en route* to Harper's Ferry, where it was assigned to the army of the Shenandoah. The duties of this regiment were severe and continuous, to the period of its muster out at Baltimore on the 31st of August, 1865.

The 147TH REGIMENT, comprised among other volunteers from Benton, Lafayette and Henry counties, organized under Col. Milton Peden on the 13th of March, 1865, at Indianapolis. It shared a fortune similar to that of the 146th, and returned for discharge on the 9th of August, 1865.

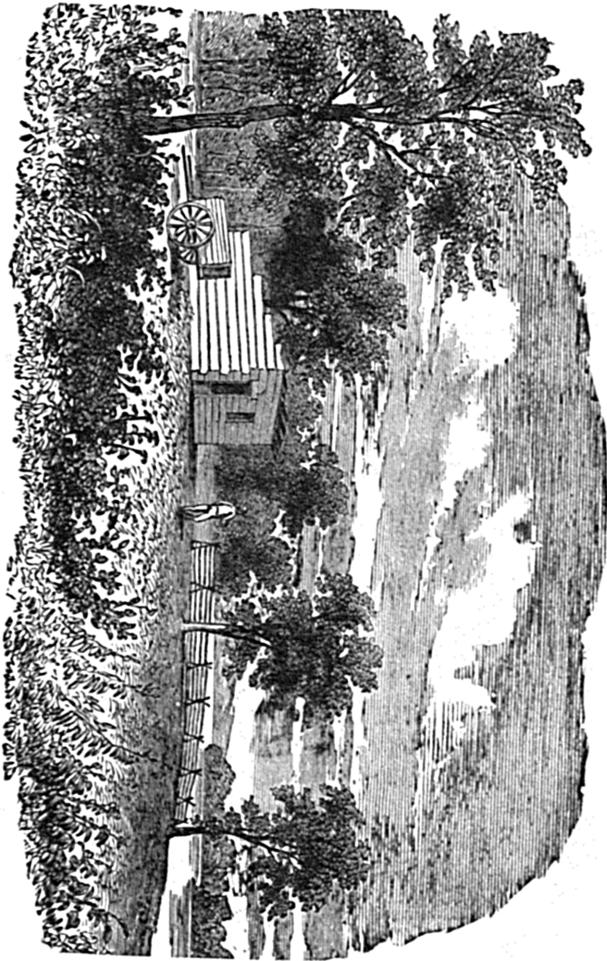
The 148TH REGIMENT, under Col. N. R. Ruckle, left the State capital on the 28th of February, 1865, and reporting at Nashville, was sent on guard and garrison duty into the heart of Tennessee. Returning to Indianapolis on the 8th of September, it received a final discharge.

The 149TH REGIMENT was organized at Indianapolis by Col. W. H. Fairbanks, and left on the 3d of March, 1865, for Tennessee, where it had the honor of receiving the surrender of the rebel forces, and military stores of Generals Roddy and Polk. The regiment was welcomed home by Morton on the 29th of September.

The 150TH REGIMENT, under Col. M. B. Taylor, mustered in on the 9th of March, 1865, left for the South on the 13th and reported at Harper's Ferry on the 17th. This regiment did guard duty at Charleston, Winchester, Stevenson Station, Gordon's Springs, and after a service characterized by utility, returned on the 9th of August to Indianapolis for discharge.

The 151ST REGIMENT, under Col. J. Healy, arrived at Nashville on the 9th of March, 1865. On the 14th a movement on Tullahoma was undertaken, and three months later returned to Nashville for garrison duty to the close of the war. It was mustered out on the 22d of September, 1865.

The 152D REGIMENT was organized at Indianapolis, under Col.



A PIONEER DWELLING.

W. W. Griswold, and left for Harper's Ferry on the 18th of March, 1865. It was attached to the provisional divisions of Shenandoah Army, and engaged until the 1st of September, when it was discharged at Indianapolis.

The 153^D REGIMENT was organized at Indianapolis on the 1st of March, 1865, under Col. O. H. P. Carey. It reported at Louisville, and by order of Gen. Palmer, was held on service in Kentucky, where it was occupied in the exciting but very dangerous pastime of fighting Southern guerrillas. Later it was posted at Louisville, until mustered out on the 4th of September, 1865.

The 154TH REGIMENT, organized under Col. Frank Wilcox, left Indianapolis under Major Simpson, for Parkersburg, W. Virginia, on the 28th of April, 1865. It was assigned to guard and garrison duty until its discharge on the 4th of August, 1865.

The 155TH REGIMENT, recruited throughout the State, left on the 26th of April for Washington, and was afterward assigned to a provisional Brigade of the Ninth Army Corps at Alexandria. The companies of this regiment were scattered over the country,—at Dover, Centreville, Wilmington, and Salisbury, but becoming reunited on the 4th of August, 1865, it was mustered out at Dover, Delaware.

The 156TH BATTALION, under Lieut.-Colonel Charles M. Smith, left *en route* to the Shenandoah Valley on the 27th of April, 1865, where it continued doing guard duty to the period of its muster out the 4th of August, 1865, at Winchester, Virginia.

On the return of these regiments to Indianapolis, Gov. Morton and the people received them with all that characteristic cordiality and enthusiasm peculiarly their own.

INDEPENDENT CAVALRY COMPANY OF INDIANA VOLUNTEERS.

The people of Crawford county, animated with that inspiring patriotism which the war drew forth, organized this mounted company on the 25th of July, 1863, and placed it at the disposal of the Government, and it was mustered into service by order of the War Secretary, on the 13th of August, 1863, under Captain L. Lamb. To the close of the year it engaged in the laudable pursuit of arresting deserters and enforcing the draft; however, on the 18th of January, 1864, it was reconstituted and incorporated with the Thirteenth Cavalry, with which it continued to serve until the treason of Americans against America was conquered.

OUR COLORED TROOPS.

The 28TH REGIMENT OF COLORED TROOPS was recruited throughout the State of Indiana, and under Lieut.-Colonel Charles S. Russell, left Indianapolis for the front on the 24th of April, 1864. The regiment acted very well in its first engagement with the rebels at White House, Virginia, and again with Gen. Sheridan's Cavalry, in the swamps of the Chickahominy. In the battle of the "Crater," it lost half its roster; but their place was soon filled by other colored recruits from the State, and Russell promoted to the Colonelcy, and afterward to Brevet Brigadier-General, when he was succeeded in the command by Major Thomas H. Logan. During the few months of its active service it accumulated quite a history, and was ultimately discharged, on the 8th of January, 1866, at Indianapolis.

BATTERIES OF LIGHT ARTILLERY.

FIRST BATTERY, organized at Evansville, under Captain Martin Klauss, and mustered in on the 16th of August, 1861, joined Gen. Fremont's army immediately, and entering readily upon its salutary course, aided in the capture of 950 rebels and their position at Blackwater creek. On March the 6th, 1862 at Elkhorn Tavern, and on the 8th at Pea Ridge, the battery performed good service. Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Jackson, the Teche country, Sabine Cross Roads, Grand Encore, all tell of its efficacy. In 1864 it was subjected to reorganization, when Lawrence Jacoby was raised to the Captiancy, *vice* Klauss resigned. After a long term of useful service, it was mustered out at Indianapolis on the 18th of August, 1865.

SECOND BATTERY was organized, under Captain D. G. Rabb, at Indianapolis on the 9th of August, 1861, and one month later proceeded to the front. It participated in the campaign against Col. Coffee's irregular troops and the rebellious Indians of the Cherokee nation. From Lone Jack, Missouri, to Jenkin's Ferry and Fort Smith it won signal honors until its reorganization in 1864, and even after, to June, 1865, it maintained a very fair reputation.

The THIRD BATTERY, under Capt. W. W. Frybarger, was organized and mustered in at Connersville on the 24th of August, 1861, and proceeded immediately to join Fremont's Army of the Missouri. Moon's Mill, Kirksville, Meridian, Fort de Russy, Alexandria, Round Lake, Tupelo, Clinton and Tallahatchie are names

which may be engraven on its guns. It participated in the affairs before Nashville on the 15th and 16th of December, 1864, when General Hood's Army was put to route, and at Fort Blakely, outside Mobile, after which it returned home to report for discharge, August 21, 1865.

The **FOURTH BATTERY**, recruited in La Porte, Porter and Lake counties, reported at the front early in October, 1861, and at once assumed a prominent place in the army of Gen. Buell. Again under Rosencrans and McCook and under General Sheridan at Stone River, the services of this battery were much praised, and it retained its well-earned reputation to the very day of its muster out—the 1st of August, 1865. Its first organization was completed under Capt. A. K. Bush, and reorganized in Oct., 1864, under Capt. B. F. Johnson.

The **FIFTH BATTERY** was furnished by La Porte, Allen, Whitley and Noble counties, organized under Capt. Peter Simonson, and mustered into service on the 22d of November, 1861. It comprised four six pounders, two being rifled cannon, and two twelve-pounder Howitzers with a force of 158 men. Reporting at Camp Gilbert, Louisville, on the 29th, it was shortly after assigned to the division of Gen. Mitchell, at Bacon Creek. During its term, it served in twenty battles and numerous petty actions, losing its Captain at Pine Mountain. The total loss accruing to the battery was 84 men and officers and four guns. It was mustered out on the 20th of July, 1864.

The **SIXTH BATTERY** was recruited at Evansville, under Captain Frederick Behr, and left, on the 2d of Oct., 1861, for the front, reporting at Henderson, Kentucky, a few days after. Early in 1862 it joined Gen. Sherman's army at Paducah, and participated in the battle of Shiloh, on the 6th of April. Its history grew in brilliancy until the era of peace insured a cessation of its great labors.

The **SEVENTH BATTERY** comprised volunteers from Terre Haute, Arcadia, Evansville, Salem, Lawrenceburg, Columbus, Vincennes and Indianapolis, under Samuel J. Harris as its first Captain, who was succeeded by G. R. Shallow and O. H. Morgan after its reorganization. From the siege of Corinth to the capture of Atlanta it performed vast services, and returned to Indianapolis on the 11th of July, 1865, to be received by the people and hear its history from the lips of the veteran patriot and Governor of the State.

The EIGHTH BATTERY, under Captain G. T. Cochran, arrived at the front on the 26th of February, 1862, and subsequently entered upon its real duties at the siege of Corinth. It served with distinction throughout, and concluded a well-made campaign under Will Stokes, who was appointed Captain of the companies with which it was consolidated in March, 1865.

The NINTH BATTERY. The organization of this battery was perfected at Indianapolis, on the 1st of January, 1862, under Capt. N. S. Thompson. Moving to the front it participated in the affairs of Shiloh, Corinth, Queen's Hill, Meridian, Fort Dick Taylor, Fort de Russy, Henderson's Hill, Pleasant Hill, Cotile Landing, Bayou Rapids, Mansura, Chicot, and many others, winning a name in each engagement. The explosion of the steamer Eclipse at Johnsonville, above Paducah, on Jan. 27, 1865, resulted in the destruction of 58 men, leaving only ten to represent the battery. The survivors reached Indianapolis on the 6th of March, and were mustered out.

The TENTH BATTERY was recruited at Lafayette, and mustered in under Capt. Jerome B. Cox, in January, 1861. Having passed through the Kentucky campaign against Gen. Bragg, it participated in many of the great engagements, and finally returned to report for discharge on the 6th of July, 1864, having, in the meantime, won a very fair fame.

The ELEVENTH BATTERY was organized at Lafayette, and mustered in at Indianapolis under Capt. Arnold Sutermeister, on the 17th of December, 1861. On most of the principal battle-fields, from Shiloh, in 1862, to the capture of Atlanta, it maintained a high reputation for military excellence, and after consolidation with the Eighteenth, mustered out on the 7th of June, 1865.

The TWELFTH BATTERY was recruited at Jeffersonville and subsequently mustered in at Indianapolis. On the 6th of March, 1862, it reached Nashville, having been previously assigned to Buell's Army. In April its Captain, G. W. Sterling, resigned, and the position devolved on Capt. James E. White, who, in turn, was succeeded by James A. Dunwoody. The record of the battery holds a first place in the history of the period, and enabled both men and officers to look back with pride upon the battle-fields of the land. It was ordered home in June, 1865, and on reaching Indianapolis, on the 1st of July, was mustered out on the 7th of that month.

The THIRTEENTH BATTERY was organized under Captain Sewell Coulson, during the winter of 1861, at Indianapolis, and proceeded to the front in February, 1862. During the subsequent months it

was occupied in the pursuit of John H. Morgan's raiders, and aided effectively in driving them from Kentucky. This artillery company returned from the South on the 4th of July, 1865, and were discharged the day following.

The **FOURTEENTH BATTERY**, recruited in Wabash, Miami, Lafayette, and Huntington counties, under Captain M. H. Kidd, and Lieutenant J. W. H. McGuire, left Indianapolis on the 11th of April, 1862, and within a few months one portion of it was captured at Lexington by Gen. Forrest's great cavalry command. The main battery lost two guns and two men at Guntown, on the Mississippi, but proved more successful at Nashville and Mobile. It arrived home on the 29th of August, 1865, received a public welcome, and its final discharge.

The **FIFTEENTH BATTERY**, under Captain I. C. H. Von Sehlin, was retained on duty from the date of its organization, at Indianapolis, until the 5th of July, 1862, when it was moved to Harper's Ferry. Two months later the gallant defense of Maryland Heights was set at naught by the rebel Stonewall Jackson, and the entire garrison surrendered. Being paroled, it was reorganized at Indianapolis, and appeared again in the field in March, 1863, where it won a splendid renown on every well-fought field to the close of the war. It was mustered out on the 24th of June, 1865.

The **SIXTEENTH BATTERY** was organized at Lafayette, under Capt. Charles A. Naylor, and on the 1st of June, 1862, left for Washington. Moving to the front with Gen. Pope's command, it participated in the battle of Slaughter Mountain, on the 9th of August, and South Mountain, and Antietam, under Gen. McClellan. This battery was engaged in a large number of general engagements and flying column affairs, won a very favorable record, and returned on the 5th of July, 1865.

The **SEVENTEENTH BATTERY**, under Capt. Milton L. Miner, was mustered in at Indianapolis, on the 20th of May, 1862, left for the front on the 5th of July, and subsequently engaged in the Gettysburg expedition, was present at Harper's Ferry, July 6, 1863, and at Opequan on the 19th of September. Fisher's Hill, New Market, and Cedar Creek brought it additional honors, and won from Gen. Sheridan a tribute of praise for its service on these battle grounds. Ordered from Winchester to Indianapolis it was mustered out there on the 3d of July, 1865.

The **EIGHTEENTH BATTERY**, under Capt. Eli Lilly, left for the

front in August, 1862, but did not take a leading part in the campaign until 1863, when, under Gen. Rosencrans, it appeared prominent at Hoover's Gap. From this period to the affairs of West Point and Macon, it performed first-class service, and returned to its State on the 25th of June, 1865.

The NINETEENTH BATTERY was mustered into service at Indianapolis, on the 5th of August, 1862, under Capt. S. J. Harris, and proceeded immediately afterward to the front, where it participated in the campaign against Gen. Bragg. It was present at every post of danger to the end of the war, when, after the surrender of Johnson's army, it returned to Indianapolis. Reaching that city on the 6th of June, 1865, it was treated to a public reception and received the congratulations of Gov. Morton. Four days later it was discharged.

The TWENTIETH BATTERY, organized under Capt. Frank A. Rose, left the State capital on the 17th of December, 1862, for the front, and reported immediately at Henderson, Kentucky. Subsequently Captain Rose resigned, and, in 1863, under Capt. Osborn, turned over its guns to the 11th Indiana Battery, and was assigned to the charge of siege guns at Nashville. Gov. Morton had the battery supplied with new field pieces, and by the 5th of October, 1863, it was again in the field, where it won many honors under Sherman, and continued to exercise a great influence until its return on the 23d of June, 1865.

The TWENTY FIRST BATTERY recruited at Indianapolis, under the direction of Captain W. W. Andrew, left on the 9th of September, 1862, for Covington, Kentucky, to aid in its defense against the advancing forces of Gen. Kirby Smith. It was engaged in numerous military affairs and may be said to acquire many honors, although its record is stained with the names of seven deserters. The battery was discharged on the 21st of June, 1865.

The TWENTY-SECOND BATTERY was mustered in at Indianapolis on the 15th of December, 1862, under Capt. B. F. Denning, and moved at once to the front. It took a very conspicuous part in the pursuit of Morgan's Cavalry, and in many other affairs. It threw the first shot into Atlanta, and lost its Captain, who was killed in the skirmish line, on the 1st of July. While the list of casualties numbers only 35, that of desertions numbers 37. This battery was received with public honors on its return, the 25th of June, 1865, and mustered out on the 7th of the same month.

The **TWENTY-THIRD BATTERY**, recruited in October 1862, and mustered in on the 8th of November, under Capt. I. H. Myers, proceeded south, after having rendered very efficient services at home in guarding the camps of rebel prisoners. In July, 1865, the battery took an active part, under General Boyle's command, in routing and capturing the raiders at Brandenburg, and subsequently to the close of the war performed very brilliant exploits, reaching Indianapolis in June, 1865. It was discharged on the 27th of that month.

The **TWENTY-FOURTH BATTERY**, under Capt. I. A. Simms, was enrolled for service on the 29th of November, 1862; remained at Indianapolis on duty until the 13th of March, 1863, when it left for the field. From its participation in the Cumberland River campaign, to its last engagement at Columbia, Tennessee, it aided materially in bringing victory to the Union ranks and made for itself a widespread fame. Arriving at Indianapolis on the 28th of July, it was publicly received, and in five days later disembodied.

The **TWENTY-FIFTH BATTERY** was recruited in September and October, 1864, and mustered into service for one year, under Capt. Frederick C. Sturm. December 13th, it reported at Nashville, and took a prominent part in the defeat of Gen. Hood's army. Its duties until July, 1865, were continuous, when it returned to report for final discharge.

The **TWENTY-SIXTH BATTERY**, or "**WILDER'S BATTERY**," was recruited under Capt. I. T. Wilder, of Greensburg, in May, 1861; but was not mustered in as an artillery company. Incorporating itself with a regiment then forming at Indianapolis it was mustered as company "A," of the 17th Infantry, with Wilder as Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment. Subsequently, at Elk Water, Virginia, it was converted into the "**First Independent Battery**," and became known as "**Rigby's Battery**." The record of this battery is as brilliant as any won during the war. On every field it has won a distinct reputation; it was well worthy the enthusiastic reception given to it on its return to Indianapolis on the 11th and 12th of July, 1865. During its term of service it was subject to many transmutations; but in every phase of its brief history, a reputation for gallantry and patriotism was maintained which now forms a living testimonial to its services to the public.

The total number of battles in the "**War of the Rebellion**" in which the patriotic citizens of the great and noble State of Indiana were more or less engaged, was as follows:

Locality.	No of Battles.	Locality.	No of Battles.
Virginia	90	Maryland.....	7
Tennessee	51	Texas.....	3
Georgia	41	South Carolina.....	2
Mississippi.....	24	Indian Territory.....	2
Arkansas.....	19	Pennsylvania.....	1
Kentucky	16	Ohio.....	1
Louisiana.....	15	Indiana.....	1
Missouri	9		
North Carolina.....	8	Total.....	308

The regiments sent forth to the defense of the Republic in the hour of its greatest peril, when a host of her own sons, blinded by some unholy infatuation, leaped to arms that they might trample upon the liberty-giving principles of the nation, have been passed in very brief review. The authorities chosen for the dates, names, and figures are the records of the State, and the main subject is based upon the actions of those 267,000 gallant men of Indiana who rushed to arms in defense of all for which their fathers bled, leaving their wives and children and homes in the guardianship of a truly paternal Government.

The relation of Indiana to the Republic was then established; for when the population of the State, at the time her sons went forth to participate in war for the maintenance of the Union, is brought into comparison with all other States and countries, it will be apparent that the sacrifices made by Indiana from 1861-'65 equal, if not actually exceed, the noblest of those recorded in the history of ancient or modern times.

Unprepared for the terrible inundation of modern wickedness, which threatened to deluge the country in a sea of blood and rob, a people of their richest, their most prized inheritance, the State rose above all precedent, and under the benign influence of patriotism, guided by the well-directed zeal of a wise Governor and Government, sent into the field an army that in numbers was gigantic, and in moral and physical excellence never equaled.

It is laid down in the official reports, furnished to the War Department, that over 200,000 troops were specially organized to aid in crushing the legions of the slave-holder; that no less than 50,000 militia were armed to defend the State, and that the large, but absolutely necessary number of commissions issued was 17,114. All this proves the scientific skill and military economy exercised by the Governor, and brought to the aid of the people in a most terrible emergency; for he, with some prophetic sense of the gravity of the situation, saw that unless the greatest powers of the Union were put forth to crush the least justifiable and most pernicious

of all rebellions holding a place in the record of nations, the best blood of the country would flow in a vain attempt to avert a catastrophe which, if prolonged for many years, would result in at least the moral and commercial ruin of the country.

The part which Indiana took in the war against the Rebellion is one of which the citizens of the State may well be proud. In the number of troops furnished, and in the amount of voluntary contributions rendered, Indiana, in proportion and wealth, stands equal to any of her sister States. "It is also a subject of gratitude and thankfulness," said Gov. Morton, in his message to the Legislature, "that, while the number of troops furnished by Indiana alone in this great contest would have done credit to a first-class nation, measured by the standard of previous wars, not a single battery or battalion from this State has brought reproach upon the national flag, and no disaster of the war can be traced to any want of fidelity, courage or efficiency on the part of any Indiana officer. The endurance, heroism, intelligence and skill of the officers and soldiers sent forth by Indiana to do battle for the Union, have shed a luster on our beloved State, of which any people might justly be proud. Without claiming superiority over our loyal sister States, it is but justice to the brave men who have represented us on almost every battle-field of the war, to say that their deeds have placed Indiana in the front rank of those heroic States which rushed to the rescue of the imperiled Government of the nation. The total number of troops furnished by the State for all terms of service exceeds 200,000 men, much the greater portion of them being for three years; and in addition thereto not less than 50,000 State militia have from time to time been called into active service to repel rebel raids and defend our southern border from invasion."

AFTER THE WAR.

In 1867 the Legislature comprised 91 Republicans and 59 Democrats. Soon after the commencement of the session, Gov. Morton resigned his office in consequence of having been elected to the U. S. Senate, and Lieut.-Gov. Conrad Baker assumed the Executive chair during the remainder of Morton's term. This Legislature, by a very decisive vote, ratified the 14th amendment to the Federal Constitution, constituting all persons born in the country or subject to its jurisdiction, citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside, without regard to race or color; reduc-

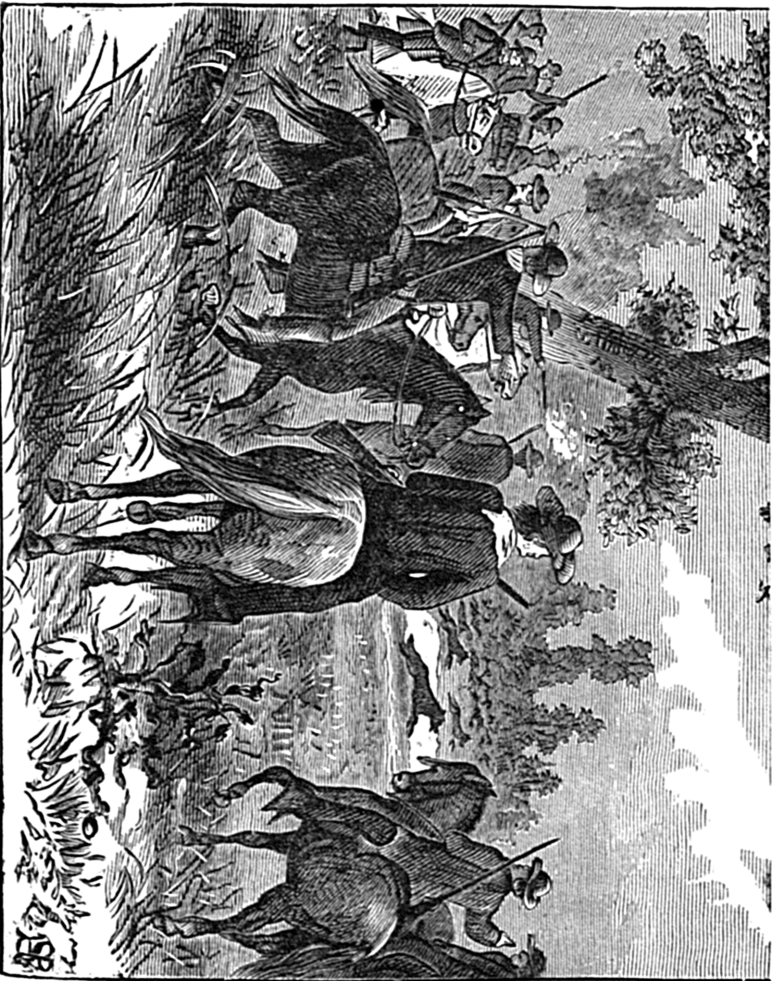
ing the Congressional representation in any State in which there should be a restriction of the exercise of the elective franchise on account of race or color; disfranchising persons therein named who shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States; and declaring that the validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, shall not be questioned.

This Legislature also passed an act providing for the registry of votes, the punishment of fraudulent practices at elections, and for the apportionment and compensation of a Board of Registration; this Board to consist, in each township, of two freeholders appointed by the County Commissioners, together with the trustee of such township; in cities the freeholders are to be appointed in each ward by the city council. The measures of this law are very strict, and are faithfully executed. No cries of fraud in elections are heard in connection with Indiana.

This Legislature also divided the State into eleven Congressional Districts and apportioned their representation; enacted a law for the protection and indemnity of all officers and soldiers of the United States and soldiers of the Indiana Legion, for acts done in the military service of the United States, and in the military service of the State, and in enforcing the laws and preserving the peace of the country; made definite appropriations to the several benevolent institutions of the State, and adopted several measures for the encouragement of education, etc.

In 1868, Indiana was the first in the field of national politics, both the principal parties holding State conventions early in the year. The Democrats nominated T. A. Hendricks for Governor, and denounced in their platform the reconstruction policy of the Republicans; recommended that United States treasury notes be substituted for national bank currency; denied that the General Government had a right to interfere with the question of suffrage in any of the States, and opposed negro suffrage, etc.; while the Republicans nominated Conrad Baker for Governor, defended its reconstruction policy, opposed a further contraction of the currency, etc. The campaign was an exciting one, and Mr. Baker was elected Governor by a majority of only 961. In the Presidential election that soon followed the State gave Grant 9,572 more than Seymour.

During 1868 Indiana presented claims to the Government for about three and a half millions dollars for expenses incurred in the war, and \$1,958,917.94 was allowed. Also, this year, a legislative



HUNTING PRAIRIE WOLVES IN AN EARLY DAY.

commission reported that \$413,599 48 were allowed to parties suffering loss by the Morgan raid.

This year Governor Baker obtained a site for the House of Refuge. (See a subsequent page.) The Soldiers' and Seamen's Home, near Knightstown, originally established by private enterprise and benevolence, and adopted by the Legislature of the previous year, was in a good condition. Up to that date the institution had afforded relief and temporary subsistence to 400 men who had been disabled in the war. A substantial brick building had been built for the home, while the old buildings were used for an orphans' department, in which were gathered 86 children of deceased soldiers.

DIVORCE LAWS.

By some mistake or liberal design, the early statute laws of Indiana on the subject of divorce were rather more loose than those of most other States in this Union; and this subject had been a matter of so much jest among the public, that in 1870 the Governor recommended to the Legislature a reform in this direction, which was pretty effectually carried out. Since that time divorces can be granted only for the following causes: 1. Adultery. 2. Impotency existing at the time of marriage. 3. Abandonment for two years. 4. Cruel and inhuman treatment of one party by the other. 5. Habitual drunkenness of either party, or the failure of the husband to make reasonable provision for the family. 6 The failure of the husband to make reasonable provision for the family for a period of two years. 7. The conviction of either party of an infamous crime.

FINANCIAL.

Were it not for political government the pioneers would have got along without money much longer than they did. The pressure of governmental needs was somewhat in advance of the monetary income of the first settlers, and the little taxation required to carry on the government seemed great and even oppressive, especially at certain periods.

In November, 1821, Gov. Jennings convened the Legislature in extra session to provide for the payment of interest on the State debt and a part of the principal, amounting to \$20,000. It was thought that a sufficient amount would be realized in the notes of the State bank and its branches, although they were considerably depreciated. Said the Governor: "It will be oppressive if the State, after the paper of this institution (State bank) was authorized to be circulated in revenue, should be prevented by any assignment of the evidences of existing debt, from discharging at least so much of that debt with the paper of the bank as will absorb the collections of the present year; especially when their notes, after being made receivable by the agents of the State, became greatly depreciated by great mismanagement on the part of the bank itself. It ought not to be expected that a public loss to the State should be avoided by resorting to any measures which would not comport with correct views of public justice; nor should it be anticipated that the treasury of the United States would ultimately adopt measures to secure an uncertain debt which would interfere with arrangements calculated to adjust the demand against the State without producing any additional embarrassment."

The state of the public debt was indeed embarrassing, as the bonds which had been executed in its behalf had been assigned. The exciting cause of this proceeding consisted in the machinations of unprincipled speculators. Whatever disposition the principal bank may have made of the funds deposited by the United States, the connection of interest between the steam-mill company and the bank, and the extraordinary accommodations, as well as their amount, effected by arrangements of the steam-mill agency and some of the officers of the bank, were among the principal causes which

had prostrated the paper circulating medium of the State, so far as it was dependent on the State bank and its branches. An abnormal state of affairs like this very naturally produced a blind disbursement of the fund to some extent, and this disbursement would be called by almost every one an "unwise administration."

During the first 16 years of this century, the belligerent condition of Europe called for agricultural supplies from America, and the consequent high price of grain justified even the remote pioneers of Indiana in undertaking the tedious transportation of the products of the soil which the times forced upon them. The large disbursements made by the general Government among the people naturally engendered a rage for speculation; numerous banks with fictitious capital were established; immense issues of paper were made; and the circulating medium of the country was increased fourfold in the course of two or three years. This inflation produced the consequences which always follow such a scheme, namely, unfounded visions of wealth and splendor and the wild investments which result in ruin to the many and wealth to the few. The year 1821 was consequently one of great financial panic, and was the first experienced by the early settlers of the West.

In 1822 the new Governor, William Hendricks, took a hopeful view of the situation, referring particularly to the "agricultural and social happiness of the State." The crops were abundant this year, immigration was setting in heavily and everything seemed to have an upward look. But the customs of the white race still compelling them to patronize European industries, combined with the remoteness of the surplus produce of Indiana from European markets, constituted a serious drawback to the accumulation of wealth. Such a state of things naturally changed the habits of the people to some extent, at least for a short time, assimilating them to those of more primitive tribes. This change of custom, however, was not severe and protracted enough to change the intelligent and social nature of the people, and they arose to their normal height on the very first opportunity.

In 1822-'3, before speculation started up again, the surplus money was invested mainly in domestic manufactories instead of other and wilder commercial enterprises. Home manufactories were what the people needed to make them more independent. They not only gave employment to thousands whose services were before that valueless, but also created a market for a great portion

of the surplus produce of the farmers. A part of the surplus capital, however, was also sunk in internal improvements, some of which were unsuccessful for a time, but eventually proved remunerative.

Noah Noble occupied the Executive chair of the State from 1831 to 1837, commencing his duties amid peculiar embarrassments. The crops of 1832 were short, Asiatic cholera came sweeping along the Ohio and into the interior of the State, and the Black Hawk war raged in the Northwest,—all these at once, and yet the work of internal improvements was actually begun.

STATE BANK.

The State bank of Indiana was established by law January 28, 1834. The act of the Legislature, by its own terms, ceased to be a law, January 1, 1857. At the time of its organization in 1834, its outstanding circulation was \$4,208,725, with a debt due to the institution, principally from citizens of the State, of \$6,095,368. During the years 1857-'58 the bank redeemed nearly its entire circulation, providing for the redemption of all outstanding obligations; at this time it had collected from most of its debtors the money which they owed. The amounts of the State's interest in the stock of the bank was \$1,390,000, and the money thus invested was procured by the issue of five per cent bonds, the last of which was payable July 1, 1866. The nominal profits of the bank were \$2,780,604.36. By the law creating the sinking fund, that fund was appropriated, first, to pay the principal and interest on the bonds; secondly, the expenses of the Commissioners; and lastly the cause of common-school education.

The stock in all the branches authorized was subscribed by individuals, and the installment paid as required by the charter. The loan authorized for the payment on the stock allotted to the State, amounting to \$500,000, was obtained at a premium of 1.05 per cent. on five per cent. stock, making the sum of over \$5,000 on the amount borrowed. In 1836 we find that the State bank was doing good service; agricultural products were abundant, and the market was good; consequently the people were in the full enjoyment of all the blessings of a free government.

By the year 1843 the State was experiencing the disasters and embarrassment consequent upon a system of over-banking, and its natural progeny, over-trading and deceptive speculation. Such a state of things tends to relax the hand of industry by creating false

notions of wealth, and tempt to sudden acquisitions by means as delusive in their results as they are contrary to a primary law of nature. The people began more than ever to see the necessity of falling back upon that branch of industry for which Indiana, especially at that time, was particularly fitted, namely, agriculture, as the true and lasting source of substantial wealth.

Gov. Whitcomb, 1843-'49, succeeded well in maintaining the credit of the State. Measures of compromise between the State and its creditors were adopted by which, ultimately, the public works, although incomplete, were given in payment for the claims against the Government.

At the close of his term, Gov. Whitcomb was elected to the Senate of the United States, and from December, 1848, to December, 1849, Lieut-Gov. Paris C. Dunning was acting Governor.

In 1851 a general banking law was adopted which gave a new impetus to the commerce of the State, and opened the way for a broader volume of general trade; but this law was the source of many abuses; currency was expanded, a delusive idea of wealth again prevailed, and as a consequence, a great deal of damaging speculation was indulged in.

In 1857 the charter of the State bank expired, and the large gains to the State in that institution were directed to the promotion of common-school education.

WEALTH AND PROGRESS.

During the war of the Rebellion the financial condition of the people was of course like that of the other Northern States generally. 1870 found the State in a very prosperous condition. October 31 of this year, the date of the fiscal report, there was a surplus of \$373,249 in the treasury. The receipts of the year amounted to \$3,605,639, and the disbursements to \$2,943,600, leaving a balance of \$1,035,288. The total debt of the State in November, 1871, was \$3,937,821.

At the present time the principal articles of export from the State are flour and pork. Nearly all the wheat raised within the State is manufactured into flour within its limits, especially in the northern part. The pork business is the leading one in the southern part of the State.

When we take into consideration the vast extent of railroad lines in this State, in connection with the agricultural and mineral resources, both developed and undeveloped, as already noted, we can

see what a substantial foundation exists for the future welfare of this great commonwealth. Almost every portion of the State is coming up equally. The disposition to monopolize does not exist to a greater degree than is desirable or necessary for healthy competition. Speculators in flour, pork and other commodities appeared during the war, but generally came to ruin at their own game. The agricultural community here is an independent one, understanding its rights, and "knowing them will maintain them."

Indiana is more a manufacturing State, also, than many imagine. It probably has the greatest wagon and carriage manufactory in the world. In 1875 the total number of manufacturing establishments in this State was 16,812; number of steam engines, 3,684, with a total horse-power of 114,961; the total horse-power of water wheels, 38,614; number of hands employed in the manufactories, 86,402; capital employed, is \$117,462,161; wages paid, \$35,461,987; cost of material, \$104,321,632; value of products, \$301,304,271. These figures are on an average about twice what they were only five years previously, at which time they were about double what they were ten years before that. In manufacturing enterprise, it is said that Indiana, in proportion to her population, is considerably in advance of Illinois and Michigan.

In 1870 the assessed valuation of the real estate in Indiana was \$460,120,974; of personal estate, \$203,334,070; true valuation of both, \$1,268,180,543. According to the evidences of increase at that time, the value of taxable property in this State must be double the foregoing figures. This is utterly astonishing, especially when we consider what a large matter it is to double the elements of a large and wealthy State, compared with its increase in infancy.

The taxation for State purposes in 1870 amounted to \$2,943,078; for county purposes, \$4,654,476; and for municipal purposes, \$3,193,577. The total county debt of Indiana in 1870 was \$1,127,269, and the total debt of towns, cities, etc., was \$2,523,934.

In the compilation of this statistical matter we have before us the statistics of every element of progress in Indiana, in the U. S. Census Reports; but as it would be really improper for us further to burden these pages with tables or columns of large numbers, we will conclude by remarking that if any one wishes further details in these matters, he can readily find them in the Census Reports of the Government in any city or village in the country. Besides, almost any one can obtain, free of charge, from his representative in

Congress, all these and other public documents in which he may be interested.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

This subject began to be agitated as early as 1818, during the administration of Governor Jennings, who, as well as all the Governors succeeding him to 1843, made it a special point in their messages to the Legislature to urge the adoption of measures for the construction of highways and canals and the improvement of the navigation of rivers. Gov. Hendricks in 1822 specified as the most important improvement the navigation of the Falls of the Ohio, the Wabash and White rivers, and other streams, and the construction of the National and other roads through the State.

In 1826 Governor Ray considered the construction of roads and canals as a necessity to place the State on an equal financial footing with the older States East, and in 1829 he added: "This subject can never grow irksome, since it must be the source of the blessings of civilized life. To secure its benefits is a duty enjoined upon the Legislature by the obligations of the social compact."

In 1830 the people became much excited over the project of connecting the streams of the country by "The National New York & Mississippi railroad." The National road and the Michigan and Ohio turnpike were enterprises in which the people and Legislature of Indiana were interested. The latter had already been the cause of much bitter controversy, and its location was then the subject of contention.

In 1832 the work of internal improvements fairly commenced, despite the partial failure of the crops, the Black Hawk war and the Asiatic cholera. Several war parties invaded the Western settlements, exciting great alarm and some suffering. This year the canal commissioners completed the task assigned them and had negotiated the canal bonds in New York city, to the amount of \$100,000, at a premium of $13\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., on terms honorable to the State and advantageous to the work. Before the close of this year \$54,000 were spent for the improvement of the Michigan road, and \$52,000 were realized from the sale of lands appropriated for its construction. In 1832, 32 miles of the Wabash and Erie canal was placed under contract and work commenced. A communication was addressed to the Governor of Ohio, requesting him to call the attention of the Legislature of that State to the subject of the extension of the canal from the Indiana line through Ohio to the

Lake. In compliance with this request, Governor Lucas promptly laid the subject before the Legislature of the State, and, in a spirit of courtesy, resolutions were adopted by that body, stipulating that if Ohio should ultimately decline to undertake the completion of that portion of the work within her limits before the time fixed by the act of Congress for the completion of the canal, she would, on just and equitable terms, enable Indiana to avail herself of the benefit of the lands granted, by authorizing her to sell them and invest the proceeds in the stock of a company to be incorporated by Ohio; and that she would give Indiana notice of her final determination on or before January 1, 1838. The Legislature of Ohio also authorized and invited the agent of the State of Indiana to select, survey and set apart the lands lying within that State. In keeping with this policy Governor Noble, in 1834, said: "With a view of engaging in works of internal improvement, the propriety of adopting a general plan or system, having reference to the several portions of the State, and the connection of one with the other, naturally suggests itself. No work should be commenced but such as would be of acknowledged public utility, and when completed would form a branch of some general system. In view of this object, the policy of organizing a Board of Public Works is again respectfully suggested." The Governor also called favorable attention to the Lawrenceburg & Indianapolis railway, for which a charter had been granted.

In 1835 the Wabash & Erie canal was pushed rapidly forward. The middle division, extending from the St. Joseph dam to the forks of the Wabash, about 32 miles, was completed, for about \$232,000, including all repairs. Upon this portion of the line navigation was opened on July 4, which day the citizens assembled "to witness the mingling of the waters of the St. Joseph with those of the Wabash, uniting the waters of the northern chain of lakes with those of the Gulf of Mexico in the South." On other parts of the line the work progressed with speed, and the sale of canal lands was unusually active.

In 1836 the first meeting of the State Board of Internal Improvement was convened and entered upon the discharge of its numerous and responsible duties. Having assigned to each member the direction and superintendence of a portion of the work, the next duty to be performed preparatory to the various spheres of active service, was that of procuring the requisite number of engineers. A delegation was sent to the Eastern cities, but returned

without engaging an Engineer-in-Chief for the roads and railways, and without the desired number for the subordinate station; but after considerable delay the Board was fully organized and put in operation. Under their management work on public improvements was successful; the canal progressed steadily; the navigation of the middle division, from Fort Wayne to Huntington, was uninterrupted; 16 miles of the line between Huntington and La Fontaine creek were filled with water this year and made ready for navigation; and the remaining 20 miles were completed, except a portion of the locks; from La Fontaine creek to Logansport progress was made; the line from Georgetown to Lafayette was placed under contract; about 30 miles of the Whitewater canal, extending from Lawrenceburg through the beautiful valley of the Whitewater to Brookville, were also placed under contract, as also 23 miles of the Central canal, passing through Indianapolis, on which work was commenced; also about 20 miles of the southern division of this work, extending from Evansville into the interior, were also contracted for; and on the line of the Cross-Cut canal, from Terre Haute to the intersection of the Central canal, near the mouth of Eel river, a commencement was also made on all the heavy sections. All this in 1836.

Early in this year a party of engineers was organized, and directed to examine into the practicability of the Michigan & Erie canal line, then proposed. The report of their operations favored its expediency. A party of engineers was also fitted out, who entered upon the field of service of the Madison & Lafayette railroad, and contracts were let for its construction from Madison to Vernon, on which work was vigorously commenced. Also, contracts were let for grading and bridging the New Albany & Vincennes road from the former point to Paoli, about 40 miles. Other roads were also undertaken and surveyed, so that indeed a stupendous system of internal improvement was undertaken, and as Gov. Noble truly remarked, upon the issue of that vast enterprise the State of Indiana staked her fortune. She had gone too far to retreat.

In 1837, when Gov. Wallace took the Executive chair, the reaction consequent upon "over work" by the State in the internal improvement scheme began to be felt by the people. They feared a State debt was being incurred from which they could never be extricated; but the Governor did all he could throughout the term of his administration to keep up the courage of the citizens. He

told them that the astonishing success so far, surpassed even the hopes of the most sanguine, and that the flattering auspices of the future were sufficient to dispel every doubt and quiet every fear. Notwithstanding all his efforts, however, the construction of public works continued to decline, and in his last message he exclaimed: "Never before—I speak it advisedly—never before have you witnessed a period in our local history that more urgently called for the exercise of all the soundest and best attributes of grave and patriotic legislators than the present. * * * The truth is—and it would be folly to conceal it—we have our hands full—full to overflowing; and therefore, to sustain ourselves, to preserve the credit and character of the State unimpaired, and to continue her hitherto unexampled march to wealth and distinction, we have not an hour of time, nor a dollar of money, nor a hand employed in labor, to squander and dissipate upon mere objects of idleness, or taste, or amusement."

The State had borrowed \$3,827,000 for internal improvement purposes, of which \$1,327,000 was for the Wabash & Erie canal and the remainder for other works. The five per cent. interest on debts—about \$200,000—which the State had to pay, had become burdensome, as her resources for this purpose were only two, besides direct taxation, and they were small, namely, the interest on the balances due for canal lands, and the proceeds of the third installment of the surplus revenue, both amounting, in 1838, to about \$45,000.

In August, 1839, all work ceased on these improvements, with one or two exceptions, and most of the contracts were surrendered to the State. This was done according to an act of the Legislature providing for the compensation of contractors by the issue of treasury notes. In addition to this state of affairs, the Legislature of 1839 had made no provision for the payment of interest on the State debt incurred for internal improvements. Concerning this situation Gov. Bigger, in 1840, said that either to go ahead with the works or to abandon them altogether would be equally ruinous to the State, the implication being that the people should wait a little while for a breathing spell and then take hold again.

Of course much individual indebtedness was created during the progress of the work on internal improvement. When operations ceased in 1839, and prices fell at the same time, the people were left in a great measure without the means of commanding money to pay their debts. This condition of private enterprise more than

ever rendered direct taxation inexpedient. Hence it became the policy of Gov. Bigger to provide the means of paying the interest on the State debt without increasing the rate of taxation, and to continue that portion of the public works that could be immediately completed, and from which the earliest returns could be expected.

In 1840 the system embraced ten different works, the most important of which was the Wabash & Erie canal. The aggregate length of the lines embraced in the system was 1,160 miles, and of this only 140 miles had been completed. The amount expended had reached the sum of \$5,600,000, and it required at least \$14,000,000 to complete them. Although the crops of 1841 were very remunerative, this perquisite alone was not sufficient to raise the State again up to the level of going ahead with her gigantic works.

We should here state in detail the amount of work completed and of money expended on the various works up to this time, 1841, which were as follows:

1. The Wabash & Erie canal, from the State line to Tippecanoe, 129 miles in length, completed and navigable for the whole length, at a cost of \$2,041,012. This sum includes the cost of the steamboat lock afterward completed at Delphi.

2. The extension of the Wabash & Erie canal from the mouth of the Tippecanoe to Terre Haute, over 104 miles. The estimated cost of this work was \$1,500,000; and the amount expended for the same \$408,855. The navigation was at this period opened as far down as Lafayette, and a part of the work done in the neighborhood of Covington.

3. The cross-cut canal from Terre Haute to Central canal, 49 miles in length; estimated cost, \$718,672; amount expended, \$420,679; and at this time no part of the course was navigable.

4. The White Water canal, from Lawrenceburg to the mouth of Nettle creek, $76\frac{1}{2}$ miles; estimated cost, \$1,675,738; amount expended to that date, \$1,099,867; and 31 miles of the work was navigable, extending from the Ohio river to Brookville.

5. The Central canal, from the Wabash & Erie canal, to Indianapolis, including the feeder bend at Muncietown, 124 miles in length; total estimated cost, \$2,299,853; amount expended, \$568,046; eight miles completed at that date, and other portions nearly done.

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6. Central canal, from Indianapolis to Evansville on the Ohio river, 194 miles in length; total estimated cost, \$3,532,394; amount expended, \$831,302, 19 miles of which was completed at that date, at the southern end, and 16 miles, extending south from Indianapolis, were nearly completed.

7. Erie & Michigan canal, 182 miles in length; estimated cost, \$2,624,823; amount expended, \$156,394. No part of this work finished.

8. The Madison & Indianapolis railroad, over 85 miles in length; total estimated cost, \$2,046,600; amount expended, \$1,493,013. Road finished and in operation for about 28 miles; grading nearly finished for 27 miles in addition, extending to Edenburg.

9. Indianapolis & Lafayette turnpike road, 73 miles in length; total estimated cost, \$593,737; amount expended, \$72,118. The bridging and most of the grading was done on 27 miles, from Crawfordsville to Lafayette.

10. New Albany & Vincennes turnpike road, 105 miles in length; estimated cost, \$1,127,295; amount expended, \$654,411. Forty-one miles graded and macadamized, extending from New Albany to Paoli, and 27 miles in addition partly graded.

11. Jeffersonville & Crawfordsville road, over 164 miles long; total estimated cost, \$1,651,800; amount expended, \$372,737. Forty-five miles were partly graded and bridged, extending from Jeffersonville to Salem, and from Greencastle north.

12. Improvement of the Wabash rapids, undertaken jointly by Indiana and Illinois; estimated cost to Indiana, \$102,500; amount expended by Indiana, \$9,539.

Grand totals: Length of roads and canals, 1,289 miles, only 281 of which have been finished; estimated cost of all the works, \$19,914,424; amount expended, \$8,164,528. The State debt at this time amounted to \$18,469,146. The two principal causes which aggravated the embarrassment of the State at this juncture were, first, paying most of the interest out of the money borrowed, and, secondly, selling bonds on credit. The first error subjected the State to the payment of compound interest, and the people, not feeling the pressure of taxes to discharge the interest, naturally became inattentive to the public policy pursued. Postponement of the payment of interest is demoralizing in every way. During this period the State was held up in an unpleasant manner before the gaze of the world; but be it to the credit of this great

and glorious State, she would not repudiate, as many other States and municipalities have done.

By the year 1850, the so-called "internal improvement" system having been abandoned, private capital and ambition pushed forward various "public works." During this year about 400 miles of plank road were completed, at a cost of \$1,200 to \$1,500 per mile, and about 1,200 miles more were surveyed and in progress. There were in the State at this time 212 miles of railroad in successful operation, of which 124 were completed this year. More than 1,000 miles of railroad were surveyed and in progress.

An attempt was made during the session of the Legislature in 1869 to re-burden the State with the old canal debt, and the matter was considerably agitated in the canvass of 1870. The subject of the Wabash & Erie canal was lightly touched in the Republican platform, occasioning considerable discussion, which probably had some effect on the election in the fall. That election resulted in an average majority in the State of about 2,864 for the Democracy. It being claimed that the Legislature had no authority under the constitution to tax the people for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads, the Supreme Court, in April, 1871, decided adversely to such a claim.

GEOLOGY.

In 1869 the development of mineral resources in the State attracted considerable attention. Rich mines of iron and coal were discovered, as also fine quarries of building stone. The Vincennes railroad passed through some of the richest portions of the mineral region, the engineers of which had accurately determined the quality of richness of the ores. Near Brooklyn, about 20 miles from Indianapolis, is a fine formation of sandstone, yielding good material for buildings in the city; indeed, it is considered the best building stone in the State. The limestone formation at Gosport, continuing 12 miles from that point, is of great variety, and includes the finest and most durable building stone in the world. Portions of it are susceptible only to the chisel; other portions are soft and can be worked with the ordinary tools. At the end of this limestone formation there commences a sandstone series of strata which extends seven miles farther, to a point about 60 miles from Indianapolis. Here an extensive coal bed is reached consisting of seven distinct veins. The first is about two feet thick, the next three feet, another four feet, and the others of various thicknesses.

These beds are all easily worked, having a natural drain, and they yield heavy profits. In the whole of the southwestern part of the State and for 300 miles up the Wabash, coal exists in good quality and abundance.

The scholars, statesmen and philanthropists of Indiana worked hard and long for the appointment of a State Geologist, with sufficient support to enable him to make a thorough geological survey of the State. A partial survey was made as early as 1837-'8, by David Dale Owen, State Geologist, but nothing more was done until 1869, when Prof. Edward T. Cox was appointed State Geologist. For 20 years previous to this date the Governors urged and insisted in all their messages that a thorough survey should be made, but almost, if not quite, in vain. In 1852, Dr. Ryland T. Brown delivered an able address on this subject before the Legislature, showing how much coal, iron, building stone, etc., there were probably; in the State, but the exact localities and qualities not ascertained, and how millions of money could be saved to the State by the expenditure of a few thousand dollars; but "they answered the Doctor in the negative. It must have been because they hadn't time to pass the bill. They were very busy. They had to pass all sorts of regulations concerning the negro. They had to protect a good many white people from marrying negroes. And as they didn't need any labor in the State, if it was 'colored,' they had to make regulations to shut out all of that kind of labor, and to take steps to put out all that unfortunately got in, and they didn't have time to consider the scheme proposed by the white people."—*W. W. Clayton.*

In 1853, the State Board of Agriculture employed Dr. Brown to make a partial examination of the geology of the State, at a salary of \$500 a year, and to this Board the credit is due for the final success of the philanthropists, who in 1869 had the pleasure of witnessing the passage of a Legislative act "to provide for a Department of Geology and Natural Science, in connection with the State Board of Agriculture." Under this act Governor Baker immediately appointed Prof. Edward T. Cox the State Geologist, who has made an able and exhaustive report of the agricultural, mineral and manufacturing resources of this State, world-wide in its celebrity, and a work of which the people of Indiana may be very proud. We can scarcely give even the substance of his report in a work like this, because it is of necessity deeply scientific and made up entirely of local detail.

COAL.

The coal measures, says Prof. E. T. Cox, cover an area of about 6,500 square miles, in the southwestern part of the State, and extend from Warren county on the north to the Ohio river on the south, a distance of about 150 miles. This area comprises the following counties: Warren, Fountain, Parke, Vermillion, Vigo, Clay, Sullivan, Greene, Knox, Daviess, Martin, Gibson, Pike, Dubois, Vanderburg, Warrick, Spencer, Perry and a small part of Crawford, Monroe, Putnam and Montgomery.

This coal is all bituminous, but is divisible into three well-marked varieties: caking-coal, non-caking-coal or block coal and cannel coal. The total depth of the seams or measures is from 600 to 800 feet, with 12 to 14 distinct seams of coal; but these are not all to be found throughout the area; the seams range from one foot to eleven feet in thickness. The caking coal prevails in the western portion of the area described, and has from three to four workable seams, ranging from three and a half to eleven feet in thickness. At most of the places where these are worked the coal is mined by adits driven in on the face of the ridges, and the deepest shafts in the State are less than 300 feet, the average depth for successful mining not being over 75 feet. This is a bright, black, sometimes glossy, coal, makes good coke and contains a very large percentage of pure illuminating gas. One pound will yield about $4\frac{1}{2}$ cubic feet of gas, with a power equal to 15 standard sperm candles. The average calculated calorific power of the caking coals is 7,745 heat units, pure carbon being 8,080. Both in the northern and southern portions of the field, the caking coals present similar good qualities, and are a great source of private and public wealth.

The block coal prevails in the eastern part of the field and has an area of about 450 square miles. This is excellent, in its raw state, for making pig iron. It is indeed peculiarly fitted for metallurgical purposes. It has a laminated structure with carbonaceous matter, like charcoal, between the lamina, with slaty cleavage, and it rings under the stroke of the hammer. It is "free-burning," makes an open fire, and without caking, swelling, scaffolding in the furnace or changing form, burns like hickory wood until it is consumed to a white ash and leaves no clinkers. It is likewise valuable for generating steam and for household uses. Many of the principal railway lines in the State are using it in preference to any other coal, as it does not burn out the fire-boxes, and gives as little trouble as wood.

There are eight distinct seams of block coal in this zone, three of which are workable, having an average thickness of four feet. In some places this coal is mined by adits, but generally from shafts, 40 to 80 feet deep. The seams are crossed by cleavage lines, and the coal is usually mined without powder, and may be taken out in blocks weighing a ton or more. When entries or rooms are driven angling across the cleavage lines, the walls of the mine present a zigzag, notched appearance resembling a Virginia worm fence.

In 1871 there were about 24 block coal mines in operation, and about 1,500 tons were mined daily. Since that time this industry has vastly increased. This coal consists of $81\frac{1}{2}$ to $83\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of carbon, and not quite three fourths of one per cent. of sulphur. Calculated calorific power equal to 8,283 heat units. This coal also is equally good both in the northern and southern parts of the field.

The great Indiana coal field is within 150 miles of Chicago or Michigan City, by railroad, from which ports the Lake Superior specular and red hematite ores are landed from vessels that are able to run in a direct course from the ore banks. Considering the proximity of the vast quantities of iron in Michigan and Missouri, one can readily see what a glorious future awaits Indiana in respect to manufactories.

Of the cannel coal, one of the finest seams to be found in the country is in Daviess county, this State. Here it is three and a half feet thick, underlaid by one and a half feet of a beautiful, jet-black caking coal. There is no clay, shale or other foreign matter intervening, and fragments of the caking coal are often found adhering to the cannel. There is no gradual change from one to the other, and the character of each is homogeneous throughout.

The cannel coal makes a delightful fire in open grates, and does not pop and throw off scales into the room, as is usual with this kind of coal. This coal is well adapted to the manufacture of illuminating gas, in respect to both quantity and high illuminating power. One ton of 2,000 pounds of this coal yields 10,400 feet of gas, while the best Pennsylvania coal yields but 8,680 cubic feet. This gas has an illuminating power of 25 candles, while the best Pennsylvania coal gas has that of only 17 candles.

Cannel coal is also found in great abundance in Perry, Greene, Parke and Fountain counties, where its commercial value has already been demonstrated.

Numerous deposits of bog iron ore are found in the northern part of the State, and clay iron-stones and impure carbonates and brown

oxides are found scattered in the vicinity of the coal field. In some places the beds are quite thick and of considerable commercial value.

An abundance of excellent lime is also found in Indiana, especially in Huntington county, where many large kilns are kept in profitable operation.

AGRICULTURAL.

In 1852 the Legislature passed an act authorizing the organization of county and district agricultural societies, and also establishing a State Board, the provisions of which act are substantially as follows:

1. Thirty or more persons in any one or two counties organizing into a society for the improvement of agriculture, adopting a constitution and by-laws agreeable to the regulations prescribed by the State Board, and appointing the proper officers and raising a sum of \$50 for its own treasury, shall be entitled to the same amount from the fund arising from show licenses in their respective counties.

2. These societies shall offer annual premiums for improvement of soils, tillage, crops, manures, productions, stock, articles of domestic industry, and such other articles, productions and improvements as they may deem proper; they shall encourage, by grant of rewards, agricultural and household manufacturing interests, and so regulate the premiums that small farmers will have equal opportunity with the large; and they shall pay special attention to cost and profit of the inventions and improvements, requiring an exact, detailed statement of the processes competing for rewards.

3. They shall publish in a newspaper annually their list of awards and an abstract of their treasurers' accounts, and they shall report in full to the State Board their proceedings. Failing to do the latter they shall receive no payment from their county funds.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The act of Feb. 17, 1852, also established a State Board of Agriculture, with perpetual succession; its annual meetings to be held at Indianapolis on the first Thursday after the first Monday in January, when the reports of the county societies are to be received and agricultural interests discussed and determined upon; it shall make an annual report to the Legislature of receipts, expenses, proceedings, etc., of its own meeting as well as of those of the local

societies; it shall hold State fairs, at such times and places as they may deem proper; may hold two meetings a year, certifying to the State Auditor their expenses, who shall draw his warrant upon the Treasurer for the same.

In 1861 the State Board adopted certain rules, embracing ten sections, for the government of local societies, but in 1868 they were found inexpedient and abandoned. It adopted a resolution admitting delegates from the local societies.

THE EXPOSITION.

As the Board found great difficulty in doing justice to exhibitors without an adequate building, the members went earnestly to work in the fall of 1872 to get up an interest in the matter. They appointed a committee of five to confer with the Council or citizens of Indianapolis as to the best mode to be devised for a more thorough and complete exhibition of the industries of the State. The result of the conference was that the time had arrived for a regular "exposition," like that of the older States. At the January meeting in 1873, Hon. Thomas Dowling, of Terre Haute, reported for the committee that they found a general interest in this enterprise, not only at the capital, but also throughout the State. A sub-committee was appointed who devised plans and specifications for the necessary structure, taking lessons mainly from the Kentucky Exposition building at Louisville. All the members of the State Board were in favor of proceeding with the building except Mr. Poole, who feared that, as the interest of the two enterprises were somewhat conflicting, and the Exposition being the more exciting show, it would swallow up the State and county fairs.

The Exposition was opened Sept. 10, 1873, when Hon. John Sutherland, President of the Board, the Mayor of Indianapolis, Senator Morton and Gov. Hendricks delivered addresses. Senator Morton took the high ground that the money spent for an exposition is spent as strictly for educational purposes as that which goes directly into the common school. The exposition is not a mere show, to be idly gazed upon, but an industrial school where one should study and learn. He thought that Indiana had less untillable land than any other State in the Union; 'twas as rich as any and yielded a greater variety of products; and that Indiana was the most prosperous agricultural community in the United States.

The State had nearly 3,700 miles of railroad, not counting side-track, with 400 miles more under contract for building. In 15 or 18 months one can go from Indianapolis to every county in the State by railroad. Indiana has 6,500 square miles of coal field, 450 of which contain block coal, the best in the United States for manufacturing purposes.

On the subject of cheap transportation, he said: "By the census of 1870, Pennsylvania had, of domestic animals of all kinds, 4,006,589, and Indiana, 4,511,094. Pennsylvania had grain to the amount of 60,460,000 bushels, while Indiana had 79,350,454. The value of the farm products of Pennsylvania was estimated to be \$183,946,000; those of Indiana, \$122,914,000. Thus you see that while Indiana had 505,000 head of live stock more, and 19,000,000 bushels of grain more than Pennsylvania, yet the products of Pennsylvania are estimated at \$183,946,000, on account of her greater proximity to market, while those of Indiana are estimated at only \$122,914,000. Thus you can understand the importance of cheap transportation to Indiana.

"Let us see how the question of transportation affects us on the other hand, with reference to the manufacturer of Bessemer steel. Of the 174,000 tons of iron ore used in the blast furnaces of Pittsburg last year, 84,000 tons came from Lake Superior, 64,000 tons from Iron Mountain, Missouri, 20,000 tons from Lake Champlain, and less than 5,000 tons from the home mines of Pennsylvania. They cannot manufacture their iron with the coal they have in Pennsylvania without coking it. We have coal in Indiana with which we can, in its raw state, make the best of iron; while we are 250 miles nearer Lake Superior than Pittsburg, and 430 miles nearer to Iron Mountain. So that the question of transportation determines the fact that Indiana must become the great center for the manufacture of Bessemer steel."

"What we want in this country is diversified labor."

The grand hall of the Exposition buildings is on elevated ground at the head of Alabama street, and commands a fine view of the city. The structure is of brick, 308 feet long by 150 in width, and two stories high. Its elevated galleries extend quite around the building, under the roof, thus affording visitors an opportunity to secure the most commanding view to be had in the city. The lower floor of the grand hall is occupied by the mechanical, geological and miscellaneous departments, and by the offices of the Board, which extend along the entire front. The second floor, which is

approached by three wide stairways, accommodates the fine art, musical and other departments of light mechanics, and is brilliantly lighted by windows and skylights. But as we are here entering the description of a subject magnificent to behold, we enter a description too vast to complete, and we may as well stop here as anywhere.

The Presidents of the State Fairs have been: Gov. J. A. Wright, 1852-'4; Gen. Jos. Orr, 1855; Dr. A. C. Stevenson, 1856-'8; G. D. Wagner; 1859-60; D. P. Holloway, 1861; Jas. D. Williams, 1862, 1870-'1; A. D. Hamrick, 1863, 1867-'9; Stearns Fisher, 1864-'6; John Sutherland, 1872-'4; Wm. Crim, 1875. Secretaries: John B. Dillon, 1852-'3, 1855, 1858-'9; Ignatius Brown, 1856-'7; W. T. Dennis, 1854, 1860-'1; W. H. Loomis, 1862-'6; A. J. Holmes, 1867-'9; Joseph Poole, 1870-'1; Alex. Heron, 1872-'5. Place of fair, Indianapolis every year except: Lafayette, 1853; Madison, 1854; New Albany, 1859; Fort Wayne, 1865; and Terre Haute, 1867. In 1861 there was no fair. The gate and entry receipts increased from \$4,651 in 1852 to \$45,330 in 1874.

On the opening of the Exposition, Oct. 7, 1874, addresses were delivered by the President of the Board, Hon. John Sutherland, and by Govs. Hendricks, Bigler and Pollock. Yvon's celebrated painting, the "Great Republic," was unveiled with great ceremony, and many distinguished guests were present to witness it.

The exhibition of 1875 showed that the plate glass from the southern part of the State was equal to the finest French plate; that the force-blowers made in the eastern part of the State was of a world-wide reputation; that the State has within its bounds the largest wagon manufactory in the world; that in other parts of the State there were all sorts and sizes of manufactories, including rolling mills and blast furnaces, and in the western part coal was mined and shipped at the rate of 2,500 tons a day from one vicinity; and many other facts, which "would astonish the citizens of Indiana themselves even more than the rest of the world."

INDIANA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

This society was organized in 1842, thus taking the lead in the West. At this time Henry Ward Beecher was a resident of Indianapolis, engaged not only as a minister but also as editor of the *Indiana Farmer and Gardener*, and his influence was very extensive in the interests of horticulture, floriculture and farming. Prominent among his pioneer co-laborers were Judge Coburn,

Aaron Aldridge, Capt. James Sigarson, D. V. Culley, Reuben Ragan, Stephen Hampton, Cornelius Ratliff, Joshua Lindley, Abner Pope and many others. In the autumn of this year the society held an exhibition, probably the first in the State, if not in the West, in the hall of the new State house. The only premium offered was a set of silver teaspoons for the best seedling apple, which was won by Reuben Ragan, of Putnam county, for an apple christened on this occasion the "Osceola."

The society gave great encouragement to the introduction of new varieties of fruit, especially of the pear, as the soil and climate of Indiana were well adapted to this fruit. But the bright horizon which seemed to be at this time looming up all around the field of the young society's operations was suddenly and thoroughly darkened by the swarm of noxious insects, diseases, blasts of winter and the great distance to market. The prospects of the cause scarcely justified a continuation of the expense of assembling from remote parts of the State, and the meetings of the society therefore soon dwindled away until the organization itself became quite extinct.

But when, in 1852 and afterward, railroads began to traverse the State in all directions, the Legislature provided for the organization of a State Board of Agriculture, whose scope was not only agriculture but also horticulture and the mechanic and household arts. The rapid growth of the State soon necessitated a differentiation of this body, and in the autumn of 1860, at Indianapolis, there was organized the

INDIANA POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

October 18, Reuben Ragan was elected President and Wm H. Loomis, of Marion county, Secretary. The constitution adopted provided for biennial meetings in January, at Indianapolis. At the first regular meeting, Jan. 9, 1861, a committee-man for each congressional district was appointed, all of them together to be known as the "State Fruit Committee," and twenty-five members were enrolled during this session. At the regular meeting in 1863 the constitution was so amended as to provide for annual sessions, and the address of the newly elected President, Hon. I. G. D. Nelson, of Allen county, urged the establishment of an agricultural college. He continued in the good cause until his work was crowned with success.

In 1864 there was but little done on account of the exhaustive demands of the great war; and the descent of mercury 60° in eighteen hours did so much mischief as to increase the discouragement to the verge of despair. The title of the society was at this meeting, Jan., 1864 changed to that of the Indiana Horticultural Society.

The first several meetings of the society were mostly devoted to revision of fruit lists; and although the good work, from its vastness and complication, became somewhat monotonous, it has been no exception in this respect to the law that all the greatest and most productive labors of mankind require perseverance and toil.

In 1866, George M. Beeler, who had so indefatigably served as secretary for several years, saw himself hastening to his grave, and showed his love for the cause of fruit culture by bequeathing to the society the sum of \$1,000. This year also the State Superintendent of Public Instruction was induced to take a copy of the Society's transactions for each of the township libraries in the State, and this enabled the Society to bind its volume of proceedings in a substantial manner.

At the meeting in 1867 many valuable and interesting papers were presented, the office of corresponding secretary was created, and the subject of Legislative aid was discussed. The State Board of Agriculture placed the management of the horticultural department of the State fair in the care of the Society.

The report for 1868 shows for the first time a balance on hand, after paying expenses, the balance being \$61.55. Up to this time the Society had to take care of itself,—meeting current expenses, doing its own printing and binding, “boarding and clothing itself,” and diffusing annually an amount of knowledge utterly incalculable. During the year called meetings were held at Salem, in the peach and grape season, and evenings during the State fair, which was held in Terre Haute the previous fall. The State now assumed the cost of printing and binding, but the volume of transactions was not quite so valuable as that of the former year.

In 1870 \$160 was given to this Society by the State Board of Agriculture, to be distributed as prizes for essays, which object was faithfully carried out. The practice has since then been continued.

In 1871 the Horticultural Society brought out the best volume of papers and proceedings it ever has had published.

In 1872 the office of corresponding secretary was discontinued; the appropriation by the State Board of Agriculture diverted to the payment of premiums on small fruits given at a show held the previous summer; results of the exhibition not entirely satisfactory.

In 1873 the State officials refused to publish the discussions of the members of the Horticultural Society, and the Legislature appropriated \$500 for the purpose for each of the ensuing two years.

In 1875 the Legislature enacted a law requiring that one of the trustees of Purdue University shall be selected by the Horticultural Society.

The aggregate annual membership of this society from its organization in 1860 to 1875 was 1,225.

EDUCATION.

The subject of education has been referred to in almost every gubernatorial message from the organization of the Territory to the present time. It is indeed the most favorite enterprise of the Hoosier State. In the first survey of Western lands, Congress set apart a section of land in every township, generally the 16th, for school purposes, the disposition of the land to be in hands of the residents of the respective townships. Besides this, to this State were given two entire townships for the use of a State Seminary, to be under the control of the Legislature. Also, the State constitution provides that all fines for the breach of law and all commutations for militia service be appropriated to the use of county seminaries. In 1825 the common-school lands amounted to 680,207 acres, estimated at \$2 an acre, and valued therefore at \$1,216,044. At this time the seminary at Bloomington, supported in part by one of these township grants, was very flourishing. The common schools, however, were in rather a poor condition.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

In 1852 the free-school system was fully established, which has resulted in placing Indiana in the lead of this great nation. Although this is a pleasant subject, it is a very large one to treat in a condensed notice, as this has to be.

The free-school system of Indiana first became practically operative the first Monday of April, 1853, when the township trustees

for school purposes were elected through the State. The law committed to them the charge of all the educational affairs in their respective townships. As it was feared by the opponents of the law that it would not be possible to select men in all the townships capable of executing the school laws satisfactorily, the people were thereby awakened to the necessity of electing their very best men; and although, of course, many blunders have been made by trustees, the operation of the law has tended to elevate the adult population as well as the youth; and Indiana still adheres to the policy of appointing its best men to educational positions. The result is a grand surprise to all old fogies, who indeed scarcely dare to appear such any longer.

To instruct the people in the new law and set the educational machinery going, a pamphlet of over 60 pages, embracing the law, with notes and explanations, was issued from the office of a superintendent of public instruction, and distributed freely throughout the State. The first duty of the Board of Trustees was to establish and conveniently locate a sufficient number of schools for the education of all the children of their township. But where were the school-houses, and what were they? Previously they had been erected by single districts, but under this law districts were abolished, their lines obliterated, and houses previously built by districts became the property of the township, and all the houses were to be built at the expense of the township by an appropriation of township funds by the trustees. In some townships there was not a single school-house of any kind, and in others there were a few old, leaky, dilapidated log cabins, wholly unfit for use even in summer, and in "winter worse than nothing." Before the people could be tolerably accommodated with schools at least 3,500 school-houses had to be erected in the State.

By a general law, enacted in conformity to the constitution of 1852, each township was made a municipal corporation, and every voter in the township a member of the corporation; the Board of Trustees constituted the township legislature as well as the executive body, the whole body of voters, however, exercising direct control through frequent meetings called by the trustees. Special taxes and every other matter of importance were directly voted upon.

Some tax-payers, who were opposed to special townships' taxes, retarded the progress of schools by refusing to pay their assessment. Contracts for building school-houses were given up, houses

half finished were abandoned, and in many townships all school operations were suspended. In some of them, indeed, a rumor was circulated by the enemies of the law that the entire school law from beginning to end had been declared by the Supreme Court unconstitutional and void; and the Trustees, believing this, actually dismissed their schools and considered themselves out of office. Hon. W. C. Larrabee, the (first) Superintendent of Public Instruction, corrected this error as soon as possible.

But while the voting of special taxes was doubted on a constitutional point, it became evident that it was weak in a practical point; for in many townships the opponents of the system voted down every proposition for the erection of school-houses.

Another serious obstacle was the great deficiency in the number of qualified teachers. To meet the newly created want, the law authorized the appointment of deputies in each county to examine and license persons to teach, leaving it in their judgment to lower the standard of qualification sufficiently to enable them to license as many as were needed to supply all the schools. It was therefore found necessary to employ many "unqualified" teachers, especially in the remote rural districts. But the progress of the times enabled the Legislature of 1853 to erect a standard of qualification and give to the county commissioners the authority to license teachers; and in order to supply every school with a teacher, while there might not be a sufficient number of properly qualified teachers, the commissioners were authorized to grant temporary licenses to take charge of particular schools not needing a high grade of teachers.

In 1854 the available common-school fund consisted of the congressional township fund, the surplus revenue fund, the saline fund, the bank tax fund and miscellaneous fund, amounting in all to \$2,460,600. This amount, from many sources, was subsequently increased to a very great extent. The common-school fund was intrusted to the several counties of the State, which were held responsible for the preservation thereof and for the payment of the annual interest thereon. The fund was managed by the auditors and treasurers of the several counties, for which these officers were allowed one-tenth of the income. It was loaned out to the citizens of the county in sums not exceeding \$300, on real estate security. The common-school fund was thus consolidated and the proceeds equally distributed each year to all the townships, cities and towns

of the State, in proportion to the number of children. This phase of the law met with considerable opposition in 1854.

The provisions of the law for the establishment of township libraries was promptly carried into effect, and much time, labor and thought were devoted to the selection of books, special attention being paid to historical works.

The greatest need in 1854 was for qualified teachers; but nevertheless the progress of public education during this and following years was very great. School-houses were erected, many of them being fine structures, well furnished, and the libraries were considerably enlarged.

The city school system of Indiana received a heavy set-back in 1858, by a decision of the Supreme Court of the State, that the law authorizing cities and townships to levy a tax additional to the State tax was not in conformity with that clause in the Constitution which required uniformity in taxation. The schools were stopped for want of adequate funds. For a few weeks in each year thereafter the feeble "uniform" supply from the State fund enabled the people to open the schools, but considering the returns the public realizes for so small an outlay in educational matters, this proved more expensive than ever. Private schools increased, but the attendance was small. Thus the interests of popular education languished for years. But since the revival of the free schools, the State fund has grown to vast proportions, and the schools of this intelligent and enterprising commonwealth compare favorably with those of any other portion of the United States.

There is no occasion to present all the statistics of school progress in this State from the first to the present time, but some interest will be taken in the latest statistics, which we take from the 9th Biennial Report (for 1877-'8) by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hon. James H. Smart. This report, by the way, is a volume of 480 octavo pages, and is free to all who desire a copy.

The rapid, substantial and permanent increase which Indiana enjoys in her school interests is thus set forth in the above report.

Year.	Length of School in Days	No of Teachers	Attendance at School.	School Enumeration	Total Am't Paid Teachers
1855	61	4,016	206,994	445,791	\$ 239,924
1860	65	7,649	303,744	495,019	481,020
1865	66	9,493	402,812	557,092	1,020,440
1870	97	11,826	462,527	619,627	1,810,866
1875	130	13,133	502,362	667,736	2,830,747
1878	129	13,676	512,535	699,153	3,065,968

The increase of school population during the past ten years has been as follows:

Total in 1868, 592,865.			
Increase for year ending		Increase for year ending	
Sept. 1, 1869	17,699	May 1, 1874.....	13,922
" 1, 1870.....	9,063	" 1, 1875.....	13,372
" 1, 1871	3,101	" 1, 1876.....	11,494
" 1, 1872.....	8,811	" 1, 1877	15,476
May 1, 1873 (8 months).....	8,903	" 1, 1878	4,447
		Total, 1878.....	699,153
No. of white males.....	354,271;	females.....	333,033.....
" " colored "	5,937;	"	5,912
			699,153

Twenty-nine per cent. of the above are in the 49 cities and 212 incorporated towns, and 71 per cent. in the 1,011 townships.

The number of white males enrolled in the schools in 1878 was 267,315, and of white females, 237,739; total, 505,054; of colored males, 3,794; females, 3,687; total, 7,481; grand total, 512,535.

The average number enrolled in each district varies from 51 to 56, and the average daily attendance from 32 to 35; but many children reported as absent attend parochial or private schools. Seventy-three per cent. of the white children and 63 per cent. of the colored, in the State, are enrolled in the schools.

The number of days taught vary materially in the different townships, and on this point State Superintendent Smart iterates: "As long as the schools of some of our townships are kept open but 60 days and others 220 days, we do not have a uniform system,—such as was contemplated by the constitution. The school law requires the trustee of a township to maintain each of the schools in his corporation an equal length of time. This provision cannot be so easily applied to the various counties of the State, for the reason that there is a variation in the density of the population, in the wealth of the people, and the amount of the township funds. I think, however, there is scarcely a township trustee in the State who cannot, under the present law, if he chooses to do so, bring his schools up to an average of six months. I think it would be wise to require each township trustee to levy a sufficient local tax to maintain the schools at least six months of the year, provided this can be done without increasing the local tax beyond the amount now permitted by law. This would tend to bring the poorer schools up to the standard of the best, and would thus unify the system, and make it indeed a common-school system."

The State, however, averages six and a half months school per year to each district.

The number of school districts in the State in 1878 was 9,380, in all but 34 of which school was taught during that year. There are 396 district and 151 township graded schools. Number of white male teachers, 7,977, and of female, 5,699; colored, male, 62, and female, 43; grand total, 13,781. For the ten years ending with 1878 there was an increase of 409 male teachers and 811 female teachers. All these teachers, except about 200, attend normal institutes,—a showing which probably surpasses that of any other State in this respect.

The average daily compensation of teachers throughout the State in 1878 was as follows: In townships, males, \$1.90; females, \$1.70; in towns, males, \$3.09; females, \$1.81; in cities, males, \$4.06; females, \$2.29.

In 1878 there were 89 stone school-houses, 1,724 brick, 7,608 frame, and 124 log; total, 9,545, valued at \$11,536,647.39.

And lastly, and best of all, we are happy to state that Indiana has a larger school fund than any other State in the Union. In 1872, according to the statistics before us, it was larger than that of any other State by \$2,000,000! the figures being as follows:

Indiana.....	\$8,437,593.47	Michigan.....	\$2,500,214.91
Ohio.....	6,614,816.50	Missouri.....	2,525,252.52
Illinois.....	6,348,538.32	Minnesota.....	2,471,199.31
New York.....	2,880,017.01	Wisconsin.....	2,237,414.37
Connecticut.....	2,809,770.70	Massachusetts.....	2,210,864.09
Iowa.....	4,274,581.93	Arkansas.....	2,000,000.00

Nearly all the rest of the States have less than a million dollars in their school fund.

In 1872 the common-school fund of Indiana consisted of the following:

Non-negotiable bonds.....	\$3,591,316.15	Escheated estates.....	17,866.55
Common-school fund,....	1,666,824.50	Sinking fund, last distrib-	
Sinking fund, at 8 per cent	569,139.94	ution.....	67,068.72
Congressional township		Sinking fund undistrib-	
fund.....	2,281,076.69	uted.	100,165.92
Value of unsold Congres-		Swamp land fund	42,418.40
sional township lands..	94,245.00		
Saline fund	5,727.66		\$8,437,593.47
Bank tax fund.....	1,744.94		

In 1878 the grand total was \$8,974,455.55.

The origin of the respective school funds of Indiana is as follows:

1. The "Congressional township" fund is derived from the proceeds of the 16th sections of the townships. Almost all of these

have been sold and the money put out at interest. The amount of this fund in 1877 was \$2,452,936.82.

2. The "saline" fund consists of the proceeds of the sale of salt springs, and the land adjoining necessary for working them to the amount of 36 entire sections, authorized by the original act of Congress. By authority of the same act the Legislature has made these proceeds a part of the permanent school fund.

3. The "surplus revenue" fund. Under the administration of President Jackson, the national debt, contracted by the Revolutionary war and the purchase of Louisiana, was entirely discharged, and a large surplus remained in the treasury. In June, 1836, Congress distributed this money among the States in the ratio of their representation in Congress, subject to recall, and Indiana's share was \$860,254. The Legislature subsequently set apart \$573,502.96 of this amount to be a part of the school fund. It is not probable that the general Government will ever recall this money.

4. "Bank tax" fund. The Legislature of 1834 chartered a State Bank, of which a part of the stock was owned by the State and a part by individuals. Section 15 of the charter required an annual deduction from the dividends, equal to $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents on each share not held by the State, to be set apart for common-school education. This tax finally amounted to \$80,000, which now bears interest in favor of education.

5. "Sinking" fund. In order to set the State bank under good headway, the State at first borrowed \$1,300,000, and out of the unapplied balances a fund was created, increased by unapplied balances also of the principal, interest and dividends of the amount lent to the individual holders of stock, for the purpose of sinking the debt of the bank; hence the name sinking fund. The 114th section of the charter provided that after the full payment of the bank's indebtedness, principal, interest and incidental expenses, the residue of said fund should be a permanent fund, appropriated to the cause of education. As the charter extended through a period of 25 years, this fund ultimately reached the handsome amount of \$5,000,000.

The foregoing are all interest-bearing funds; the following are additional school funds, but not productive:

6. "Seminary" fund. By order of the Legislature in 1852, all county seminaries were sold, and the net proceeds placed in the common-school fund.

7. All fines for the violation of the penal laws of the State are placed to the credit of the common-school fund

8. All recognizances of witnesses and parties indicted for crime, when forfeited, are collectible by law and made a part of the school fund. These are reported to the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction annually. For the five years ending with 1872, they averaged about \$34,000 a year.

9. Escheats. These amount to \$17,865.55, which was still in the State treasury in 1872 and unapplied.

10. The "swamp-land" fund arises from the sale of certain Congressional land grants, not devoted to any particular purpose by the terms of the grant. In 1872 there was \$42,418.40 of this money, subject to call by the school interests.

11. Taxes on corporations are to some extent devoted by the Constitution to school purposes, but the clause on this subject is somewhat obscure, and no funds as yet have been realized from this source. It is supposed that several large sums of money are due the common-school fund from the corporations.

Constitutionally, any of the above funds may be increased, but never diminished.

INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY.

So early as 1802 the U. S. Congress granted lands and a charter to the people of that portion of the Northwestern Territory residing at Vincennes, for the erection and maintenance of a seminary of learning in that early settled district; and five years afterward an act incorporating the Vincennes University asked the Legislature to appoint a Board of Trustees for the institution and order the sale of a single township in Gibson county, granted by Congress in 1802, so that the proceeds might be at once devoted to the objects of education. On this Board the following gentlemen were appointed to act in the interests of the institution: William H. Harrison, John Gibson, Thomas H. Davis, Henry Vanderburgh, Walter Taylor, Benjamin Parke, Peter Jones, James Johnson, John Rice Jones, George Wallace, William Bullitt, Elias McNamee, John Badolett, Henry Hurst, Gen. W. Johnston, Francis Vigo, Jacob Kuykendall, Samuel McKee, Nathaniel Ewing, George Leech, Luke Decker, Samuel Gwathmey and John Johnson.

The sale of this land was slow and the proceeds small. The members of the Board, too, were apathetic, and failing to meet, the institution fell out of existence and out of memory.

In 1816 Congress granted another township in Monroe county, located within its present limits, and the foundation of a university was laid. Four years later, and after Indiana was erected into a State, an act of the local Legislature appointing another Board of Trustees and authorizing them to select a location for a university and to enter into contracts for its construction, was passed. The new Board met at Bloomington and selected a site at that place for the location of the present building, entered into a contract for the erection of the same in 1822, and in 1825 had the satisfaction of being present at the inauguration of the university. The first session was commenced under the Rev. Baynard R. Hall, with 20 students, and when the learned professor could only boast of a salary of \$150 a year; yet, on this very limited sum the gentleman worked with energy and soon brought the enterprise through all its elementary stages to the position of an academic institution. Dividing the year into two sessions of five months each, the Board acting under his advice, changed the name to the "Indiana Academy," under which title it was duly chartered. In 1827 Prof. John H. Harney was raised to the chairs of mathematics, natural philosophy and astronomy, at a salary of \$300 a year; and the salary of Mr. Hall raised to \$400 a year. In 1828 the name was again changed by the Legislature to the "Indiana College," and the following professors appointed over the different departments: Rev. Andrew Wylie, D. D., Prof. of mental and moral philosophy and belles lettres; John H. Harney, Prof. of mathematics and natural philosophy; and Rev. Bayard R. Hall, Prof. of ancient languages. This year, also, dispositions were made for the sale of Gibson county lands and for the erection of a new college building. This action was opposed by some legal difficulties, which after a time were overcome, and the new college building was put under construction, and continued to prosper until 1854, when it was destroyed by fire, and 9,000 volumes, with all the apparatus, were consumed. The curriculum was then carried out in a temporary building, while a new structure was going up.

In 1873 the new college, with its additions, was completed, and the routine of studies continued. A museum of natural history, a laboratory and the Owen cabinet added, and the standard of the studies and *morale* generally increased in excellence and in strictness.

Bloomington is a fine, healthful locality, on the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago railway. The University buildings are in the

collegiate Gothic style, simply and truly carried out. The building, fronting College avenue is 145 feet in front. It consists of a central building 60 feet by 53, with wings each 38 feet by 26, and the whole, three stories high. The new building, fronting the west, is 130 feet by 50. Buildings lighted by gas.

The faculty numbers thirteen. Number of students in the collegiate department in 1879-'80, 183; in preparatory, 169; total, 349, allowing for three counted twice.

The university may now be considered on a fixed foundation, carrying out the intention of the President, who aimed at scholarship rather than numbers, and demands the attention of eleven professors, together with the State Geologist, who is ex-officio member of the faculty, and required to lecture at intervals and look after the geological and mineralogical interests of the institution. The faculty of medicine is represented by eleven leading physicians of the neighborhood. The faculty of law requires two resident professors, and the other chairs remarkably well represented.

The university received from the State annually about \$15,000, and promises with the aid of other public grants and private donations to vie with any other State university within the Republic.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY.

This is a "college for the benefit of agricultural and the mechanic arts," as provided for by act of Congress, July 2, 1862, donating lands for this purpose to the extent of 30,000 acres of the public domain to each Senator and Representative in the Federal assembly. Indiana having in Congress at that time thirteen members, became entitled to 390,000 acres; but as there was no Congress land in the State at this time, scrip had to be taken, and it was upon the following condition (we quote the act):

"SECTION 4. That all moneys derived from the sale of land scrip shall be invested in the stocks of the United States, or of some other safe stocks, yielding no less than five per centum upon the par value of said stocks; and that the moneys so invested shall constitute a perpetual fund, the capital of which shall remain undiminished, except so far as may be provided in section 5 of this act, and the interest of which shall be inviolably appropriated by each State, which may take and claim the benefit of this act, to the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college, where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and

classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in such a manner as the Legislatures of the States may respectively prescribe, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life.

"SEC. 5. That the grant of land and land scrip hereby authorized shall be made on the following conditions, to which, as well as the provision hereinbefore contained, the previous assent of the several States shall be signified by Legislative act:

"First. If any portion of the funds invested as provided by the foregoing section, or any portion of the interest thereon, shall by any action or contingency be diminished or lost, it shall be replaced by the State to which it belongs, so that the capital of the fund shall remain forever undiminished, and the annual interest shall be regularly applied, without diminution, to the purposes mentioned in the fourth section of this act, except that a sum not exceeding ten per centum upon the amount received by any State under the provisions of this act may be expended for the purchase of lands for sites or experimental farms, whenever authorized by the respective Legislatures of said States.

"Second. No portion of said fund, nor interest thereon, shall be applied, directly or indirectly, under any pretence whatever, to the purchase, erection, preservation or repair of any building or buildings.

"Third. Any State which may take and claim the benefit of the provisions of this act, shall provide, within five years at least, not less than one college, as provided in the fourth section of this act, or the grant to such State shall cease and said State be bound to pay the United States the amount received of any lands previously sold, and that the title to purchase under the States shall be valid.

"Fourth. An annual report shall be made regarding the progress of each college, recording any improvements and experiments made, with their cost and result, and such other matter, including State industrial and economical statistics, as may be supposed useful, one copy of which shall be transmitted by mail free, by each, to all other colleges which may be endowed under the provisions of this act, and also one copy to the Secretary of the Interior.

"Fifth. When lands shall be selected from those which have been raised to double the minimum price in consequence of railroad

grants, that they shall be computed to the States at the maximum price, and the number of acres proportionately diminished.

"Sixth. No State, while in a condition of rebellion or insurrection against the Government of the United States, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act.

"Seventh. No State shall be entitled to the benefits of this act unless it shall express its acceptance thereof by its Legislature within two years from the date of its approval by the President."

The foregoing act was approved by the President, July 2, 1862. It seemed that this law, amid the din of arms with the great Rebellion, was about to pass altogether unnoticed by the next General Assembly, January, 1863, had not Gov. Morton's attention been called to it by a delegation of citizens from Tippecanoe county, who visited him in the interest of Battle Ground. He thereupon sent a special message to the Legislature, upon the subject, and then public attention was excited to it everywhere, and several localities competed for the institution; indeed, the rivalry was so great that this session failed to act in the matter at all, and would have failed to accept of the grant within the two years prescribed in the last clause quoted above, had not Congress, by a supplementary act, extended the time two years longer.

March 6, 1865, the Legislature accepted the conditions of the national gift, and organized the Board of "Trustees of the Indiana Agricultural College." This Board, by authority, sold the scrip April 9, 1867, for \$212,238.50, which sum, by compounding, has increased to nearly \$400,000, and is invested in U. S. bonds. Not until the special session of May, 1869, was the locality for this college selected, when John Purdue, of Lafayette, offered \$150,000 and Tippecanoe county \$50,000 more, and the title of the institution changed to "Purdue University." Donations were also made by the Battle Ground Institute and the Battle Ground Institute of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The building was located on a 100-acre tract near Chauncey, which Purdue gave in addition to his magnificent donation, and to which 86½ acres more have since been added on the north. The boarding-house, dormitory, the laboratory, boiler and gas house, a frame armory and gymnasium, stable with shed and work-shop are all to the north of the gravel road, and form a group of buildings within a circle of 600 feet. The boiler and gas house occupy a rather central position, and supply steam and gas to the boarding-house, dormitory and laboratory. A description of these buildings

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may be apropos. The boarding-house is a brick structure, in the modern Italian style, planked by a turret at each of the front angles and measuring 120 feet front by 68 feet deep. The dormitory is a quadrangular edifice, in the plain Elizabethan style, four stories high, arranged to accommodate 125 students. Like the other buildings, it is heated by steam and lighted by gas. Bathing accommodations are in each end of all the stories. The laboratory is almost a duplicate of a similar department in Brown University, R. I. It is a much smaller building than the boarding-house, but yet sufficiently large to meet the requirements. A collection of minerals, fossils and antiquities, purchased from Mr. Richard Owen, former President of the institution, occupies the temporary cabinet or museum, pending the construction of a new building. The military hall and gymnasium is 100 feet frontage by 50 feet deep, and only one story high. The uses to which this hall is devoted are exercises in physical and military drill. The boiler and gas house is an establishment replete in itself, possessing every facility for supplying the buildings of the university with adequate heat and light. It is further provided with pumping works. Convenient to this department is the retort and great meters of the gas house, capable of holding 9,000 cubic feet of gas, and arranged upon the principles of modern science. The barn and shed form a single building, both useful, convenient and ornamental.

In connection with the agricultural department of the university, a brick residence and barn were erected and placed at the disposal of the farm superintendent, Maj. L. A. Burke.

The buildings enumerated above have been erected at a cost approximating the following: boarding-house, \$37,807.07; laboratory, \$15,000; dormitory, \$32,000; military hall and gymnasium, \$6,410.47; boiler and gas house, \$4,814; barn and shed, \$1,500; work-shop, \$1,000; dwelling and barn, \$2,500.

Besides the original donations, Legislative appropriations, varying in amount, have been made from time to time, and Mr. Pierce, the treasurer, has donated his official salary, \$600 a year, for the time he served, for decorating the grounds,—if necessary.

The opening of the university was, owing to varied circumstances, postponed from time to time, and not until March, 1874, was a class formed, and this only to comply with the act of Congress in that connection in its relation to the university. However, in September following a curriculum was adopted, and the first regular term of the Purdue University entered upon. This curriculum

comprises the varied subjects generally pertaining to a first-class university course, namely: in the school of natural science—physics and industrial mechanics, chemistry and natural history; in the school of engineering—civil and mining, together with the principles of architecture; in the school of agriculture—theoretical and practical agriculture, horticulture and veterinary science; in the military school—the mathematical sciences, German and French literature, free-hand and mechanical drawing, with all the studies pertaining to the natural and military sciences. Modern languages and natural history embrace their respective courses to the fullest extent.

There are this year (1880) eleven members of the faculty, 86 students in the regular courses, and 117 other students. In respect to attendance there has been a constant increase from the first. The first year, 1874-'5, there were but 64 students.

INDIANA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

This institution was founded at Terre Haute in 1870, in accordance with the act of the Legislature of that year. The building is a large brick edifice situated upon a commanding location and possessing some architectural beauties. From its inauguration many obstacles opposed its advance toward efficiency and success; but the Board of Trustees, composed of men experienced in educational matters, exercised their strength of mind and body to overcome every difficulty, and secure for the State Normal School every distinction and emolument that lay within their power. their efforts to this end being very successful; and it is a fact that the institution has arrived at, if not eclipsed, the standard of their expectations. Not alone does the course of study embrace the legal subjects known as reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, geography, United States history, English grammar, physiology, manners and ethics, but it includes also universal history, the mathematical sciences and many other subjects foreign to older institutions. The first studies are prescribed by law and must be inculcated; the second are optional with the professors, and in the case of Indiana generally hold place in the curriculum of the normal school.

The model, or training school, specially designed for the training of teachers, forms a most important factor in State educational matters, and prepares teachers of both sexes for one of the most important positions in life; viz., that of educating the youth of the

State. The advanced course of studies, together with the higher studies of the normal school, embraces Latin and German, and prepares young men and women for entrance to the State University.

The efficiency of this school may be elicited from the following facts, taken from the official reports: out of 41 persons who had graduated from the elementary course, nine, after teaching successfully in the public schools of this State from two terms to two years, returned to the institution and sought admission to the advanced classes. They were admitted; three of them were gentlemen and six ladies. After spending two years and two terms in the elementary course, and then teaching in the schools during the time already mentioned they returned to spend two and a half or three years more, and for the avowed purpose of qualifying themselves for teaching in the most responsible positions of the public school service. In fact, no student is admitted to the school who does not in good faith declare his intention to qualify himself for teaching in the schools of the State. This the law requires, and the rule is adhered to literally.

The report further says, in speaking of the government of the school, that the fundamental idea is rational freedom, or that freedom which gives exemption from the power of control of one over another, or, in other words, the self-limiting of themselves, in their acts, by a recognition of the rights of others who are equally free. The idea and origin of the school being laid down, and also the means by which scholarship can be realized in the individual, the student is left to form his own conduct, both during session hours and while away from school. The teacher merely stands between this scholastic idea and the student's own partial conception of it, as expositor or interpreter. The teacher is not legislator, executor or police officer; he is expounder of the true idea of school law, so that the only test of the student's conduct is obedience to, or nonconformity with, that law as interpreted by the teacher. This idea once inculcated in the minds of the students, insures industry, punctuality and order.

NORTHERN INDIANA NORMAL SCHOOL AND BUSINESS INSTITUTE,
VALPARAISO.

This institution was organized Sept. 16, 1873, with 35 students in attendance. The school occupied the building known as the Valparaiso Male and Female College building. Four teachers

were employed. The attendance, so small at first, increased rapidly and steadily, until at the present writing, the seventh year in the history of the school, the yearly enrollment is more than three thousand. The number of instructors now employed is 23.

From time to time, additions have been made to the school buildings, and numerous boarding halls have been erected, so that now the value of the buildings and grounds owned by the school is one hundred thousand dollars.

A large library has been collected, and a complete equipment of philosophical and chemical apparatus has been purchased. The department of physiology is supplied with skeletons, manikins, and everything necessary to the demonstration of each branch of the subject. A large cabinet is provided for the study of geology. In fact, each department of the school is completely furnished with the apparatus needed for the most approved presentation of every subject.

There are 15 chartered departments in the institution. These are in charge of thorough, energetic, and scholarly instructors, and send forth each year as graduates, a large number of finely cultured young ladies and gentlemen, living testimonials of the efficiency of the course of study and the methods used.

The Commercial College in connection with the school is in itself a great institution. It is finely fitted up and furnished, and ranks foremost among the business colleges of the United States.

The expenses for tuition, room and board, have been made so low that an opportunity for obtaining a thorough education is presented to the poor and the rich alike.

All of this work has been accomplished in the short space of seven years. The school now holds a high place among educational institutions, and is the largest normal school in the United States.

This wonderful growth and development is wholly due to the energy and faithfulness of its teachers, and the unparalleled executive ability of its proprietor and principal. The school is not endowed.

DENOMINATIONAL AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.

Nor is Indiana behind in literary institutions under denominational auspices. It is not to be understood, however, at the present day, that sectarian doctrines are insisted upon at the so-called "denominational" colleges, universities and seminaries; the youth at these places are influenced only by Christian example.

Notre Dame University, near South Bend, is a Catholic institution, and is one of the most noted in the United States. It was founded in 1842 by Father Sorin. The first building was erected in 1843, and the university has continued to grow and prosper until the present time, now having 35 professors, 26 instructors, 9 tutors, 213 students and 12,000 volumes in library. At present the main building has a frontage of 224 feet and a depth of 155. Thousands of young people have received their education here, and a large number have been graduated for the priesthood. A chapter was held here in 1872, attended by delegates from all parts of the world. It is worthy of mention that this institution has a bell weighing 13,000 pounds, the largest in the United States and one of the finest in the world.

The *Indiana Asbury University*, at Greencastle, is an old and well-established institution under the auspices of the Methodist Episcopal Church, named after its first bishop, Asbury. It was founded in 1835, and in 1872 it had nine professors and 172 students.

Howard College, not denominational, is located at Kokomo, and was founded in 1869. In 1872 it had five professors, four instructors, and 69 students.

Union Christian College, Christian, at Merom, was organized in 1858, and in 1872 had four resident professors, seven instructors and 156 students.

Moore's Hill College, Methodist Episcopal, is situated at Moore's Hill, was founded in 1854, and in 1872 had five resident professors, five instructors, and 142 students.

Earlham's College, at Richmond, is under the management of the Orthodox Friends, and was founded in 1859. In 1872 they had six resident professors and 167 students, and 3,300 volumes in library.

Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, was organized in 1834, and had in 1872, eight professors and teachers, and 231 students, with about 12,000 volumes in the library. It is under Presbyterian management.

Concordia College, Lutheran, at Fort Wayne, was founded in 1850; in 1872 it had four professors and 148 students: 3,000 volumes in library.

Hanover College, Presbyterian, was organized in 1833, at Hanover, and in 1872 had seven professors and 118 students, and 7,000 volumes in library.

Hartsville University, United Brethren, at Hartsville, was founded in 1854, and in 1872 had seven professors and 117 students.

Northwestern Christian University, Disciples, is located at Irvington, near Indianapolis. It was founded in 1854, and by 1872 it had 15 resident professors, 181 students, and 5,000 volumes in library.

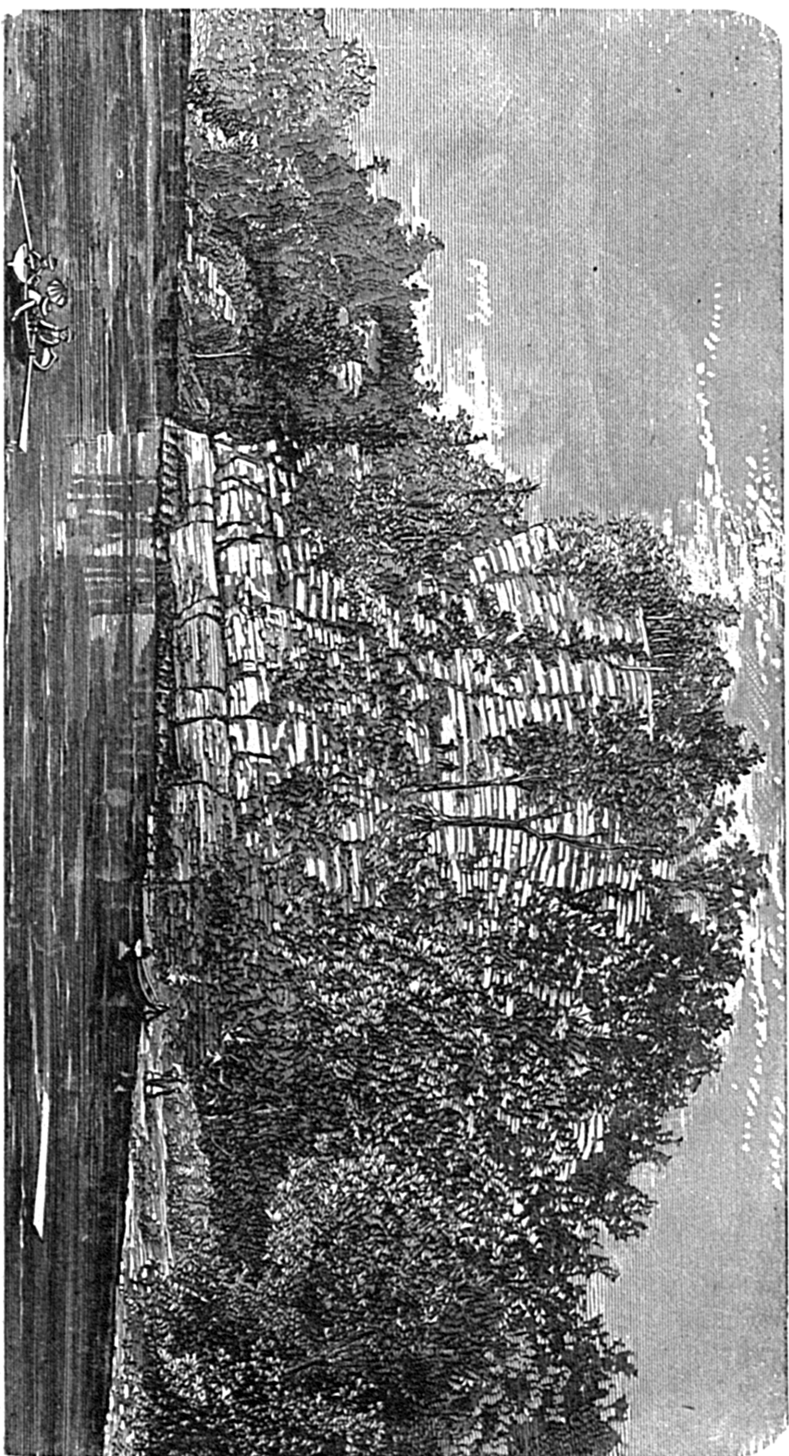
BENEVOLENT AND PENAL INSTITUTIONS.

By the year 1830, the influx of paupers and invalid persons was so great that the Governor called upon the Legislature to take steps toward regulating the matter, and also to provide an asylum for the poor, but that body was very slow to act on the matter. At the present time, however, there is no State in the Union which can boast a better system of benevolent institutions. The Benevolent Society of Indianapolis was organized in 1843. It was a pioneer institution; its field of work was small at first, but it has grown into great usefulness.

INSTITUTE FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

In behalf of the blind, the first effort was made by James M. Ray, about 1846. Through his efforts William H. Churchman came from Kentucky with blind pupils and gave exhibitions in Mr. Beecher's church, in Indianapolis. These entertainments were attended by members of the Legislature, for whom indeed they were especially intended; and the effect upon them was so good, that before they adjourned the session they adopted measures to establish an asylum for the blind. The commission appointed to carry out these measures, consisting of James M. Ray, Geo. W. Mears, and the Secretary, Treasurer and Auditor of State, engaged Mr. Churchman to make a lecturing tour through the State and collect statistics of the blind population.

The "Institute for the Education of the Blind" was founded by the Legislature of 1847, and first opened in a rented building Oct. 1, of that year. The permanent buildings were opened and occupied in February, 1853. The original cost of the buildings and ground was \$110,000, and the present valuation of buildings and grounds approximates \$300,000. The main building is 90 feet long by 61 deep, and with its right and left wings, each 30 feet in front and 83 in depth, give an entire frontage of 150 feet. The main building is five stories in height, surmounted by a cupola of



SCENE ON THE OHIO RIVER.

the Corinthian style, while each wing is similarly overcapped. The porticoes, cornices and verandahs are gotten up with exquisite taste, and the former are molded after the principle of Ionic architecture. The building is very favorably situated, and occupies a space of eight acres.

The nucleus of a fund for supplying indigent graduates of the institution with an outfit suitable to their trades, or with money in lieu thereof, promises to meet with many additions. The fund is the out-come of the benevolence of Mrs. Fitzpatrick, a resident of Delaware, in this State, and appears to be suggested by the fact that her daughter, who was smitten with blindness, studied as a pupil in the institute, and became singularly attached to many of its inmates. The following passage from the lady's will bears testimony not only to her own sympathetic nature but also to the efficiency of the establishment which so won her esteem. "I give to each of the following persons, friends and associates of my blind daughter, Margaret Louisa, the sum of \$100 to each, to wit, viz: Melissa and Phoebe Garrettson, Frances Cundiff, Dallas Newland, Naomi Unthunk, and a girl whose name before marriage was Rachel Martin, her husband's name not recollected. The balance of my estate, after paying the expenses of administering, I give to the superintendent of the blind asylum and his successor, in trust, for the use and benefit of the indigent blind of Indiana who may attend the Indiana blind asylum, to be given to them on leaving in such sums as the superintendent may deem proper, but not more than \$50 to any one person. I direct that the amount above directed be loaned at interest, and the interest and principal be distributed as above, agreeably to the best judgment of the superintendent, so as to do the greatest good to the greatest number of blind persons."

The following rules, regulating the institution, after laying down in preamble that the institute is strictly an educational establishment, having its main object the moral, intellectual and physical training of the young blind of the State, and is not an asylum for the aged and helpless, nor an hospital wherein the diseases of the eye may be treated, proceed as follows:

1. The school year commences the first Wednesday after the 15th day of September, and closes on the last Wednesday in June, showing a session of 40 weeks, and a vacation term of 84 days.
2. Applicants for admission must be from 9 to 21 years of age; but the trustees have power to admit blind students under 9 or

over 21 years of age; but this power is extended only in very extreme cases.

3. Imbecile or unsound persons, or confirmed immoralists, cannot be admitted knowingly; neither can admitted pupils who prove disobedient or incompetent to receive instruction be retained on the roll.

4. No charge is made for the instruction and board given to pupils from the State of Indiana; and even those without the State have only to pay \$200 for board and education during the 40 weeks' session.

5. An abundant and good supply of comfortable clothing for both summer and winter wear, is an indispensable adjunct of the pupil.

6. The owner's name must be distinctly marked on each article of clothing.

7. In cases of extreme indigence the institution may provide clothing and defray the traveling expenses of such pupil and levy the amount so expended on the county wherein his or her home is situated.

8. The pupil, or friends of the pupil, must remove him or her from the institute during the annual vacation, and in case of their failure to do so, a legal provision enables the superintendent to forward such pupil to the trustee of the township where he or she resides, and the expense of such transit and board to be charged to the county.

9. Friends of the pupils accompanying them to the institution, or visiting them thereat, cannot enter as boarders or lodgers.

10. Letters to the pupils should be addressed to the care of the Superintendent of the Institute for the Education of the Blind, so as the better to insure delivery.

11. Persons desirous of admission of pupils should apply to the superintendent for a printed copy of instructions, and no pupil should be sent thereto until the instructions have been complied with.

INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

In 1843 the Governor was also instructed to obtain plans and information respecting the care of mutes, and the Legislature also levied a tax to provide for them. The first one to agitate the subject was William Willard, himself a mute, who visited Indiana in 1843, and opened a school for mutes on his own account, with 16 pupils.

The next year the Legislature adopted this school as a State institution, appointing a Board of Trustees for its management, consisting of the Governor and Secretary of State, ex-officio, and Revs. Henry Ward Beecher, Phineas D. Gurley, L. H. Jameson, Dr. Dunlap, Hon. James Morrison and Rev. Matthew Simpson. They rented the large building on the southeast corner of Illinois and Maryland streets, and opened the first State asylum there in 1844; but in 1846, a site for a permanent building just east of Indianapolis was selected, consisting first of 30 acres, to which 100 more have been added. On this site the two first structures were commenced in 1849, and completed in the fall of 1850, at a cost of \$30,000. The school was immediately transferred to the new building, where it is still flourishing, with enlarged buildings and ample facilities for instruction in agriculture. In 1869-'70, another building was erected, and the three together now constitute one of the most beneficent and beautiful institutions to be found on this continent, at an aggregate cost of \$220,000. The main building has a façade of 260 feet. Here are the offices, study rooms, the quarters of officers and teachers, the pupils' dormitories and the library. The center of this building has a frontage of eighty feet, and is five stories high, with wings on either side 60 feet in frontage. In this Central structure are the store rooms, dining-hall, servants' rooms, hospital, laundry, kitchen, bakery and several school-rooms. Another structure known as the "rear building" contains the chapel and another set of school-rooms. It is two stories high, the center being 50 feet square and the wings 40 by 20 feet. In addition to these there are many detached buildings, containing the shops of the industrial department, the engine-house and wash-house.

The grounds comprise 105 acres, which in the immediate vicinity of the buildings partake of the character of ornamental or pleasure gardens, comprising a space devoted to fruits, flowers and vegetables, while the greater part is devoted to pasture and agriculture.

The first instructor in the institution was Wm. Willard, a deaf mute, who had up to 1844 conducted a small school for the instruction of the deaf at Indianapolis, and now is employed by the State, at a salary of \$800 per annum, to follow a similar vocation in its service. In 1853 he was succeeded by J. S. Brown, and subsequently by Thomas McIntire, who continues principal of the institution.

HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The Legislature of 1832-'3 adopted measures providing for a State hospital for the insane. This good work would have been done much earlier had it not been for the hard times of 1837, intensified by the results of the gigantic scheme of internal improvement. In order to survey the situation and awaken public sympathy, the county assessors were ordered to make a return of the insane in their respective counties. During the year 1842 the Governor, acting under the direction of the Legislature, procured considerable information in regard to hospitals for the insane in other States; and Dr. John Evans lectured before the Legislature on the subject of insanity and its treatment. As a result of these efforts the authorities determined to take active steps for the establishment of such a hospital. Plans and suggestions from the superintendents and hospitals of other States were submitted to the Legislature in 1844, which body ordered the levy of a tax of one cent on the \$100 for the purpose of establishing the hospital. In 1845 a commission was appointed to obtain a site not exceeding 200 acres. Mount Jackson, then the residence of Nathaniel Bolton, was selected, and the Legislature in 1846 ordered the commissioners to proceed with the erection of the building. Accordingly, in 1847, the central building was completed, at a cost of \$75,000. It has since been enlarged by the addition of wings, some of which are larger than the old central building, until it has become an immense structure, having cost over half a million dollars.

The wings of the main building are four stories high, and entirely devoted to wards for patients, being capable of accommodating 500.

The grounds of the institution comprise 160 acres, and, like those of the institute for the deaf and dumb, are beautifully laid out.

This hospital was opened for the reception of patients in 1848. The principal structure comprises what is known as the central building and the right and left wings, and like the institute for the deaf and dumb, erected at various times and probably under various adverse circumstances, it certainly does not hold the appearance of any one design, but seems to be a combination of many. Notwithstanding these little defects in arrangement, it presents a very imposing appearance, and shows what may be termed a frontage

of 624 feet. The central building is five stories in height and contains the store-rooms, offices, reception parlors, medical dispensing rooms, mess-rooms and the apartments of the superintendent and other officers, with those of the female employes. Immediately in the rear of the central building, and connected with it by a corridor, is the chapel, a building 50 by 60 feet. This chapel occupies the third floor, while the under stories hold the kitchen, bakery, employes' dining-room, steward's office, employes' apartments and sewing rooms. In rear of this again is the engine-house, 60 by 50 feet, containing all the paraphernalia for such an establishment, such as boilers, pumping works, fire plugs, hose, and above, on the second floor, the laundry and apartments of male employes.

THE STATE PRISON SOUTH.

The first penal institution of importance is known as the "State Prison South," located at Jeffersonville, and was the only prison until 1859. It was established in 1821. Before that time it was customary to resort to the old-time punishment of the whipping-post. Later the manual labor system was inaugurated, and the convicts were hired out to employers, among whom were Capt. Westover, afterward killed at Alamo, Texas, with Crockett, James Keigwin, who in an affray was fired at and severely wounded by a convict named Williams, Messrs. Patterson Hensley, and Jos. R. Pratt. During the rule of the latter of these lessees, the attention of the authorities was turned to a more practical method of utilizing convict labor; and instead of the prisoners being permitted to serve private entries, their work was turned in the direction of their own prison, where for the next few years they were employed in erecting the new buildings now known as the "State Prison South." This structure, the result of prison labor, stands on 16 acres of ground, and comprises the cell houses and workshops, together with the prisoners' garden, or pleasure-ground.

It seems that in the erection of these buildings the aim of the overseers was to create so many petty dungeons and unventilated laboratories, into which disease in every form would be apt to creep. This fact was evident from the high mortality characterizing life within the prison; and in the efforts made by the Government to remedy a state of things which had been permitted to exist far too long, the advance in prison reform has become a reality. From 1857 to 1871 the labor of the prisoners was devoted

to the manufacture of wagons and farm implements; and again the old policy of hiring the convicts was resorted to; for in the latter year, 1871, the Southwestern Car Company was organized, and every prisoner capable of taking a part in the work of car-building was leased out. This did very well until the panic of 1873, when the company suffered irretrievable losses; and previous to its final down-fall in 1876 the warden withdrew convict labor a second time, leaving the prisoners to enjoy a luxurious idleness around the prison which themselves helped to raise.

In later years the State Prison South has gained some notoriety from the desperate character of some of its inmates. During the civil war a convict named Harding mutilated in a most horrible manner and ultimately killed one of the jailors named Tesley. In 1874, two prisoners named Kennedy and Applegate, possessing themselves of some arms, and joined by two other convicts named Port and Stanley, made a break for freedom, swept past the guard, Chamberlain, and gained the fields. Chamberlain went in pursuit but had not gone very far when Kennedy turned on his pursuer, fired and killed him instantly. Subsequently three of the prisoners were captured alive and one of them paid the penalty of death, while Kennedy, the murderer of Chamberlain, failing committal for murder, was sent back to his old cell to spend the remainder of his life. Bill Rodifer, better known as "The Hoosier Jack Sheppard," effected his escape in 1875, in the very presence of a large guard, but was recaptured and has since been kept in irons.

This establishment, owing to former mismanagement, has fallen very much behind, financially, and has asked for and received an appropriation of \$20,000 to meet its expenses, while the contrary is the case at the Michigan City prison.

THE STATE PRISON NORTH.

In 1859 the first steps toward the erection of a prison in the northern part of the State were taken, and by an act of the Legislature approved March 5, this year, authority was given to construct prison buildings at some point north of the National road. For this purpose \$50,000 were appropriated, and a large number of convicts from the Jeffersonville prison were transported northward to Michigan City, which was just selected as the location for the new penitentiary. The work was soon entered upon, and continued to meet with additions and improvements down to a very recent period. So late as 1875 the Legislature appropriated \$20,000

toward the construction of new cells, and in other directions also the work of improvement has been going on. The system of government and discipline is similar to that enforced at the Jeffersonville prison; and, strange to say, by its economical working has not only met the expenses of the administration, but very recently had amassed over \$11,000 in excess of current expenses, from its annual savings. This is due almost entirely to the continual employment of the convicts in the manufacture of cigars and chairs, and in their great prison industry, cooperage. It differs widely from the Southern, insomuch as its sanitary condition has been above the average of similar institutions. The strictness of its silent system is better enforced. The petty revolutions of its inmates have been very few and insignificant, and the number of punishments inflicted comparatively small. From whatever point this northern prison may be looked at, it will bear a very favorable comparison with the largest and best administered of like establishments throughout the world, and cannot fail to bring high credit to its Board of Directors and its able warden.

FEMALE PRISON AND REFORMATORY.

The prison reform agitation which in this State attained telling proportions in 1869, caused a Legislative measure to be brought forward, which would have a tendency to ameliorate the condition of female convicts. Gov. Baker recommended it to the General Assembly, and the members of that body showed their appreciation of the Governor's philanthropic desire by conferring upon the bill the authority of a statute; and further, appropriated \$50,000 to aid in carrying out the objects of the act. The main provisions contained in the bill may be set forth in the following extracts from the proclamation of the Governor:

"Whenever said institution shall have been proclaimed to be open for the reception of girls in the reformatory department thereof, it shall be lawful for said Board of Managers to receive them into their care and management, and the said reformatory department, girls under the age of 15 years who may be committed to their custody, in either of the following modes, to-wit:

"1. When committed by any judge of a Circuit or Common Pleas Court, either in term time or in vacation, on complaint and due proof by the parent or guardian that by reason of her incorrigible or vicious conduct she has rendered her control beyond the power of such parent or guardian, and made it manifestly requisite

that from regard to the future welfare of such infant, and for the protection of society, she should be placed under such guardianship.

"2. When such infant has been committed by such judge, as aforesaid, upon complaint by any citizen, and due proof of such complaint that such infant is a proper subject of the guardianship of such institution in consequence of her vagrancy or incorrigible or vicious conduct, and that from the moral depravity or otherwise of her parent or guardian in whose custody she may be, such parent or guardian is incapable or unwilling to exercise the proper care or discipline over such incorrigible or vicious infant.

"3. When such infant has been committed by such judge as aforesaid, on complaint and due proof thereof by the township trustee of the township where such infant resides, that such infant is destitute of a suitable home and of adequate means of obtaining an honest living, or that she is in danger of being brought up to lead an idle and immoral life."

In addition to these articles of the bill, a formal section of instruction to the wardens of State prisons was embodied in the act, causing such wardens to report the number of all the female convicts under their charge and prepare to have them transferred to the female reformatory immediately after it was declared to be ready for their reception. After the passage of the act the Governor appointed a Board of Managers, and these gentlemen, securing the services of Isaac Hodgson, caused him to draft a plan of the proposed institution, and further, on his recommendation, asked the people for an appropriation of another \$50,000, which the Legislature granted in February, 1873. The work of construction was then entered upon and carried out so steadily, that on the 6th of September, 1873, the building was declared ready for the reception of its future inmates. Gov. Baker lost no time in proclaiming this fact, and October 4 he caused the wardens of the State prisons to be instructed to transfer all the female convicts in their custody to the new institution which may be said to rest on the advanced intelligence of the age. It is now called the "Indiana Reformatory Institution for Women and Girls."

This building is located immediately north of the deaf and dumb asylum, near the arsenal, at Indianapolis. It is a three-story brick structure in the French style, and shows a frontage of 174 feet, comprising a main building, with lateral and transverse wings. In front of the central portion is the residence of the superintendent and his associate reformatory officers, while in the

rear is the engine house, with all the ways and means for heating the buildings. Enlargements, additions and improvements are still in progress. There is also a school and library in the main building, which are sources of vast good.

October 31, 1879, there were 66 convicts in the "penal" department and 147 in the "girls' reformatory" department. The "ticket-of-leave" system has been adopted, with entire satisfaction, and the conduct of the institution appears to be up with the times.

INDIANA HOUSE OF REFUGE.

In 1867 the Legislature appropriated \$50,000 to aid in the formation of an institution to be entitled a house for the correction and reformation of juvenile defenders, and vested with full powers in a Board of Control, the members of which were to be appointed by the Governor, and with the advice and consent of the Senate. This Board assembled at the Governor's house at Indianapolis, April 3, 1867, and elected Charles F. Coffin, as president, and visited Chicago, so that a visit to the reform school there might lead to a fuller knowledge and guide their future proceedings. The House of Refuge at Cincinnati, and the Ohio State Reform school were also visited with this design; and after full consideration of the varied governments of these institutions, the Board resolved to adopt the method known as the "family" system, which divides the inmates into fraternal bodies, or small classes, each class having a separate house, house father and family offices, —all under the control of a general superintendent. The system being adopted, the question of a suitable location next presented itself, and proximity to a large city being considered rather detrimental to the welfare of such an institution, Gov. Baker selected the site three-fourths of a mile south of Plainfield, and about fourteen miles from Indianapolis, which, in view of its eligibility and convenience, was fully concurred in by the Board of Control. Therefore, a farm of 225 acres, claiming a fertile soil and a most picturesque situation, and possessing streams of running water, was purchased, and on a plateau in its center a site for the proposed house of refuge was fixed.

The next movement was to decide upon a plan, which ultimately met the approval of the Governor. It favored the erection of one principal building, one house for a reading-room and hospital, two large mechanical shops and eight family houses. January 1, 1868,

three family houses and work-shop were completed; in 1869 the main building, and one additional family house were added; but previous to this, in August, 1867, a Mr. Frank P. Ainsworth and his wife were appointed by the Board, superintendent and matron respectively, and temporary quarters placed at their disposal. In 1869 they of course removed to the new building. This is 64 by 128 feet, and three stories high. In its basement are kitchen, laundry and vegetable cellar. The first floor is devoted to offices, visitors' room, house father and family dining-room and store-rooms. The general superintendent's private apartments, private offices and five dormitories for officers occupy the second floor; while the third floor is given up to the assistant superintendent's apartment, library, chapel and hospital.

The family houses are similar in style, forming rectangular buildings 36 by 58 feet. The basement of each contains a furnace room, a store-room and a large wash-room, which is converted into a play-room during inclement weather. On the first floor of each of these buildings are two rooms for the house father and his family, and a school-room, which is also convertible into a sitting-room for the boys. On the third floor is a family dormitory, a clothes-room and a room for the "elder brother," who ranks next to the house father. And since the reception of the first boy, from Hendricks county, January 23, 1868, the house plan has proved equally convenient, even as the management has proved efficient.

Other buildings have since been erected.

PART II.

HISTORY OF GRANT COUNTY.



HISTORY OF GRANT COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.*

GEOLOGY—SITUATION AND SURFACE CONFIGURATION—WATER COURSES—
ALLUVIUM—DRIFT—PALEOZOIC GEOLOGY—SECTIONS AT VARIOUS
QUARRIES—FOSSILS—THE NIAGARA GROUP.

GRANT COUNTY is situated not far northeast of the center of the State, about midway between Fort Wayne and Indianapolis. It embraces 418 square miles in its area.

The surface was originally one vast plain, with only occasionally slightly rolling tracts to break the monotony; now, the valley of the Mississinewa River is the most marked topographical feature. On the east is a slight divide, separating the waters of Black Creek from the Mississinewa, while on the west is another, which turns the waters of Pipe Creek to the westward. Its course, after leaving the county, is nearly parallel with the Mississinewa. The drainage from Green Township is almost due west, Wildcat Creek having its source here. There are no hills, strictly speaking; the broken surface along the river is due to erosion, as the summits of the so-called hills are not higher than the plain a few miles back from the river.

The fall of the Mississinewa is rapid. Throughout its entire course in the county it has cut its channel from fifty to 100 feet below the level of the plain; as a result of this all the small streams tributary to it have excavated deep gorges through the heavy clays, giving a very broken surface. The southern portion of Monroe Township is usually considered rolling, especially along Walnut Creek, but this is due, also, to erosion. Walnut Creek may seem totally inadequate for the excavation of so deep and broad a valley as the one it now occupies, but the explanation is easy, after determining that it was crossed by a great glacial

*Adapted from the report of A. J. Phinney, M. D., in the State Geological Report for 1883.

river flowing to the southwest. Overflows from this river, probably, contributed much toward the excavation of the valley and the erosion of the surface of the plain adjacent to it.

The Mississinewa River enters the county near its southeast corner, and after traversing it diagonally, leaves it on the north side, about six miles east of its western boundary. Its valley is quite broad in places, though north of Marion it is narrow, owing to the river having cut its channel through limestone strata. No one, from the present size of the stream, would infer that it was ever navigable, yet such has been the case. In early times it could be crossed at Marion by ferry only, for nearly half the year; flat-boats carried the produce of the farmers, by way of the Wabash, to New Orleans, where it found a ready market, but with the clearing of the forests, the draining of the wet lands and the building of dams the river has dwindled until this is no longer practicable, and the construction of railroads has rendered it no longer a necessity. The river, however, at present affords valuable water-power, which is utilized to its fullest capacity.

Pipe and Grassy Creeks drain the western part of the county, and Black Creek the northeastern portion. The principal tributaries of the Mississinewa, from the east, are Walnut, Lugar's, Hummel's and Lake Creeks, and Barren Back, Deer and Boot's Creeks from the west. These are all small streams, and serve only to furnish a supply for stock.

Water is usually obtained in wells, at a depth varying from ten to forty feet, thirty feet being the average depth in the eastern part of the county, while in the west and south it is frequently obtained within fifteen or twenty feet of the surface.

In the southeastern part of the county, passing through Monroe, Jefferson and Fairmount Townships, with direction from north northeast to south southwest, is the partially silted up channel of one of those glacial rivers that were once so common in eastern Indiana. It is marked throughout its course by a series of swamps, lakes, beaver dams, and, near Section 18, Fairmount Township, by a deep gorge one-half mile long, unoccupied by any stream. The drainage of the swamps has made many of the prairies. Some of them are of considerable size, as Bird's Prairie, in Monroe Township. In Section 14, Fairmount Township, is quite a large lake; its area is now about ten acres, but formerly it covered nearly thirty. This is

gradually filling up, but is still a favorite fishing place for people in that vicinity. In Section 12, Jefferson Township, is another large, but shallow lake, now nearly dry from drainage.

CONNECTED SECTION.

QUATERNARY AGE.		Feet.
Alluvium.....		1 to 10
Drift.....		10 to 200
UPPER SILURIAN.		
Guelph, or Cedarville beds, yellowish, massive limestone, with chert.....		16
Springfield beds, bluish limestone, upper portion argil- laceous, in places a calcareous shale, variable.....		25
Total.....		251

Alluvium.—This deposit is necessarily limited in extent, for the valley of the Mississinewa is deep but narrow, and none of the tributaries, except Walnut Creek, have alluvial bottoms of any extent. Formed by the material left on the flood-plain during high water, it is composed of fine sand (silica), clay, and vegetable *debris*, finely comminuted. The uniformly good crops show that this deposit has high rank, judged from an agricultural standpoint.

Drift.—This name is given to all those beds of sand, gravel, clay and bowlders which have not been deposited by forces still in action. They are due to causes which have long since ceased to act in this latitude. They cover the whole county, the depth ranging from ten to 200 feet.

Gray clay is the principal surface deposit over the eastern portion of the county. Its thickness is about thirty feet. Beneath this is the water-bearing bed of sand and gravel; under this lies the blue bowlder clay, so nicely exposed in the bank of the river east of Marion. The bed of sand and gravel is not as constant as the clays. In the western and southern parts gravel and sand is found in pockets, as wells, sunk only a few feet apart, show in one nothing but clay, while the other may strike gravel within a few feet of the surface, and afford an unfailing supply of water. Many of the swamps, bogs and round sink-holes or ponds are underlaid with gravel and sand. At Jonesboro, the bluffs are composed of sand and gravel; elsewhere observed, they are formed of heavy blue and gray clays. In the southern part of the county, along the river, the gray clays have become yellowish or rusty colored from oxidation or

the iron in the limestone, which forms a good portion of the drift, being thoroughly mixed with the clays. South of Marion is a deposit of gravel, below the old bed of the Mississinewa; but this was deposited by the melting glacier, not by the river. It supplies the city and railroads with an abundance of this valuable material. Bowlders, although common in the county, are not numerous, except in a belt near Jalapa, where are found many large ones. They are principally granites, gneiss, greenstones and quartzites. Limestone bowlders were once numerous along the river between Jonesboro and New Cumberland, and were burned for lime.

Paleozoic.—The only rocks exposed in the county belong to the Niagara Period, Upper Silurian Age. No outcrops occur between Jonesboro, and New Cumberland, though the rock is probably but a few feet below the bed of the river. North of Marion, the Mississinewa has cut its channel through limestone nearly the whole distance north to the county line. It is a magnesian limestone, varying in color, hardness and durability. In places the argillaceous layers have more resemblance to a shale than to a limestone, and indicate a muddy condition of the seas at the time of their deposition. The better layers produce good building stone, but they must be selected with care, as the strata are subject to great variation—a good layer frequently changing so in a few rods that it may be of inferior value. Sufficient stone is quarried to supply the wants of the county, and considerable is shipped away. Near Marion the quarry of Mr. D. R. McKinney gave the following:

SECTION AT MCKINNEY'S QUARRY.

	Feet.	Inches
Gray, argillaceous limestone, charged with iron, strata from 2 to 4 inches thick.....	4	00
Bluish gray or light drab limestone, strata 2 to 4 inches	4	00
Blue limestone, lower part resembling a pudding-stone, but due to concretionary structure.....	0	8
Blue limestone	0	4
Blue limestone.....	0	10
Blue limestone.....	0	8
Blue limestone.....	0	7
Blue limestone, 2 strata.....	0	6
Blue limestone.....	0	8
Blue limestone.....	0	7
Blue limestone	0	6
Total.....	15	7 .

Below the lowest strata worked the rock becomes argillaceous,

of a bluish green color, and rapidly disintegrates upon exposure to the atmosphere. All the strata given in the section become similarly changed, further down the river. The middle layers are the most durable, as the lowest strata are softer, and gradually change until they become worthless. Any of the strata are liable to be split into two or more layers within a few rods. The dip is to the northwest, and quite marked. Mr. McKinney sells, annually, from 6,000 to 10,000 perch, a portion of which is shipped to other counties.

In the upper portion, specimens of the trilobite (*Calymene Niagarensis*) have been found. In the lower part large cephalopod mollusks are the prevailing forms of life. The large coiled fossil is a *Lituities* (new species); the curved forms are *Phragmoceras ellipticum*. The larger ones are *Phragmoceras Nestor*. The long straight ones are *Orthoceras crebescens* and *Orthoceras strix*—the latter easily distinguished from the first by the longitudinal markings. The short form, with eight or nine transverse septa, is *Gomphoceras subgracile*. Occasionally, the half-coiled *Cyrtoceras Dardanus* is met with. All the above are internal casts. Some of the strata contain calc-spar, chert and crystals of quartz; but it is an idle dream to expect to find silver or any other valuable mineral here. Silica, in one form, is soluble in waters slightly alkaline, and its presence here is due to its deposition from solution, either as quartz crystals or as chert, which is only another form of quartz. In some cases chert and flint, related forms, are probably due to aggregation around some foreign body as a nucleus of the solution of the spicula of sponges and the siliceous shells of infusoria. As sponges existed in the seas of the Niagara Period, they were probably one of the sources of the chert so abundant in some of the strata.

Across the road, Mr. S. R. Frankbone is working a quarry which gives the following:

SECTION AT FRANKBONE'S QUARRY.

	Feet.	Inches.
Soil.....	5	0
Gray, argillaceous limestone, strata 2 to 3 inches thick..	5	0
Bluish limestone, strata 2 to 3 inches thick.....	4	0
Bluish limestone.....	0	4
Blue limestone.....	0	6
Blue limestone.....	0	2
Blue limestone.....	1	00

	Feet.	Inches.
Blue limestone.....	0	10
Brownish slate, varying to black or blue calcareous....	0	2
Blue limestone.....	0	4
Blue limestone.....	0	10
Blue limestone.....	0	2
Blue limestone.....	0	6
Blue limestone.....	0	6
Blue limestone.....	0	8
Total.....	20	0

About 3,000 perch are quarried here, annually. Some of the thinner strata are in places quite slaty, and ring under the hammer like a clinkstone. Both these quarries yield some good flagging.

One and one-fourth mile below this point, on the east bank of the river, Mr. S. Secrist quarries about 1,400 perch, yearly. The strata here are thicker than at McKinney's but softer, and the argillaceous layers have been removed by erosion.

SECTION AT SECRIST'S QUARRY.

	Feet.	Inches.
Soil.....	4	0
Bluish limestone.....	0	8
Bluish limestone, in 4 layers.....	1	2
Bluish limestone, argillaceous.....	1	0
Bluish limestone.....	1	6
Bluish limestone.....	1	4
Bluish limestone.....	1	6
Total.....	11	2

This rock hardens on exposure and becomes a durable building stone. Efforts have been made to produce a hydraulic cement, but without success. It is said, however, to make a very fair limestone.

A short distance below here Dr. Lewis Williams is working a quarry which corresponds to the one just given, except that the upper layers produce fine flags, their rough surfaces showing nicely the jointed suture.

Three and one-half miles below Marion Mr. C. W. Bowman is working an outcrop which resembles the one near Marion, but only about four and one-half feet of the lower strata are suitable for buildings. Portions of the upper layers are used for wells. The strata are quite cherty, and the stone from the lower beds hard and refractory. About ten feet is the depth to which this is worked.

A short distance north of here, near the summit of the hill, is an outcrop of a yellowish, massive limestone, very unevenly bedded and overlying the blue rock and argillaceous limestone. It forms

the summit of the rocky series exposed in the county, and shows a change from the muddy sea, in which the strata beneath were deposited, to one of clear waters, filled with corals and other forms of life; but, like a coral reef exposed to the waves from a deeper sea, their forms have been reduced to a condition of fine sand, and then cemented, forming a massive lime rock. It is probable that the exposures near Mier and in Franklin Township belong to this rock, though differing in color at the place last named. Some lime has been burned from this outcrop, but the kilns are all abandoned. Probably, with care in the selection, avoiding the chert, good lime might be produced. Here were found the trilobites *Calymene*, *Niagarensis*, and *Ilænus Ioxus*, *Receptaculites hemisphericus*, *Alveolites Niagarensis*, *Eridophyllum rugosum*, *Favosites Niagarensis*, *F. obliquus*, *Halysites catenulatus*, *Heliolites interstinctus*, *Atrypa reticularis*, *Meristina nitida*, *Meristina Maria*.

This place affords a complete section of the rocky series exposed in the county, for, across the river, is the best exposure of the blue limestone seen.

GENERAL SECTION.

	Feet.
Yellowish limestone, unevenly bedded, siliceous.....	6
Yellowish-gray limestone, siliceous, massive, looking like a sandstone at a distance.....	10
Across the river, and beneath the last, a bluish argillaceous limestone, more properly a calcareous shale.....	15
Bluish-green limestone, strata from 2 inches to 3 feet in thickness	10
Total.....	41

The lower twenty-five feet, although representing the same strata that are exposed in the quarries near Marion, have their upper portion so heavily charged with alumina that they rapidly disintegrate upon exposure to the atmosphere. No marked line can be drawn separating the upper fifteen feet from the lower ten feet, as the change from the shaly upper strata to the lower harder and more massive beds is gradual. The lower portion has a conchoidal fracture, as shown in the talus. Certain of the strata would, no doubt, be desirable for architectural purposes, if it were not for the thickness of the overlying mass of worthless material. The current of the river is such that the talus is removed nearly as fast as formed, and a vertical face is thus presented.

These beds of blue or bluish-green limestone form one of the most persistent and valuable portions of the Niagara group exposed

in Indiana. It everywhere presents nearly the same characteristics—heavy, massive beds below, gradually changing to a calcareous shale or an argillaceous limestone above. The variations observed in the color of the different strata is due, in great part, to oxidation of the iron which they contain. The lower strata have almost invariably a bluish-green color, occasionally changed to a light drab or stained with iron, while the upper layers are of a gray or whitish color, only occasionally bluish. The upper portion has very little economic value, as only occasionally are the beds of sufficient thickness or of such a quality as to render them fit for even the lighter purposes of masonry. In Delaware County portions of the upper strata are sufficiently free from silica and alumina to make a lime of fair quality; in fact, all the lime burned in that county comes from the upper layers. The lower strata afford nearly all the building stone of eastern Indiana. They are undoubtedly the western extension of the famous Springfield beds of Ohio, and I have given them, in the general section, that name, as they are the same strata to which Prof. Orton assigned that name in Ohio. Everywhere throughout eastern Indiana these beds yield a good building stone, and in some localities in Marion, Decatur and Franklin Counties it is hardly surpassed, either in beauty or durability, by Indiana's famous oolitic limestone. It is almost an inexhaustible mine of wealth.

The upper portion of the section last given is the probable equivalent of, at least, the lower part of the Guelph limestone of Canada, or the Cedarville beds of the Ohio geologists. Although cherty at this locality, this portion of the Niagara is as noted for the excellent lime which it produces as the Springfield beds are for building stone. It has not yet been identified south of Delaware and Madison Counties. In Decatur and Madison Counties the Devonian rocks immediately overlie the Springfield beds. Throughout northeastern Indiana, south of the Wabash River, it is the surface rock over a greater part of Randolph, Jay, Wells, Blackford, Grant, Huntington, Miami and Wabash Counties. This portion of the Niagara is its only true coral-reef formation. The change from the muddy sea, in which the upper portion of the Springfield beds was deposited, to the clear seas of this coral-reef epoch, is marked. The rock is one mass of broken and pulverized shells and corals. North of Grant County it is probable that this part of the Niagara

is thicker, as a white limestone is said to overlies it along the Wabash River, and forms the summit of the Niagara group of Indiana.

So far as at present determined the Niagara group of central eastern Indiana is composed of the following:

	Feet.
Guelph or Cedarville beds.....	20
Springfield beds.....	40
Niagara shale.....	10 to 15

The last named forms the base of the Niagara group as determined by Dr. Elrod in his report of Decatur County, in the geological report for 1882. This section would, probably, require some modification in the construction of a general section of the whole Niagara group of the State, as the character of the strata varies somewhat along the Ohio River, and it is, at present, difficult to tell whether the Waldron shale belongs to the Springfield beds or to the Guelph. No exposure of the Niagara shale occurs in this county, as the bottoms of the quarries barely reach the base of the Springfield beds.

It will be of interest to most readers to learn that the quarry rock exposed north of Marion, along the river, is probably the westward extension of the strata over which the torrent flows at Niagara Falls (there ninety feet thick and the shales, below, sixty feet).

I have thought best to digress somewhat from the report of this county, in order to give an explanation of the relation the rocks of this county sustain to the Niagara group as a whole.

About one mile below Mr. Bowman's quarry Mr. John Mellott is taking out a fine building stone. The shaley layers have mostly been removed by erosion, and the thick and valuable beds are easily accessible. Stone from this quarry was used for the abutments of the bridge which spans the river at this point, and it shows no evidence of disintegration as yet. The fossils found here are the same as those at Mr. McKinney's quarry.

SECTION AT MELLOTT'S QUARRY.

	Feet	Inches.
Gray argillaceous limestone, unevenly bedded, varying from 2 to 8 inches thick; breaks into irregular blocks; worthless.....	7	0
Blue limestone.....	0	8
Blue limestone.....	1	0
Blue limestone.....	1	1
Blue limestone.....	0	11

	Feet.	Inches.
Blue limestone.....	1	0
Blue limestone.....	1	0
Blue limestone.....	1	0
Blue limestone.	1	2
Total	4	11

Below this point rock is exposed at intervals in the bed of the river, but is not quarried to any extent.

About one-half mile south of Mier is an outcrop near Pipe Creek. It is here a yellowish limestone, in thin layers and unevenly bedded. Some of the lower strata furnish the principal building stone used in this vicinity. Rock is near the surface over quite an area, as it is frequently struck in digging wells. In Section 9, Franklin Township, is an exposure of a whitish rock, in strata from one to four inches thick. Preparations are now being made to work this quarry on an extensive scale, as the rock has proved durable. Trials show that it produces lime of an excellent quality. This is the purest limestone seen. Being free from silica and alumina, it would probably yield a superior lime, and there need be but little waste, as that not suitable for architectural uses could be calcined, and the quarry thus be very profitable.

Limestone is frequently found near the surface for a number of miles south of here. An exposure occurs about midway between Marion and Jonesboro, but it is the blue rock, and similar to that below Marion.

The drift has brought many Devonian and Niagara fossils here, either from rock which once covered the county or from the destruction of that formation to the north and east. Among them were *Acervularia Davidsoni*, *Cystiphyllum Americanum*, *Diphyphyllum cæspitosum*, *Eridophyllum rugosum*, *Favosites Emmonsii*, and *Lyellia Americana*. These corals are the petrified wasp nests, honey-combs, roots, etc., of common parlance.

CHAPTER II.

BY W. W. FULLER.

INDIAN HISTORY—THE MIAMI TRIBE—TREATIES—THE MISSISSINEWA EXPEDITION—THE BATTLE—COL. CAMPBELL'S REPORT—MAP OF THE BATTLE GROUND—THE MIAMI CHIEFS—MESHINGOMESIA—PREHISTORIC RACES—CLASSIFICATION OF MOUNDS—MOUNDS OF GRANT COUNTY.

THE MIAMI, the only tribe that deserves more than a passing notice in these pages—was a branch of the Algonquin family, which primitively occupied the region surrounding the great lakes. The Miamis, according to Schoolcraft, occupied a high position among the tribes of North America. They were leading and influential, and were superior to many in point of intelligence and moral characteristics. They were strict observers of treaty stipulations, and were not easily influenced by neighboring tribes to commit deeds of desperation or take up arms without what they believed to be a just cause. When once aroused they fought with the skill of trained warriors, and under Little Turtle, in some respects the greatest warrior of his race, won on many a battle-field.

Touching the location of their land and early settlement of this tribe the following extract from a speech made by Little Turtle at the treaty of Greenville in the year 1795 is probably the best authority: "It is well known by all my brothers present that my forefather kindled the first fire at Detroit; from there he extended his lines to the head-waters of the Sciota; from there to its mouth; from there down the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash, and from there to Chicago, on Lake Michigan." Thus the whole Territory of Indiana and a large portion of Ohio was owned by this tribe, but much of it was occupied by other tribes, who, according to the claim of the Miamis, were not the legitimate owners, and who had ceded it to the British, who at the close of the war for independence relinquished all their claims to the colonists. It was this injustice to the Miamis that caused them to take up arms against the United States, which resulted in the defeat of Gen. Harmar in 1790, the defeat of Gen. St. Clair at Fort Wayne in 1791, and the final victory

of Gen. Wayne in 1794. Shortly after the defeat of the Miamis by Gen. Wayne a treaty of peace was concluded at Greenville in which the Miamis made their first cession of land to the United States, for which they received a small sum and an annuity of \$1,000 forever.

The next most important treaty was the famous treaty of St. Mary, made October 6, 1818, and is bounded as follows: Commencing near the town of Lagro in Wabash, where the Salamonina unites with the Wabash River; running thence through Wabash and Grant Counties into Madison County to the center of Section 17; thence running south of west parallel with the general course of the Wabash River, across Tipton County, close to the town of Tipton just north thereof, to where it intersects a line running north and south from Logansport, which is the western boundary of Howard County, one mile west of Range line No. 1 east; thence north to Logansport; thence up the Wabash to the mouth of the Salamonina, the place of beginning. There were at this time 930,000 acres ceded to the United States. A large part of this reservation remained in possession of the Indians until the fall of 1840, when it was relinquished.

The next cession of land by the Miamis was made October 23, 1826, at Paradise Springs, for which they received from the Government \$31,040.53 in goods and \$31,040.53 in cash; the following year \$61,259.47, after which an annuity of \$25,000 was to be paid during the existence of the tribe.

According to the report of the commissioners the purchase of 1834 contained 177,000 acres. This was to be used for the completion of the Wabash & Erie Canal. For this the Indians were paid \$335,680. The records of the Interior Department of the Government further show that a cession was made in November, 1838, and two years later, November, 1840, they relinquished all claims to territory in Indiana, except the specific reservation set apart for the band of Me-tocin-yah, the father of Me-shin-go-mesia, which was bounded as follows: Beginning on the eastern boundary of the Big Reserve where the Mississinewa crosses the same; thence down said river with the meanderings thereof to the mouth of the creek called Forked Branch; thence north two miles; thence on a direct line to a point on the eastern boundary line, two miles north of the place of beginning; thence south to the place of

beginning—containing ten square miles. For this final cession the Government paid the Miamis \$550,000 with the provision that they should vacate the land within five years. They remained till 1847, when they were removed to the west of the Mississippi at the expense of the Government.

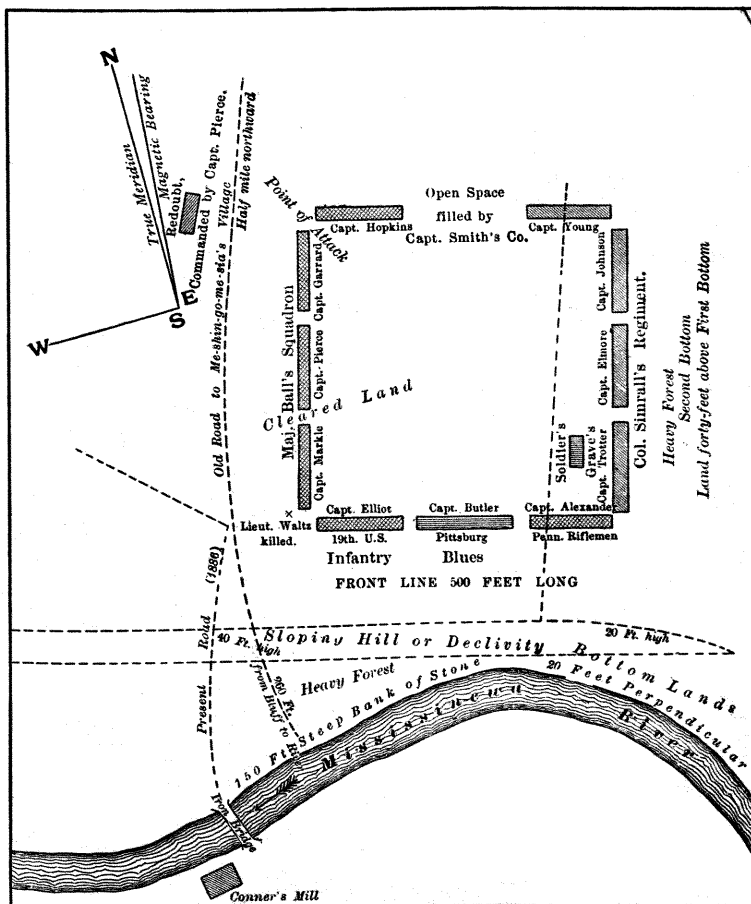
Mississinewa Expedition.—In a letter addressed to the Secretary of War, bearing date of October 13, 1812, Gen. Harrison called the attention of the War Department to the fact that the Miamis had taken up the tomahawk and were committing depredations upon the settlements along the frontier, citing such evidence as the besieging of Fort Wayne and the attack on Fort Harrison. Notwithstanding these unfriendly movements they were still claiming to maintain a neutral position in the war between the United States and Great Britain. It was determined that a force should be sent against those living along the banks of the Mississinewa, for the purpose of destroying their villages. This duty was assigned to Lieut.-Col. John B. Campbell, of the Nineteenth Regiment of United States Infantry, with a detachment of 600 mounted men. The detachment was composed mainly of a regiment of Kentucky Dragoons, commanded by Col. Simrall, a squadron of United States Volunteer Dragoons, commanded by Maj. James V. Ball and a corps of infantry consisting of Capt. Elliott's company of the Nineteenth United States Regiment; Butler's Pittsburgh Blues, and Alexander's Pennsylvania Riflemen. The detachment was commanded to march on the 25th of November, and in his letter of instructions to Col. Campbell, Gen. Harrison directed him to march by the "Greenville route," in order that he might not come in contact with the Delaware towns, and suggested that any trouble with them would be unfortunate, for the reason that the faith of the Government was pledged for their safety. He further states that some of the Miami chiefs had exerted themselves to keep their warriors quiet. He named among others Richardville, Silver Heels, White Loon, and the son and brother of Little Turtle, and asks that they be left unmolested. Well knowing the methods of Indian warfare he advised Col. Campbell to keep his men at all times ready for action by night as well as by day, and when in the enemy's country to have his men lie upon their arms.

The expedition did not reach the villages on the Mississinewa until the morning of December 17, and a full description of what

followed will be found in the following official report of Col. Campbell to Gen. Harrison, which is now on file in the War Department at Washington: "Early in the morning of the 17th I reached undiscovered an Indian town on the Mississinewa, inhabited by a number of Delawares and Miamis. The troops rushed into the town, killed eight warriors and took forty-two prisoners, eight of whom are warriors, the residue women and children. I ordered the town to be immediately burned, a house or two excepted, in which I confined the prisoners. I then left the infantry to guard the prisoners, and with Simrall's and Ball's dragoons advanced to some Miami villages a few miles down the Mississinewa, but found them evacuated. I burned on this occasion three considerable villages, took several horses, killed many cattle, and returned to the town I first burned, where I left the prisoners and encamped. My camp was in the usual form. The infantry and riflemen were in the front line, Capt. Elliott's company on the right, Butler's in the center, Alexander's on the left; Maj. Ball's squadron occupied the right and one-half of the rear line, Col. Simrall's regiment the left and the other half of rear lines. Between Ball's right and Simrall's left there was an interval which had not been filled up. I now began to deliberate upon our future movements, whether to go on further encumbered with prisoners, the men much fatigued, and many frost-bitten, and horses suffering for want of forage. At 4 on the morning of the 18th I ordered the *reveille* to be beaten, and the officers convened at my fire a short time afterward. While we were in council and about half an hour before day, my camp was most furiously attacked by a large party of Indians, preceded by and accompanied with a most hideous yell. This immediately broke up the council, and every man ran to his post.

"The attack commenced upon that angle of the camp formed by the left of Capt. Hopkins' troops, and the right by Capt. Garrard's, but in a few seconds became general from the entrance of the right to the left of Ball's squadron. The enemy boldly advanced to within a few yards of the line and seemed determined to rush in. The guards posted at different redoubts retreated to camp and dispersed among their different companies, thus leaving me without a disposable force. Capt. Smith, of the Kentucky Light Dragoons, who commanded one of the redoubts, in a handsome and military manner kept his position, although abandoned by half his guards,

DIAGRAM REPRESENTING THE PLAN OF ENCAMPMENT
AND THE BATTLE OF MISSISSINAWA, ON THE
MORNING OF DEC 18TH, 1812.



AMERICAN FORCE ENGAGED, 600 MEN , LOSS, 8 KILLED , 42 WOUNDED .
107 HORSES KILLED. INDIAN LOSS NOT KNOWN FIFTEEN
DEAD WARRIORS FOUND ON THE BATTLE FIELD

until ordered to fill up the interval in the rear line between the regiment and squadron. The redoubt at which Capt. Pierce commanded was first attacked. The Captain maintained his position until it was too late to get within the line. He received two balls through his body and was tomahawked. He died bravely and much lamented. The enemy then took possession of Capt. Pierce's redoubt and poured a tremendous fire upon the angle, to the right and left of which were posted Hopkins' and Garrard's troops. But the fire was as warmly returned. Not an inch of ground was yielded. Every man, officer and soldier, stood firm, and animated and encouraged each other. The enemy's fire became warm on the left of the squadron at which Capt. Markle's troops were posted; and the right of Elliott's company, which, with Markle's, formed an angle of the camp, was severely annoyed by the enemy's fire. I had assisted in forming the infantry, composed of Elliott's company of Nineteenth United States Regiment, Butler's Pittsburgh Blues, and Alexander's Pennsylvania Riflemen, and ordered them to advance to the brink of a declivity from which they could more effectually defend themselves and harass the enemy if they should attempt an attack on that line. While I was thus engaged Maj. Ball rode up to me and observed that he was hard pressed and must be relieved. I galloped immediately to the left wing with an intention of ordering Capt. Trotter's troops to re-enforce the squadron, but was there informed that the enemy was seen approaching in that direction, and believing it improper on second thought to detach a large troop from that line, which also covered an angle of the camp, I determined to give relief from the infantry. I wheeled my horse and met Maj. McDowell, who observed that the spies and guides under the command of Capt. Patterson Bain, consisting of ten men, were unemployed. We rode to them together, and ordered Capt. Bain to the support of the squadron. Seven of them, to wit: James Adrian, William Conner, Silas McCollough, James Thompson, James Noggs, John Ruland and Joseph G. McClelland followed their brave leader and rendered most effectual assistance. I then ordered Capt. Butler, with the Pittsburgh Blues, to repair immediately to re-enforce the squadron, and Capts. Elliott and Alexander to extend to the right and left and fill the interval occasioned by the withdrawal of the Blues. Capt. Butler in a most gallant manner and highly worthy the name he bears, formed his men im-

mediately and in excellent order and marched them to the point to which he was ordered. The alacrity with which he formed and moved was never exceeded by any troops on earth. The Blues were scarcely at the post assigned them before I discovered the effect they produced. A well-directed fire from them and Hopkins' Dragoons, nearly silenced the enemy in that quarter. The enemy then moved in force to the left of the squadron and right of the infantry, where Capts. Markle's and Elliott's companies were posted. Here, again, they were warmly received. At this time daylight began to dawn. I then ordered Capt. Trotter, whose troop had been ordered by Col. Simrall to mount for the purpose, to make a charge. The Captain cried out to his men to follow him, and they tilted off at full gallop. * * * Maj. McDowell with a small party rushed into the midst of the enemy and exposed himself very much. I cannot say too much for this gallant veteran. Capt. Markle, with about fifteen of his troop and Lieut. Warren, also made a daring charge on the enemy. Capt. Markle avenged the death of his relation, Lieut. Waltz, upon an Indian with his own sword. * * * Fearing that Capt. Trotter might be too hard pressed I ordered Capt. Johnson, of the Kentucky Light Dragoons, to advance with his troops to support them. Capt. Johnson did not join Trotter until the enemy was out of reach. The cavalry returned and informed me the enemy had fled precipitately. I have on this occasion to lament the loss of several brave men."

The battle lasted about one hour and resulted in a loss to the whites of eight killed and forty-two wounded. The number of horses killed, according to one of the colonels, was 107. Fifteen Indians were found dead upon the battle ground, and it was estimated by Col. Campbell that as many more had been carried away dead or mortally wounded. The Indian force was estimated at 300.

The detachment immediately started on their return to Greenville, Ohio, and according to Gen. Harrison, 303 of the number had been frost-bitten and rendered unfit for duty when they had reached that point.

Following the course of the Mississinewa a distance of about seven miles from the county seat of Grant County, and stopping a short distance up the current of the stream from the site of Conner's mill, the voyager will find himself near the scene of the battle-field of Mississinewa. The battle was fought on the west bank

of the river in the southwest quarter of Section 10. The bank at this point rises to a considerable height, but is bordered by a narrow tract of bottom land covered with a dense growth of forest trees. This tract is bounded on the east by a sloping hill, varying in altitude from twenty to forty feet and it was on the ground that recedes to the north and east from the summit of this hill, that the scene of the conflict was laid. Here the old Indian village stood that was burned on the 17th of December, 1812, and there the mortal remains of the eight brave warriors, the gallant Lieut. Waltz among the number, who fell in that conflict, lie buried.

Principal Chiefs of the Miamis.—No authentic account of the chiefs of the Miamis can be given prior to the reign of Ague-nack-gue, who signed the first treaty between the English and Miamis on the 23d of July, 1748. He lived in Turtle Village a few miles northeast of Fort Wayne and it was at this place in the year 1747, his son Little Turtle was born. Upon the death of his father Little Turtle became chief of the tribe. His mother was of the tribe of Mohegans and transmitted many of her superior qualities to her son. His courage, sagacity and extraordinary talent were developed at an early age and when but a boy his influence with his own tribe, as well as with others of the confederation, was unbounded. His skill in the management of an army was not surpassed even by those trained and schooled in the profession. He was victorious in many a hotly contested battle, and it was not until he met "the man who never sleeps," as he spoke of Gen. Wayne while addressing a council of war, did he meet his equal. He died at Fort Wayne July 14, 1812, and was buried by the whites with the highest honors. In the grave with him were buried the sword and medal presented him by Gen. Washington.

The successor of Little Turtle was Pe-che-wa, commonly called John B. Richardville.* His father was of French extraction, and his mother the sister of Little Turtle. He was born about the year 1761. His election to chieftaincy was the result of a most daring feat of voluntary heroism. A white captive had been condemned to be burned at the stake. He had been bound and the faggots placed in position, and the one who had been commissioned to apply the torch began the performance of his duty, and as the flames began to wreath, the young Richardville, in obedience to a signal from

*From sketch by Thomas B. Helm.

his mother, dashed through the wild crowd and cut the cords that bound the captive and bade him go free. So heroic was the act that he was at once accepted as chief. He was a man of great executive ability and fine business sense. He died in 1841, and was buried by the Catholics at Fort Wayne.

Francis La Fontaine, whose Indian name was To-pe-ah, became principal chief of the Miamis after the death of Richardville. His father was of French descent and his mother a Miami woman. He was born at Fort Wayne in 1820. At the age of twenty-one he married Catharine Po-con-go-qua, daughter of Richardville. He manifested great interest in the welfare of his tribe, and on this account was elected chief. When his tribe was removed to the reservation west of the Mississippi he accompanied them, but after a short stay started to return, and at Lafayette was taken suddenly ill, where he died April 13, 1847. His remains were taken to Huntington for interment, where one of his daughters, Mrs. Archangel Engleman, still lives.

Me-shin-go-me-sia. His ancestors and descendants.—No reliable account of the ancestors of Me-shin-go-me-sia can be traced farther back than the fourth generation, or to the time of Osandiah, who, at the head of one division of the tribe, left Fort Wayne (at what date no one knows) and settled on the Big Miami River in Ohio. Soon after his settlement at this point he visited Gen. Washington, at that time President, who presented him with tokens of regard. This aroused the jealousy of the other tribes, by whom it is believed he was poisoned.

Upon the death of Osandiah his son, Ataw-ataw, became chief, and he, in turn, was succeeded by his son, Me-to-cin-yah, who removed with his tribe to Indiana and settled in what is now Wabash and Grant Counties, and after a successful reign of many years died, and his remains were buried in Wabash County.

He was the father of ten children: Me-shin-go-me-sia, Ta-con-saw, Mack-quack-yno-nun-gah, Shop-on-dó-sheah, Wa-pe-si-taw, Me-tack-quack-quah, So-lin-jes-yah, Wa-cau-con-aw, Po-kung-e-yah and We-cop-eme-nah.

Upon the death of Me-to-cin-yah, his eldest son, Me-shin-go-me-sia, succeeded to the chieftaincy. He was born in Wabash County about the beginning of the last quarter of the eighteenth century (the precise date not known). At the age of about thirty he

married Tac-ka-quah, a daughter of So-a-nah-ke-kah, and to them were born two sons Po-kung-gah and Ataw-ataw. He was a man of great firmness, though not obstinate. He was ordinarily intelligent and always displayed judgment and good business sense in the management of the affairs of his band. With his death which occurred December —, 1879, the last chief of this historic tribe passed away. The few who remain are the descendants of the old chief, and ere many years have swept away they too will have been translated to the happy hunting grounds and the last trace of the noble red man will disappear, but the romance of his life will be recited centuries after his race is extinct.

“Ye say they all have passed away,
That noble race and brave;
That their light canoes have vanished
From off the crested wave;
That 'mid the forest where they roamed
There rings no hunter's shout;
But their name is on your waters,
Ye may not wash it out.”

The Prehistoric Races.—The remains of these ancient earth-works embrace such a variety and are so diverse in size and structure, in form, and designed for so many different purposes that it is with difficulty that a classification can be given. Many of the best authors have differed very materially in what they believed to be a rational classification. The two general classes into which they are divided are enclosures and mounds. The former is by an eminent French author divided into defensive, sacred, and miscellaneous enclosures, and are distinguished from mounds proper by being bounded by embankments, circumvallations, or walls, and include fortifications or strongholds, sacred enclosures and numerous miscellaneous works. It is this class that affords the most interesting study to the archæologist. The defensive enclosures are usually found on the slopes or summits of hills or table-lands along the course of a stream. They are usually composed of clay and enclose from one to several hundred acres. The sacred enclosures, unlike the defensive, are situated in low bottom lands and rarely occur where the surface is broken. The enclosures are not so large as the foregoing nor the walls so high or thick. They are principally found in groups.

Mounds proper, to which class the earth-works of this county belong, are divided into four classes, viz.: sepulchral, sacrificial, temp-

lar and observatory. "Mounds of sepulture," says McClean "usually have the form of a simple cone, but sometimes elliptical. They vary from six feet to eighty in height, but average from fifteen to twenty feet. Many are isolated and others occur in groups, sometimes connected at their bases.

These mounds invariably cover a skeleton—frequently more than one—which is found near the original surface of the soil. The body is nearly always found disposed at length, and not unfrequently personal ornaments, weapons and pottery are found with the skeleton. Evidences of cremation are also found in some mounds of this class.

Sacrificial mounds which always occur in the immediate vicinity of enclosures, are said to possess many distinguishing features. Excavations into mounds of this class have revealed a construction of uniform layers of gravel, earth and sand arranged alternately. An altar of burnt clay or stone is also found, and upon the altar have been found calcined human bones, pottery, spear-heads and numerous other relics.

Templar mounds are variously formed, being round, square, oval, octangular, etc. They are generally high and sometimes cover a large area. They are usually surrounded by embankments and the summit is reached by spiral pathways. Surmounting these mounds wooden temples were supposed to have been erected, but all evidences have long since passed away and all theories are only speculation.

Mounds of observation are believed to have been used for signal stations or alarm posts. In times of great danger they gave the alarm of the approach of an enemy by building fires upon these mounds. Chains of these mounds exist in Ohio and Illinois and make complete lines of signal stations.

Mounds of Grant County.—While this county is not rich in the relics of this prehistoric race, yet there are abundant evidences that this section was once inhabited by them. They left no forts, military or sacred enclosures, nor any of those classes that are most interesting to the antiquarian. The mounds found in various parts of the county are oval shaped, but a few feet in height with diameters varying from ten to sixty feet. The largest was in the court house square, upon which the first court house was built. This was ten feet high and sixty feet in diameter, and when excavated re-

vealed layers of gravel, burnt clay and charcoal, beneath which was found a human skeleton, which is said to have been between seven and eight feet in length. Several other well defined mounds were found near the residence of David Overman, and two near the entrance to the old Quaker Cemetery, bones, charcoal, burnt clay and small pieces of pottery were found. In some instances the bones showed traces of the fire which evidently consumed the flesh. On the bluff east of the city another has been excavated, but nothing of interest found. Three well preserved mounds were found on the farm of William Leverich, another on the farm of Milton Camblin. Near the lake in Fairmount Township, which is supposed to be in the course of the old glacial river, numerous evidences still remain.

A close inspection of the mounds of this county will lead to the conclusion that these were either sepulchral or sacrificial mounds, and if, as many authors believe, cremation was practiced by them, it is difficult to make a distinction between the two classes. Those in which cinder, charcoal, burnt clay and calcined human bones were found, as in the case of one of the mounds near the entrance to the Quaker's cemetery, were the bones of a human sacrifice or the remains of the cremated dead. It is not improbable that some of the supposed remains of the prehistoric races were, in fact, the burial places of the Indians.

Mastodons were, in the opinion of many archæologists, contemporaneous with the Mound-Builders, while other equally eminent authors claim that their existence antedates that of the Mound-Builders, and at the time of the coming of the latter were entirely extinct. In proof of the former theory bones of mastodons have in many cases been found in the sepulchral mounds side by side with the skeletons of the Mound-Builders. The bones of a mastodon were found in Fairmount Township on the farm of Joseph Blömer. They were exhumed while digging a ditch through a marsh. A piece of the maxillary bone weighing thirty-seven pounds, and several teeth, the largest weighing seven pounds, were found. In the opinion of those qualified to judge this animal would have weighed nine tons.

CHAPTER III.

BY W. W. FULLER.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION—EARLY JURISDICTION—ACT CREATING THE COUNTY—LOCATION OF COUNTY SEAT—FIRST COMMISSIONER'S COURT—SALE OF LOTS—ESTABLISHMENT OF ROADS—ORGANIZATION OF THE TOWNSHIPS—FIRST JAILS AND COURT HOUSES—COUNTY LIBRARY—COUNTY PAUPERS—COUNTY FINANCES—COUNTY OFFICERS—ELECTION RETURNS—POPULATION—MEDICAL AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES—INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS—RAILROADS, ETC.

GRANT COUNTY was at one time a part of the county of Knox, but at the time of its organization was included within the limits of Delaware County. The inconvenience to the settlers of transacting county business at Muncie became so great that in 1831 a petition was presented to the Legislature praying for the organization of a new county, and in response to that petition the following act was passed:

AN ACT FOR THE FORMATION OF THE COUNTY OF GRANT, AND FOR ATTACHING CERTAIN TERRITORY HEREIN NAMED.

(Approved, February 10, 1831.)

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, that from and after the first day of April next, all that tract of country included in the following boundaries shall form and constitute the county of Grant, in memory of, Capt. Samuel Grant and Moses Grant of, Kentucky, who fell in the battle with the Indians in the year 1789, in that part of the State of Indiana now known as Switzerland County to wit: Beginning on the line dividing the counties of Madison and Delaware, three miles north of township line dividing township twenty-one and twenty-two in range eight east; thence south to the corner of Delaware County; thence east six miles to the range line dividing nine and ten; thence north to the township line, dividing townships twenty-five and twenty-six in range nine east; thence west on said line to intersect a line ranging with side of Madison County; thence south twenty-one miles; thence east to place of beginning.

SEC. 2. That the new county of Grant shall form and, after the said first day of May next, enjoy all the rights and privileges, benefits and jurisdictions which to separate or independent counties do or may properly belong or appertain.

SEC. 3. That Charles W. Ewing, of the county of Cass; James Scott, of the county of Madison; William Edwards and William Hunt, of the county of Randolph, and Peter Nolin, of the county of Delaware, be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners agreeable to "an act fixing the seat of justice in all new counties hereafter to be laid off." The commissioners aforesaid shall meet on the second Monday in May next, at the house of David Branson, in said county of Grant, and

shall immediately proceed to discharge the duties assigned them by law; and it shall be the duty of the sheriff of Madison County to notify said commissioners, either in person or writing, of their appointment, on or before the 15th of April next and for such service he shall receive such compensation as the board doing county business in said county of Grant, may, when organized, deem just and reasonable, to be allowed and paid as other county claims.

SEC. 4. The circuit court and board of county commissioners, when elected, under the writ of election from the executive department, shall hold their sessions as near the center of the county as a convenient place can be had, until the public buildings shall have been erected, and the said commissioners shall each be entitled to the sum of one dollar and fifty cents per day for their services, whilst transacting county business.

SEC. 5. The agent who shall be appointed to superintend the sale of lots at the county seat of said county of Grant, shall receive ten per cent out of proceeds thereof, and pay the same over to such person or persons as may be appointed by law to receive the same for use of county library.

SEC. 6. The county of Grant shall be attached to the first judicial circuit of this State, for the judicial, and to the county of Delaware for representative purposes.

SEC. 7. That the strip of land lying between the north line of county of Madison, and south line of the said county of Grant be, and the same is hereby attached to the county of Madison.

SEC. 8. All the territory north of the county of Grant, to the line dividing townships thirty and thirty-one, shall be attached to said county.

SEC. 9. The Territory by this act attached to said county of Grant shall form and constitute a part of said county until otherwise provided by law, and the citizens residing in said attached territory shall enjoy all the rights and privileges of citizens of the county to which they are attached.

This act to take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

The boundary as established by the above act remained unchanged but for one year, when the part described in Section 9, which for the time constituted Wabash and afterward Huntington Township, was included within the boundary of Huntington County.

In the year 1839 the following act was passed, which gave the county its present boundary:

Section 83 of an act entitled an "Act Relative to County Boundaries," approved February 17, 1839. Beginning at the southeast corner of Section (1) one, in Town 23, Range 9; thence west to a line corresponding with the east boundary line of Hamilton County; thence north to the southeast corner of Miami County; thence north on said line to the south boundary of Wabash County; thence east on said line to the range line dividing Ranges nine and ten; thence south to the place of beginning.

The method at that time of locating the seat of justice in a new county was to appoint a committee composed of men who neither lived in the county nor owned land therein, to determine the place. The report of these commissioners appointed for Grant County was as follows:

REPORT OF LOCATING COMMISSIONERS.

To the County Commissioners of Grant County, State of Indiana:

We, Charles W. Ewing, of Cass County; William Edwards and William Hunt, of Randolph County, three of the commissioners appointed by the Legislature of said State to locate the seat of justice of said county of Grant, respectfully report that one of our body, to wit: said Ewing, attended at the house of David Branson in said Grant County on the second Monday of the month of May, being the 9th day of said month and the one appointed by law for the meeting of the commissioners to locate said seat of justice, but by reason of the non-appearance of commissioners to transact the business assigned to them, the meeting was adjourned by said Ewing until Monday, the 16th day of said month of May, and notice of said adjournment forwarded to each of the absent commissioners; that the 16th day of May, the day to which said meeting was adjourned, we, the said Ewing, Edward and Hunt, met at the house of said David Branson in said Grant County, the place appointed as aforesaid, and having severally taken an oath to well and truly discharge the duties assigned to us by law as commissioners to locate said seat of justice, did then proceed in the performance of that duty. After examining the several tracts proposed to be donated to said county, and taking into view the present population as well as the probable future population of said county, as well as all other points, matters and things enumerated in the act of 1824, entitled an act to locate seats of justice in all new counties as guides to direct us in making said location; we did and have selected a tract of land on the southwest side of the Mississinewa River in Section 6, Town 24 of Range 8, containing sixty acres of land owned by David Branson and Martin Boots, and have thereon located the seat of justice of said Grant County. Said tract of land is now particularly described and set out in the bond of said Branson and Boots (marked A), and is herewith returned as a part of our own report. We further report that said David Branson and Martin Boots have executed and delivered to us bond payable to the commissioners of said Grant County for the conveyance of said sixty acres of land to the agent whom the commissioners of said county may appoint to receive of conveyance a conveyance thereof agreeable to the provisions of said act of 1824, which bond is marked A as aforesaid and herewith retained.

We further report that said land was and is donated by said Branson and Boots to said Grant County, for the purpose of locating thereon the county seat as aforesaid as will appear by the condition of said bond, in addition to which donation of land they have donated to said Grant County of \$430 in money—\$380 thereof is to be paid one year from this date, and the balance \$50 within two years from this date, for which sum payable, as aforesaid, they have granted their promissory notes to the commissioners of said Grant County, which notes are herewith retained marked B & C. The said donors have reserved to themselves one-fourth of the whole number of lots, to be laid off on said donated tract, to be selected in manner set out in said bond, viz.: Commencing with No. 1 they will take Nos. 4, 8, 12, 16 and so on through the whole plat of town to be laid off on said donation, which is to cover and embrace the whole sixty acres. They also reserve the buildings, fences, fruit trees and crops now on said lands, and agree to remove them within eight months hereafter if required, but make no reservation of soil other than the portion or part of the lots as above stated. The town is to be laid out by the county commissioners, and upon such plan as they may think fit; and when laid out and the lots numbered and their portion selected, the county agent is to make deed thereto respectively, for which deed he is to make and deliver to them a bond at the time they execute deed to him for said donation. It is understood by said donors that

each is to take his share of lots out of that portion to be laid out in their respective parts of said donation, which is thirty acres, which will be seen by said bond marked A.

In making this location we have been guided by what we considered to be the substantial interests of the county, and that such will be the result we hope and believe. The site is as near the geographical center as we could obtain one without violating our judgment as the permanent and true interest of the present and probable future population of the county. In our decision in all matters taken into consideration there has been no difference of opinion, and making the location we are unanimous.

We further state that we have been severally occupied in the performance of our duties, as above stated, and will have been by the time we will reach our respective homes the number of days following, to wit: Charles W. Ewing, from the 7th to the 22d of this instant, inclusive, making sixteen days; William Edwards, from the 14th to the 22d, inclusive, making nine days, and William Hunt five days at this place, two days to come here and two days to return home, making nine days, inclusive. All this is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES W. EWING,
WILLIAM EDWARDS,
WILLIAM HUNT,

Grant County Commissioners.

BRANSON'S, May 20th, 1831.

The first term of commissioners' court held in Grant County was at the house of David Branson, the session beginning Monday, September 5, 1831, and continuing three days. Jeremiah Sutton, David Adamson and Thomas Knight were the first commissioners elected, but Thomas Knight having died before the board convened, the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Reason Malott. After receiving the oath of office administered by Jesse Vermilya, clerk of the circuit court, they proceeded to organize by electing Jeremiah Sutton president. The commissions of Jesse Vermilya, clerk, and Benjamin Berry, sheriff-elect, signed by James B. Ray, governor of Indiana, were presented, and after receiving the oath of office entered upon the discharge of their respective duties. The first official act of the board was the adoption of a seal, which is described as follows: "The seal consists of a piece of white paper in the shape of a diamond, and sealed with a wafer. On the piece of paper is the stamp of a cross, and on said diamond are the words, 'Board of Commissioners' Seal of Grant County.'" The next act was the establishment of commissioners' districts, which were bounded as follows: "That all that part of territory lying north of township line dividing Townships 24 and 25, in said county, running east and west, including the attached part of said county, shall form and constitute the first commissioner's district; that all that part of territory lying north of the south tier of sections in Township 24, running

east and west, shall form and constitute the second commissioner's district; that all that part of territory lying south of the south tier of sections in Township 24 to the south line dividing Grant County running east and west, shall form and constitute the third commissioner's district." They next organized the county into three civil townships, consisting of Wabash, Pleasant and Union, with boundaries as elsewhere described, and ordered that elections for justices of the peace be held on the last Saturday of September at the house of Richard Helvey, in Wabash Township; Riley Marshall's, in Pleasant Township, and at David Hiatt's, in Union Township. At the same time David Branson was appointed county treasurer and Nathan Branson county agent, and each were bound in the penal sum of \$6,000. The rate of tavern license was fixed at \$5 except at the county seat and Robert McCormick's cross roads, at which places it was fixed at \$7. The first allowances made by the board were as follows: "Charles W. Ewing, locating commissioner, \$50; William Edwards, locating commissioner, \$27; William Hunt, locating commissioner, \$27; Benjamin Berry, sheriff, \$21.25, and Jesse Vermilya, clerk, \$65." The board ordered Jesse Vermilya to procure a complete set of books for record use, and employed Benjamin Berry to transport them from Indianapolis to Marion. The county seat was named and ordered surveyed and platted, and the first sale of lots advertised for the second Monday in November. These constitute the acts of the first term of commissioners' court ever held in Grant County.

Sale of Lots.—The board met in special session at the house of Riley Marshall, September 24, 1831, for the purpose of establishing terms for the sale of lots. The terms were as follows: Lots to be sold by public outcry and to the highest bidder, and when a credit on part of the purchase money shall be requested one-fourth shall be paid at time of purchase and the residue in four years, in four equal installments. The county agent was ordered to advertise the sale of lots in the *Indianapolis Journal*, *Pottawatomie* and *Miami Times*, of Logansport, and the newspapers printed at Richmond. No lots fronting or cornering on the public square were permitted to sell for less than \$50; all lots fronting on Adams, Washington, Jefferson and Madison Streets for not less than \$40, and all others for \$25 and \$15, according to location.

At the November term the road leading from Robert' McCor-

mick's, at the cross-roads in Grant County, crossing the Mississinewa at Ichabod Dille's in said county, and thence to Adamson's mill; thence to the county seat of said county, running on the northeast side of said river—the nearest and best way—and making a point opposite the county seat, stopping on the same side, is hereby declared a public highway. George Broadrick was appointed supervisor of said road. This was the first county road established in Grant County. At the same term of court David Conner, Henry Rainbarger and John Hummel were appointed commissioners to view a road from Marion to the mouth of Salamonie River, on the nearest and most suitable ground, said road to cross the Wabash River at the mouth of the Salamonie. Jesse Thomas was appointed commissioner of the three per cent fund and on the same day filed his bond in the penal sum of \$800, and at once entered upon the discharge of his duties. January 1, 1832, Robert Massey was appointed to assess the property for said year. The rate fixed was as follows: Poll, 50 cents; work horse, 50 cents; oxen per yoke, 50 cents; brass clock, 50 cents; gold, silver or composition watch, 50 cents; pleasure carriages, 50 cents. Riley Marshall was at the same time appointed trustee of the seminary fund. The following householders, being considered good and discreet men, were selected to serve as grand jurors: James Adamson, George Rainbarger, Jesse Thomas, Solomon Wright, Lewis Rogers, Jeremiah Sutton, David Adamson, Richard Helvey, Martin Boots, Robert McClure, Ephraim Overman, John Lamb, William Hiatt, David Branson, Jesse Adamson, Jonathan Berry, Z. Prickett.

The men who were selected to serve as petit jurors for the first term of the circuit court were Thomas Branson, Josiah Hiatt, Daniel Bagger, Eli Overman, Seth Berson, Richard Jones, Jesse Bogue, Caleb Morris, Robert McCormick, Robert Hurley, Joel Helvey, John Russell, Solomon Knight, Benjamin Knight, Charles Hummel, Aaron Hill, Joshua Small, Henry Rainbarger, Platt Sutton, David Hiatt, Silas Overman, Nathan Branson, John Endsley and Reason Malott. At the same term Nathan Branson was allowed the sum of \$14.60 for cash paid Samuel Woodworth for services as surveyor in laying out the town of Marion; Ninevah Berry \$3 for services as chain carrier; James Garret \$5.25 for services as chain carrier; Joseph Small \$3.37 for services as ax-man;

William Berry \$2 for services as ax-man; David Branson \$3 for boarding surveying party, and Nathan Branson \$8 for superintending and advertising the sale of lots. The board then ordered the county agent to advertise the second sale of lots for March 1, 1832, with terms of sale the same as in the first. Then came Nathan Branson, county agent, and made settlement with board. Said agent paid in cash to county treasurer \$16.56, and reported notes in his possession amounting to \$54.77. This is probably the whole amount that was realized from the first sale of lots.

At the March term, 1832, an election was ordered to be held in each civil township for the purpose of electing overseers of the poor, justices of the peace, constables, road supervisors, fence viewers and election inspectors. Joseph Lugar then presented his report as justice of the peace of Pleasant Township, which showed that Thomas Mason had been convicted of "Salt & Battery" on the person of Edward Mason. John T. Davis had been arraigned and convicted for disturbing the peace. A fine had been assessed and collected in case of an affray between William Gorden and Isaac Rainbarger. David Branson, county treasurer, made his first settlement with the board, which was somewhat ambiguous, and was made as follows: Amount on hand due county, \$17.75, and cash on hand, \$14.56. May 9th, Nathan Branson, county agent, made his report, showing that he had in his hands notes amounting to \$2,490.25, the proceeds arising from the sale of lots. The Board then ordered that 25 cents should be paid on each wolf scalp presented to the clerk. In September a new board was organized with Solomon Thomas and Silas Overman as new members. Joseph Lugar, justice of the peace of Pleasant Township, filed his report showing that Isaac Rainbarger had been fined in two cases for assault and battery upon the persons of Moses Conner and Samuel McClure, and Robert McClure was fined \$1 for quarreling with Isaac Rainbarger. John Beard was given a license to keep tavern and also a license to vend merchandise. Robert McCormick made application for a tavern license, which was granted for the term of one year. Riley Marshall was ordered to procure weights and measures, and was allowed \$10 for that purpose. The county treasurer then filed a statement showing the receipts and expenditures for the term beginning May 1 and ending November 1, which was as follows:

Received for licenses and permits.....	\$ 51 75
Received donation money	207 37
Total.....	<u>\$269 12</u>
Expended county revenue.....	\$178 93
Expended donation money....	168 02
Total.....	<u>\$346 95</u>

This shows that the expenditures exceeded the receipts \$77.83, which was the condition of the county's exchequer at the close of the year 1832, not counting the outstanding notes.

One of the first cares of the people of a new county is the establishment of roads, and for many years they are compelled to suffer great inconvenience for want of these avenues of commerce and travel, and for the first twenty-five years of the county's existence the commissioners were besieged at every term of court by innumerable petitioners praying the board to locate and establish new roads. The prayers of these petitioners were nearly always granted and viewers appointed. At the time of organization of the county there were several State roads extending through the territory, and these were at once divided into districts, and supervisors appointed to superintend the repair of said road. There was a road commissioner appointed by the board who under the instructions of the board directed the expenditure of the three per cent fund. Jesse Thomas was the first to officiate in this capacity, and in 1833 was succeeded by James Griffin. The latter expended large sums in the repair of these roads, and it is said that in a few years they were as good as the nature of the soil would admit. It was ordered by the board that the county agent proceed to erect a pound on the northeast corner of the public square in the town of Marion by letting out the contract to the lowest bidder at public outcry on the 25th of May, 1833. The pound to be built of posts and rails of good white oak timber, making a fence seven feet high and enclosing a space three rods square. Nathan Branson was appointed keeper of the pound. At the same term, on the petition of sundry citizens, an addition of \$1 was allowed on wolf scalps. At the January term, 1834, Solomon Wright was appointed school commissioner, and Solomon Thomas collector of revenue for the year. Nathan Branson at this time presented his report of expenditures, which was as follows: Expenses of jail, \$447.90; stray pen, \$13.93; court house, \$100; library fund, \$50; surveying town lots,

\$14; county treasurer, \$16.65; advertising, \$5. The county clerk was allowed \$37.50 for his services for ten months; Riley Marshall, seminary trustee, reports \$43.57 of seminary funds at interest and claims credit for fees amounting to 87½ cents. It was further ordered by the board that the commissioners be exempt from working the roads and paying poll tax. Joseph Roberts was appointed road commissioner and instructed to expend for the improvement of the roads \$2,000, which was appropriated by the State.

At a special session held February, 1836, a petition signed by divers and sundry citizens of Center Township, praying the board to grant a license to William Meek and A. How, to keep a saloon, stating that in the opinion of the petitioners it would be a great public convenience. It is probable the prayer of the petitioners would have been granted had it not been for a remonstrance of a large number who were reluctant to concede the necessity of such a convenience. Stephen Long was at the same time granted a license to keep "tavern" in Marion. Nathan Branson was removed from the office of county agent because of failure to make a report, and Samuel McClure was appointed to fill the vacancy. An investigation of records of the county agent showed that the original amount of donation money was \$4,242.38, of which amount \$1,423.55 had been expended, leaving a balance of \$2,818.83. The three per cent fund was, for the year 1837, \$2,416.71, of which \$429.21 was expended. Solomon Wright, school land commissioner made his report for the year, showing that there was on hand \$2,087.56 of congressional principal. June, 1838, Samuel McClure was appointed agent of surplus revenue *vice* M. C. Woodworth resigned. James Trimble was appointed library trustee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Caleb H. Cole. Suit was ordered instituted against Frederick Eltzroth to recover book and papers in his hands. Nathaniel McGuire was appointed county agent *vice* Samuel McClure resigned. May, 1839, in accordance with a previous order of the board, B. C. Hogin produced the new seal as adopted, containing the words: "Seal of Board of Commissioners of Grant County." It was circular in form with a star in the center.

J. C. Hogin was appointed by the board to represent the county in the State University at Bloomington, in 1840. The price for wolf scalps was raised to \$2.50, which was ordered paid for each wolf more than six months old killed within the limits of the coun-



Samuel McClean

ty. It is said that not a few of the best marksmen at once embarked in the business, and had it not been for the wise provision of the board, in excluding those under six months old, the drain on the county's exchequer would have been considerable.

In the year 1841 John Gilbert, a merchant of Marion, was elected county auditor, and was the first to serve in that capacity. Up to this time it is safe to say that a majority of those who served the county in an official capacity were in some way irregular in their accounts. There were, however, no evidences of dishonesty, but plainly a lack of ability as accountants. Gilbert was a man of superior qualification, a rapid penman, and an accurate accountant, and after a month of the most arduous labor he succeeded in bringing order out of chaos and of establishing system where it was before unknown.

Organization of Townships.—On Tuesday, September 6, 1831, which was the second day of the first term of the commissioners court, held in Grant County the following described townships were created: Ordered, that all the attached part of Grant County form and constitute Wabash Township; that all that part of Grant County lying north of the center section line in Township 24, running east and west, form and constitute Pleasant Township; and that part of Grant County south of Pleasant Township, commencing at the center section line of Township 24 and running east and west, form and constitute Union Township in said county. At the March term of 1834, upon the petition of sundry citizens of the county the township boundaries were changed so as to conform to the boundaries of the commissioner's districts (elsewhere described), and the township of Center created. Pleasant Township then constituted the First District, Center Township the Second District and Union the Third District. It was further ordered that the place of holding the election of Center Township should be Marion, Pleasant Township, to be hereafter held at the house of D. Conner, and in Union Township at the house of Robert McCormick. Benjamin Knight was the first election inspector of Center Township. At the September term of the same year it was ordered that the following described district form and constitute a new township, to be known and designated as Jefferson Township: Beginning at the southeast corner of Grant County and running west five miles; thence north eight miles; thence east five miles to the eastern

boundary of said county; thence south eight miles to the place of beginning. It is further ordered, that all elections in said township be hereafter held at the house of Joseph Reasoner. The above named was appointed inspector of election and Samuel Case was first constable.

March, 1836, Pleasant Township was divided so that the dividing line ran on the Range line, dividing Ranges 7 and 8, until it struck the river, then following the river to the township line, dividing Townships 24 and 25 and that part of territory on the east of said Range line was to form and constitute a new township, to be known and designated by the name of Washington Township. The elections were ordered held at the house of E. Badger. Madison Township was formed from territory cut off from the eastern part of Center and a strip off of the northern part of Jefferson. A strip one mile wide was taken from Union and added to Jefferson, which gave it its present boundary.

Harrison Township was laid out at the November term, 1836, as follows: that Union Township be so divided, that the Section line dividing Sections 24 and 25 form the boundary of Union Township on the south, and that all the territory south of said line, commencing at the northeast corner of Section 30 in Township 23 and running to the southern boundary of Grant County form and constitute a new township, to be known and designated by the name of Harrison Township.

Liberty Township, organized May, 1839, with the following described boundary: That all that part of Liberty Township, commencing on the northeast corner of Section 5, Township 23, Range 8 east; running thence due south on the Section line to the southern boundary of said county; thence west on said county line to the Miami Reservation; thence north on the boundary line of said reservation to the township line, dividing Townships 23 and 24; thence east on said township line to the place of beginning.

In 1837 the township of Washington was divided, and the township of Monroe organized, with the boundary the same as the present boundary of Van Buren. In the year 1839 the name of Monroe was changed to that of Van Buren.

All that portion of territory acquired by purchase and known as the Miami Reservation was attached to the three townships, Pleasant, Center and Liberty at that time forming the western portion of

the county. In the same year, 1845, Richland Township was created, with the same boundary as at present, with the exception that it included a one mile strip that now belongs to Pleasant Township. The order made by the board in 1848 organizing Grant Township was soon after rescinded, and the territory organized into Mill, with the same boundaries as now except on the west, which extended to the boundary line of the Indian Reservation. Sims included all of Center west of the boundary line, and Green all of Liberty west of boundary line. Fairmount Township was organized at the September term of 1851 out of the territory included within the boundary of Liberty, and was described as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of Section 16 in Township 23 north, Range 8 east, running thence south on section line to the southeast corner of Section 4, in Township 22 in Range 8; thence west to the southwest corner of Section 6 in the last named township and range; thence north to the northwest corner of Section 18, in Township 23, Range 8; thence east on the section line to the place of beginning. Said township to be known and designated by the name of Fairmount.

At the same term of commissioners' court Franklin Township was organized, as follows: By dividing Sims Township, by running north and south on the range line dividing Ranges 7 and 6 and Townships 23 and 24, and that that part lying east of said range line shall be known and designated by the name of Franklin. Knox Township was formed in 1853 out of a strip three miles wide taken from the northern part of Green Township. At the June term, 1855, there was a general reorganization of townships, and the following boundaries were established: Van Buren Township shall embrace all of Congressional Township No. 25, north of Range 9 east; Washington Township shall include Congressional Township 25, Range 8 east; Pleasant Township shall include all of Congressional Township 25, north of Range 7 east; Richland shall include all of Township 25, north of Range 6 east; Sims Township all of Township 24 north, Range 6 east, in Grant County; Franklin Township shall include Township 24 north, Range 7 east; Monroe Township shall include all of Township 24 north, Range 9 east; Jefferson Township shall include all of Township 23 north, Range 9 east, and all of Township 22 north, Range 9 east, within the county of Grant; all that part of Township 23 north of Range 7 east, and all of Township 22 north Range 7 east that lies within the

county of Grant shall be known as Liberty Township; all that part of Township 23 north, Range 6 east, and all of Township 22 north of Range 6 east that lies within Grant County shall form and constitute Green Township; all that part of Township 23 north, Range 8 east, and Township 22 north, Range 8 east that lies within Grant County south of the north line of Sections 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18, Township 23, Range 8, shall be known as Union Township; all that part of Township 23 north, Range 8 east, that lies north of the north line of Sections 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 of Township 23, Range 8, and all that part of Township 24, Range 8, that lies south of the north line of Sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 shall be known by the name of Mill Township, and all that part of Township 24 north, Range 8 east, that lies north of the south line of Sections 19, 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24 shall be known and designated by the name of Center Township.

At the time of the general reorganization Fairmount and Union were consolidated under the name of Union, and the name of Madison changed to Monroe. The same year Union and Fairmount were divided, but in 1858 were again consolidated under the name of Fairmount.

At the September term of 1863 that part of Township 25, Range 8, which lies west of Mississinewa was attached to Center, and at some subsequent time that part of Sections 11 and 12 in Township 23, Range 8, which lies south of the Mississinewa River, was attached to Fairmount Township, and since that time there has been no change made.

First Jail.—As in every new country a certain portion of the virgin soil is set apart as the site of a prison, so we find that in 1832, at the March term of the commissioner's court, the plans for the jail were adopted and the contract was purchased by Samuel McClure, Sr., for the sum of \$599.87. The site selected was Lot No. 2, Block 13, now occupied by the residence of Warren J. Sisemore. The size of said jail was 34x18 feet, and outside walls of eriminal room to be eighteen feet square, and said walls to compose walls of debtor's room. The foundation was laid of stone sunk one foot below the level of the surface, except under the criminal room, which was trial stone, three feet thick, and under the debtor's room fifteen inches thick. The walls, floor and ceiling were of hewn timber 12x12 inches, except the floor and ceiling of the criminal

room which had two layers of logs, the second laid cross-wise of the first. There was but one doorway to the criminal room and this was provided with two shutters or doors which were made of seasoned white oak plank, two inches thick, doubled and securely nailed. In the criminal room there was but one window, the dimensions of which were 12x18 inches. The provision for light and ventilation in the debtor's room were more ample, and in accordance with the character of offences against the law. Thus we have a partial description of that primitive building which served to confine the offenders against the laws of the State and society for nearly four decades. In comparison with the architecture of more modern times this old structure was a real curiosity and yet, with the means provided, it is hard to conceive how a more secure prison could be designed even by an architect of the modern school. The debtor's room which is described as one of the apartments, will doubtless strike with wonderment many of the younger readers, who will be astonished to know that in this the "home of the oppressed" a law in harmony with the practice of the "dark ages" should be permitted to remain on the statute books, even after a date so recent as the organization of this county. However strange as this may seem it was nevertheless true that men were imprisoned for debt and according to trustworthy authority not a few of the most respectable people, including ministers of the Gospel were incarcerated because of their inability to pay their debts. It is remembered by many of the old settlers that lived near the present site of Marion late in the thirties, a certain man was continually contracting indebtedness beyond his ability to pay, and like old Micawber, while "waiting for something to turn up," was thrust into prison for this lack of punctuality. So frequent were these occurrences, that he practically made the debtor's room his home, and being possessed of some mechanical genius, would often remove the doors and hide them in the mill pond or river, and spend the day leisurely strolling about town.

In 1864 the old jail was condemned and considered unsafe for the retention of prisoners educated in crime, and accordingly C. S. Tibbitts and William Neal were appointed to procure a site and let contract for the building of a new jail, but for some unknown reason this was not done, and not until 1868 was the erection of the new building commenced. The bids were received and contract en-

tered into November 19, 1868. The contract for iron work for said building was awarded to S. & J. Hulley of Marion, for \$12,000, or as was stated in the bid, for \$150 less than any other responsible bidder. The other work was let out by the piece. According to the reports of the auditor there was paid on the jail in 1869, \$6,-464.47; in 1870, \$22,747.80; and in 1871, \$8,972.73 amounting in the aggregate to \$38,184.09. This amount probably included the current expenses of prisoners for the above period.

The jail proper is 40x42 feet, two stories high, with a basement beneath, which originally contained the apparatus by which the building, before the steam pipes were laid, was heated. The walls are twenty-two inches thick and are built of stone, and the windows are grated with substantial iron bars. This alone would insure safety, to say nothing of the sixteen iron cells, which when bolted against the prisoners, places them beyond the possibility of escape.

The jail is well arranged both for ventilation and water grates into each cell, which admits fresh air at the pleasure of the occupant. The water supply is received from a large tank situated in the main building from which the pipes lead the water to the cells. The sheriff's residence which is built in connection with the jail, is of brick and stone and in exterior appearance is plain. The interior is divided into eight rooms, which are well arranged with reference to light, heat and ventilation, and the building makes upon the whole a very comfortable residence.

First Court House.—At a meeting of the board of commissioners held May 8, 1833, at the house of Riley Marshall, the county agent was ordered to sell at public outcry on the 25th of said month a contract for the erection of a new court house. The plan provided that the building should be a frame, 26x22 feet and two stories high. The second story was divided into three rooms, the largest of which was 14x11 feet, the smallest 10x12 feet. These were used for county offices, and were probably sufficient for the few records and limited business of that day. The court room was on the first floor, arranged with the judge's stand, raised two feet above the floor with seat for three judges. The auditorium was provided with two circular benches, the rear one raised one foot above the other. It was further provided that the building should be completed on or before the 25th of December, 1833, and that the terms of payment should be as follows: \$100 any time

after August, 1833; one-half of the balance to be paid on the 1st of May, 1834, and the balance on the 1st of May, 1835. The contract was purchased by James Trimble for the sum of \$684, and work at once begun.

At the time of the building of the first court house it was believed that a house was being erected that would answer the purposes of the county for many years, but so rapid was the county's growth, both in wealth and population, that but three years had passed until a larger and more commodious house became necessary to meet the increasing demands, and accordingly, in May, 1837, the county agent was ordered to let the contract for the erection of a new court house.

The new court house was a brick building two stories high. The brick was burned by Dr. Trask, who purchased the contract for the erection of said house, but sold said contract to the now venerable George Webster, by whom it was completed at a cost of \$5,000. It was considered at that time, in comparison with the log cabins and rudely constructed business house, quite a model of architecture. This building answered the purposes of the county for more than forty years, having stood until the erection of the present court house was begun.

The New Court House.—The necessity for a more commodious building, which would provide a more convenient place to transact the county's business and a safer repository for the records which had been accumulating for nearly half a century, became so imperative that in 1880 the county commissioners employed E. E. Meyers, architect, at a cost of \$6,700, to make plans and specifications of a new building and superintend the work. The contract was purchased by the Hinsdale Doyle Granite Company and W. D. Richardson. The main building is 154 feet long by 86 feet wide, and from the surface of the ground to the top of the statue is about 136 feet. The outside walls or exterior work of the four fronts, including base steps and buttresses, the exterior window casings, the stylobates, columns, antæ caps, cornices and balustrades, are of stone. The interior walls and backing to the stone is of hard burned brick. The roof is of tin, in sheets 20x28 inches in size. The dome which rises from center extends more than forty feet above the roof and consists of two balconies, which are reached from the third floor by two flights of winding stairs. The floor of

the colonnade or first balcony is of cast iron with corrugated face. The balconies are encompassed with balustrades and from the floor of the colonnade rises a series of circular galvanized iron columns, enclosing cast iron posts which support the second balcony. The cornices, medallions, brackets, jambs and window heads of dome, balustrades, pedestals, urns, festoons and all enrichments are of galvanized iron. Surmounting the dome is the statue of justice, holding the balances in the left hand. The statue is of galvanized iron and is more than eight feet in height. The building is four stories high including the basement. The basement is occupied by the postoffice, law and abstract offices. The first floor above the surface is occupied by the auditor, clerk, treasurer and recorder; each of these offices has a fire-proof vault, in which the most valuable records and papers are kept. On the second floor is the court room, judge's private room, sheriff's room, prosecutor's room, ladies' witness room, library and cloak room, probate court room, county superintendent's and surveyor's room.

The third floor contains several rooms, only two of which are occupied.

The entire building is heated by steam from the engine house which stands on the corner of Third and Branson Streets. The steam is conducted to the garret, and from there it is distributed by small pipes to each room.

The following is an itemized statement of the cost of building:

Amount paid contractors.....	\$132,800 00
Amount paid architect.....	6,700 00
Extra work.....	2,057 00
Attorney's fee.....	470 00
Steam heating and ventilating apparatus.....	15,000 00
Sewerage.....	670 00
Filling yard.....	590 00
Plank walk.....	108 22
Furniture.....	5,184 73
Lettering transoms.....	76 00
Matting and carpeting.....	212 59
Gas fixtures.....	920 21
Safe and time lock.....	1,000 00
Mantels.....	728 00
Inspector B. F. Stevens.....	136 00
Inspector N. D. Holman.....	48 00
Window shutters.....	1,075 00
Total.....	<hr/> \$167,775 75

To this amount may be added \$45,000, the interest on court house bond if let run but ten years, which would show the entire cost of building to be \$212,775.75.

June 1 was set apart for the formal laying of the corner-stone. Extensive preparations had been made to properly observe this day. The business houses and dwellings throughout the entire city were profusely decorated, and the national colors were waving over every house top. The excursion trains brought no less than 3,000 visitors, and the immense delegations that came from every nook and corner of the county when assembled were estimated at 10,000. At 1 o'clock, under the direction of Chief Marshal Steele, the procession began to form in the following order: The Board of Commissioners; Indian Band; Jonesboro Silver Band; Point Isabel Odd Fellows; Jonesboro Odd Fellows; Xenia Odd Fellows; Hartford City Odd Fellows; Warren Odd Fellows; La Fontaine Odd Fellows; Wabash Band; Marion Odd Fellows; Odd Fellows; Chief Commandery of Wabash; Odd Fellows; Chief Commandery of Logansport; Hon. William Cumback, Grand Master I. O. O. F. and D. B. Sheideler, representative of Sovereign Grand Lodge of U. S., in a carriage; Marion Band; Masonic Lodges of Marion, Peru, Warren, Union Grove, Sweetser, Wabash, Bluffton, Decatur; Warsaw Drum Corps; Logansport Knights Templars; Warsaw Knights Templars, Marion Knights Templars; Grand Commanders of Knights Templars of Indiana, and Grand Masters with the officers of the Grand Masonic Lodge of Indiana. After marching through the principal street, the procession halted at the northeast corner of the court house, where the Grand Masonic officers went through the formality of laying the corner-stone, in which was placed a tin box containing the following: History of Grant County, by William Neal; list of the officers of Grant County; list of the charter members of the different divisions of the Masonic and Odd Fellows' lodges, together with the rules and regulations of said lodges; history of the Grant County Medical Society by William Lomax; the first copy of the first paper printed in Marion, furnished by Joseph Horton, bearing date of 1842; a copy of the *Marion Chronicle*, *Marion Democrat*, *Grant County Republican*, *Fairmount News*, school laws of Indiana, acts regulating taxation, gravel road laws, Logansport paper, Masonic advocate and matters relating to the business of Marion. After applying the square, the level

and the plumb, the Grand Master of Indiana then delivered an appropriate address, of which the following is an extract: "Gentlemen, we have laid the corner-stone of this temple of justice according to the customs of our ancient craft, and while the columns of the edifice here to be erected may not be of Parian marble, the timbers hewn from the forests of Lebanon, or the ornaments as gorgeous as those placed by Hiram upon the temple of Solomon, or the sentiment as history in the ages yet to follow, yet it will be in keeping with the progress of art, an ornament to the county you represent, and a monument to the liberality, culture and refinement of her citizens. Not a temple as some of olden times in which repulsive idols presided or where ignorance and superstition caused men to shackle their victims with galling chains and immure them in vile and loathsome dungeons, to be consumed by vermin, or yield up their martyred lives by the no less fearful process of starvation, or, when weakened by hunger forced upon racks of torture, too horrible to contemplate; but where men of liberal minds, men who are learned in the principles of justice and equity, men who have kept pace with the progress of the times, especially with the nineteenth century, will hold the scales of justice in equal poise." The Grand Master was followed by Hon. Will Cumback, from whose address we extract the following: "The court house is one of the mile-stones on the highway of civilization. There the civilization of the time as embodied in the law is put to the test. There the theories and obstructions of law makers are tried in the crucible of practical application, and the result shows to the common understanding of men whether the statute is wisely framed and accomplishes the object of its enactment. It is from the court house that the influence goes out to the Legislature and Congress, commanding to alter, amend and repeal. The corner-stone which we have laid to-day becomes one of the pillars on which rests the rights of men in their person, property and reputation, and the administration of law in the temple erected hereon aids to give cast and color to the civilization of the future. The court house is an important factor in the problem of human affairs. It is not only the protector of the right of individual citizens, but to some extent it is the guardian of the peace of society."

County Library.—It was provided by an act of the Legislature that 10 per centum of the proceeds from the sale of town lots should be used in the purchase and maintenance of a county library. This

furnished a large fund for that purpose and at an early day a large library was collected. In the later part of the thirties Caleb H. Cole, Dr. E. L. Trask and M. Jones were appointed library trustees, and a few years later W. C. Jones, James Jones, James Trimble and John Brownlee served in the same capacity. Several hundred volumes were purchased by the trustees, consisting of works of fiction, history, travel, etc. For a few years the books were eagerly sought for, but the growing popularity of newspapers and the cheap publications that began to appear soon took the place of the old library.

Township Libraries.—Under the provisions of an act of the Legislature and the instruction of superintendent of public instruction, the board met by the call of the auditor, November 17, 1856, for the purpose of distributing in the various townships of Grant County the books provided by an act of the Legislature establishing township libraries. The books were apportioned by the board to the township trustees as follows:

Center Township, forty classes (twelve of which had not been received at the date of first distribution) containing 176 volumes; Fairmount Township, fourteen classes, containing 92 volumes; Franklin Township, eighteen classes, containing 117 volumes; Green Township, ten classes, containing 80 volumes; Liberty Township, sixteen classes, containing 105 volumes; Mill Township, twenty-eight classes, containing 176 volumes; Monroe Township, eighteen classes, containing 117 volumes; Pleasant Township, twenty-seven classes, containing 169 volumes; Richland Township, sixteen classes, containing 105 volumes; Sims Township, eleven classes, containing 80 volumes; Jefferson Township, twenty classes, containing 129 volumes; Union Township, eleven classes, containing 80 volumes; Van Buren Township, fourteen classes, containing 92 volumes, and Washington Township, twenty-three classes, containing 142 volumes.

The books were divided into classes containing from three to five volumes of well selected books that were well suited to the various wants of the times. Additions were made to the first apportionment which increased the number of volumes to about 300. These libraries were placed under the management of the township trustees and were by them let out to the people. This method placed the books within reach of the people of the rural districts, by whom they were eagerly sought, and the influence that followed the establishment of these libraries left its mark on every community. For

many years these books were almost universally read, but of late the old library has lost its popularity and the books have been retired to the dusty shelves, and newspapers and later publications have supplied their place.

The County Paupers.—Long before the organization of this county, the Legislature, acting under a benevolent impulse, passed an act providing for the care of paupers at public expense. This, however, did not prove burdensome to the people of the county for several years. The first allowance, according to the records, was made to John Chambers, in 1836, for the care of a man by the same name. The amount was \$25, and was probably the whole amount paid that year. In 1837 Z. Prickett was appointed overseer of poor, Washington Township, *vice* Riley Marshall, who resigned after a service of a few months. B. W. Ruley was appointed overseer of Union Township, and John Entsminger and Robert Griffith overseers of Center Township. The business of the overseer was to look after the paupers of his township, farm them out to the lowest responsible bidder, and make settlement with the county board. The expenses gradually increased from this date, and for a period of twelve years following amounted in the aggregate to about \$2,300. The expense for the year 1848 was \$337.03. It was now believed by the board to be impolitic to longer continue the care of the paupers under the management of so many hands, and a committee, consisting of Jonathan Seegar, Robert Wilson and Jesse Jackson, was accordingly appointed to select a site and purchase a farm.

The committee recommended the purchase of a farm in Franklin Township, which at present is but a short distance from the city limits. Eighty acres have since been added to the original purchase, and the house which was built in 1855 has been enlarged and otherwise improved.

The original building is a two-story brick with small rooms inconveniently arranged. The addition is a frame, one-story high, the entire length of the whole being fifty-eight feet.

The annual expenditure for the paupers from 1856 to 1885 inclusive, are shown in the following statement, which, in most cases, was taken from the official report of the auditor:

Year.	Expense Poor	Year.	Expense Poor
1856.....	\$1,449 41	1871.....	\$5,162 61
1857.....	1,504 47	1872.....	9,362 25
1858.....	1,361 00	1873.....	3,287 79
1859.....	1,155 58	1874.....	2,806 55
1860.....	1,296 95	1875.....	3,512 83
1861.....	927 29	1876.....	5,113 87
1862.....	1,038 54	1877.....	4,759 95
1863.....	1,078 96	1878.....	7,269 12
1864.....	1,436 09	1879.....	5,525 96
1865.....	1,566 51	1880.....	4,689 31
1866.....	1,377 53	1881.....	5,522 33
1867.....	4,321 63	1882.....	6,169 54
1868.....	5,126 51	1883.....	8,087 04
1869.....	4,409 10	1884.....	9,446 00
1870.....	4,612 97	1885.....	8,762 00

The above tabulated statement of expenses of the poor for the thirty years ending with 1885, shows an aggregate expense to the county of about \$122,439.69. This amount includes the \$200 paid in 1863 for the erection of a barn; \$1,292.50 for an addition to the house, and \$3,600 for eighty acres of land bought of Job S. Mills in 1872.

County Finances.—At the close of the year 1832, the treasurer's books show an overdraw of \$77, but there were outstanding notes amounting to \$2,490.25 which had been taken in payment for lots sold by county agent. For the fiscal year ending November 5, 1833, the treasurer received from the collector of revenue \$188; license and permits, \$33.88; estrays, \$22, showing a total of \$243.88. The expenditures for the year were \$258.55, which left a deficit of \$14.67. For the year 1834 the whole amount of revenue collected \$532.97; license and permit, \$135; total receipts, \$667.97; expenditures, \$495.62; leaving on hand \$175.35. Year ending January 6, 1836. receipts, \$403.25; expenditures, \$368; leaving a balance of \$35.25. For 1837, receipts, \$487.75; expenditures, \$300; balance, \$187.75. For 1838, county revenue, \$728.68; liquor license, \$95; tavern, \$40; store, \$38.56; permits, \$7.21; estrays, \$59.50; total, \$968.95. Expenditures not shown. For 1839, receipts, \$1,049.92; expenditures, \$826.50; balance, \$223.42. In 1840 the receipts were \$4,383.11, of which \$4,362.81 was expended, leaving a balance of \$20.20. In 1841 the receipts amounted to \$2,995.65; expenditures, \$2,564.79; balance, \$430.85. For 1842 the receipts were \$2,523.54, and the expenditures \$1,933.65, leaving

on hand \$589.89. At this time there were orders outstanding amounting to \$378.62. Receipts for the year 1843 were \$4,014.12 and the expenditures, \$3,138.17; balance, \$875.95; orders outstanding, \$339.50. For 1844, receipts, \$14,739.02; expenditures, \$14,309.33; balance, \$429.69. The receipts for 1845, including the amount on hand at last report, \$5,733.65; expenditures, \$5,270.32; balance, \$463.33; orders outstanding, \$442.29. For 1846, received, \$6,880.45; disbursed, \$5,085.05; balance, \$1,195.39. In 1847 there was received \$6,282.56, of which \$5,417.25 was expended, leaving a balance of \$865.31. For 1848 the receipts amounted to \$7,648.73 and the expenditures \$5,941.52; balance, \$1,707.21. Receipts for 1849 were \$8,901.48; of this \$9,902.44 were expended. There were at this time orders outstanding amounting to \$4,107.35. From this date the receipts and expenditures of the county steadily increased till 1883, when they reached the maximum. The following tabulated statement will show the condition of the county's finances from 1850 to 1885, inclusive:

DATE.	* Receipts.	Expenditures.
*1850.....	\$5,343 12	\$4,072 72
1851.....	10,400 41	8,536 94
1852.....	11,593 52	13,081 25
1853.....	10,560 45	8,492 35
1854.....	12,799 57	10,614 69
1855.....	15,240 92	13,162 85
1856.....	17,763 89	18,195 79
1857.....	27,306 55	21,359 53
1858.....	27,324 02	23,084 72
1859.....	29,251 33	25,974 17
1860.....	40,111 60	35,857 27
1861.....	43,604 34	23,931 83
1862.....	62,693 06	54,938 18
1863.....	53,468 91	48,755 16
1864.....	50,729 60	52,618 65
1865.....	56,851 72	45,480 98
1866.....	149,447 99	123,676 31
1867.....	141,765 50	111,498 97
1868.....	154,410 42	142,717 04
1869.....	140,676 86	118,492 89
1870.....	176,847 00	152,923 03
1871.....	173,477 25	125,578 12
1872.....	141,910 97	124,334 10
1873.....	115,826 08	81,408 79
1874.....	115,816 93	109,377 90
1875.....	159,859 23	124,848 72
1876.....	190,543 34	159,032 20
1877.....	202,211 64	171,415 31

Date.	*Receipts	Expenditures.
1878.....	177,464 80	132,852 97
1879.....	232,865 87	175,169 08
1880.....	257,172 10	205,718 57
1881.....	349,654 77	255,598 26
1882.....	388,262 34	342,104 55
1883.....	385,327 94	316,650 24
1884.....	362,228 02	273,838 69
1885.....	240,405 85	223,198 83

Bonded Indebtedness.—February 11, 1881, court house bonds consisting of a series of fifty in denominations of \$1,000 were issued. These were 5 per cent bonds, due in twenty years, and redeemable in ten years at the option of the board. June 25, 1882, a second series was issued consisting of forty bonds denominations of \$1,000 with the same condition as in the first series, except that they were redeemable in five years at the option of the board. On the same day a third series was issued consisting of twenty-five in denominations of \$1,000 bearing the same rate of interest and payable and redeemable as in the second series. This shows the total bonded indebtedness of Grant County as it stood at the close of the fiscal year ending June, 1885, to be \$115,000, to which must be added a temporary loan of \$17,500 making the total indebtedness (not including gravel indebtedness) of \$132,500.

June 26, 1880, a series of ninety-six gravel road bonds amounting in the aggregate to \$48,000 was issued. Said bonds were made payable in eight years and are bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. July 9, 1881, \$52,000 more were issued in denominations of \$500, with interest at the rate of 6 per cent, payable semi-annually. It was provided that \$13,000 should be paid in two years and \$6,500 payable each year thereafter for six consecutive years. July 23, 1883, a third issue was sold. This consisted of a series of eighty-six bonds which amounted to \$43,000, \$7,000 of which were due two years from date, and \$6,000 due each year thereafter until the entire series is redeemed. This shows the total amount of gravel road bonds issued is \$143,000. On the above amount the county is credited with \$19,500 of redeemed bonds. This leaves a total gravel road indebtedness of \$123,500. This added to the \$132,500 county indebtedness amounts in the aggregate to \$256,000, the total indebtedness as shown by the auditor's report for the fiscal year ending June 1, 1885.

*The receipts for each year include the balance on hand for the previous year.

The current tax for 1884 was \$18,065.32, and the gravel road tax for same year \$1,369.65.

Associate Judges.—Caleb Smith, 1831–51; Samuel McClure, 1831; Daniel James, 1835; William Massey, 1837; Benjamin F. Furnish; Henley James, 1851.

Probate and Common Pleas Judges.—James Trimble, 1837; B. C. Hogin, 1839; J. W. Goldthwait and George F. Dunn, 1844; F. P. Lucas, 1848; Walter March, 1853; Henry S. Kelley, 1856; John Green, 1860; William Carver, 1864–72.

Circuit Judges.—Charles H. Test, 1831; Samuel Bigger, 1835; David Kilgore, 1839; Jeremiah Smith, 1846; J. Anthony and J. U. Pettit, 1852; John Brownlee, 1854 (appointed); J. M. Wallace, 1854; Horace P. Biddle, 1860; J. S. Buckles, 1866; Joshua Mellett, 1870; James R. Slack, 1873; Henry B. Sayler, 1881; William H. Carroll, 1885.

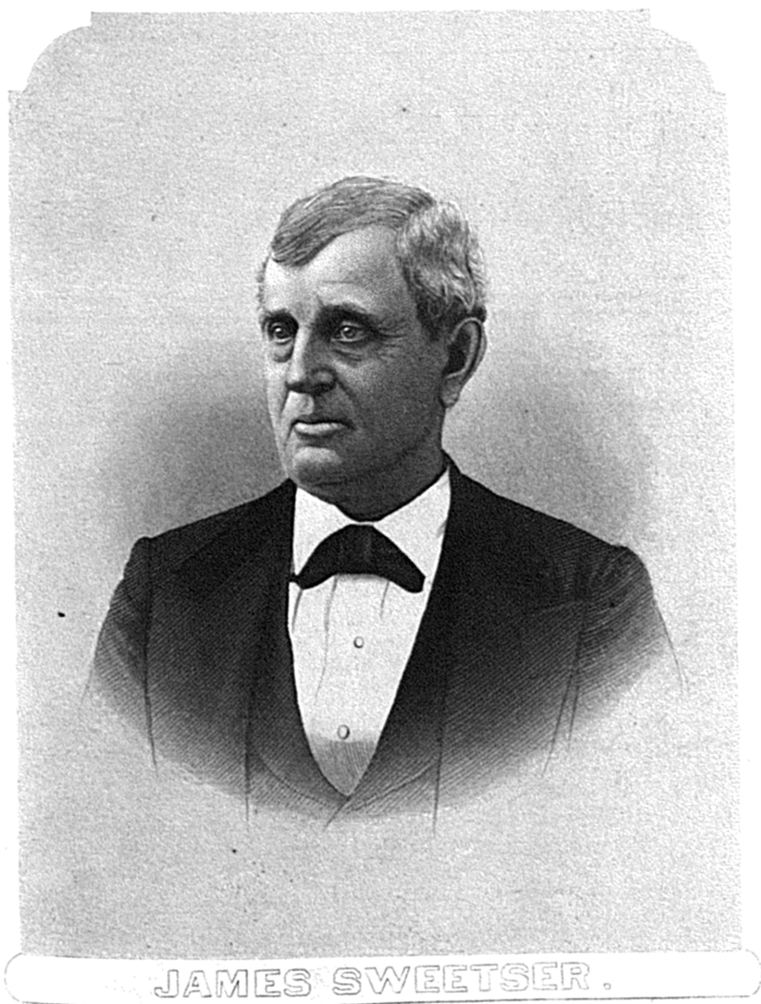
Clerks.—Jesse Vermilya, 1831; Riley Marshall, 1832; M. Jones 1838; J. Trimble and E. J. Cary, 1839; A. Steele, 1845; J. W. Brown, 1850; R. B. Jones, 1856; Byron H. Jones, 1862; Joseph Morrow, 1866; M. S. March, 1870; John H. Zahn, 1878; Cyrus Neal, 1882.

Auditors.—(This office was created in 1841.) John Gilbert, 1841; James Brownlee, 1846; John C. Harlan, 1855; Thomas Dean, 1859; William Neal, 1863; John Ratliff, 1871; John Stout, 1875; John N. Turner, 1883.

Recorders.—Benjamin Knight, 1831; Morton Jones, 1838; William C. Jones and Thomas J. Neal, 1839; Daniel Morris, 1853; George Swope, 1857; John H. Zahn, 1861; Z. M. Harris, 1869; A. M. Baldwin, 1873; Benjamin Hamaker, 1881–89.

Treasurers.—David Branson, 1831; John Beard, 1833; Eli Overman, 1834; Frederick Eltzroth, 1835; Isaac Bedsaul, 1836; George W. Webster, 1840; Redden Chance, 1841; B. W. Ruley, 1844; Jacob Whisler, 1853; Ephraim Smith, 1855; William C. Miles, 1857; David W. Jones, 1859; William C. Miles, 1861; D. Culbertson, 1863; James Brownlee, 1865; J. C. Nottigham, 1867; R. J. Gauntt, 1869; Jesse H. Nelson, 1873; Isaiah M. Cox, 1875; William I. Milner, 1879; J. P. Campbell, 1881; Harmon D. Reasoner, 1885.

Sheriffs.—Benjamin Berry, 1831; William J. Barnett, 1833; Eb. G. Cary, 1837; Henly James, 1839; John Hodge, 1843; Zimri



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James Sweetser

Reynolds, 1847; Alexander Buchanan, 1851; Calvin B. McRae, 1857; B. C. Hiatt, 1861; Benjamin Crowell and L. H. Elliott, 1863; Alexander Buchanan, 1867; John F. Jones, 1870; L. D. Baldwin, 1872; M. Faulkboner, 1876; B. R. Norman, 1878; A. E. Eyestone, 1880; Charles Lenfesty, 1882; O. R. Holman, 1884.

Prosecuting Attorneys.—H. Gregg, 1833; William J. Brown, 1834; S. W. Barker, 1837; J. T. Elliott, 1839; Jeremiah Smith, 1841; John M. Wallace, 1842; John Davis, 1844; Joseph S. Buckles, 1846; Isaiah M. Harlan, 1848; David Moss, 1851; Silas Colgrove, J. M. Connett and I. M. Harlan, 1853; Osias Blake, 1855; I. M. Harlan, 1856; R. P. DeHart, 1858; M. H. Kidd, 1860; T. C. Whiteside, 1862; Dudley Chase, 1864; L. M. Goodwin, 1866; David Cambers, 1868; Alfred Moore, 1873; Charles Watkins, 1877; G. W. Gibson, 1879; Sidney W. Cantwell, 1881.

Surveyors.—Ephraim Smith, 1846; John Ratliff, 1849; Robert B. Jones, 1852; William Neal, 1854; A. C. Overman, 1862; L. M. Overman, 1868; B. C. Harris, 1870; David Overman, 1872; William Neal, 1874; Elias C. Murry, 1882; L. M. Overman, 1884.

Coroners.—Calvin W. Ward, 1857; N. D. Holman, 1861; Benjamin Crowell, 1865; Daniel Jay, 1872; Benjamin Crowell, 1874; Asa Hamilton, 1880; Daniel Jay, 1882; Isaac Hamilton, 1884.

Commissioners.—Jeremiah Sutton, Reason Malott and David Adamson, 1831; Silas Overman and Solomon Thomas, 1832; Charles Hummell, 1833; William Roberts, 1835; James Barnett and Thomas Kirkwood, 1836; John James, 1837; James Sweetser and John Russell, 1838; William E. Hendricks and Samuel N. Woolman, 1839; Benjamin Morgan, Joseph B. Allen and William Smith, 1840; Thomas Dean, 1841; Stephen D. Hall and Greenup F. Holman, 1842; Thomas Colman, 1844; Samuel Doyle and Thomas Wall, 1845; Robert Griffin and J. L. Dolman, 1847; Robert Lenfesty, 1848; Robert Wilson and Spencer Reeder, 1849; William C. Miles, 1850; Joshua Cannon, 1852; Robert Griffin and Daniel Coleman, 1853; Hugh Hamilton, 1855; John Secrist and Robert Beatty, 1856; George Cairens, 1858; Jonathan Seegar, 1860; Charles S. Tibbitts, 1862; John Spears, 1863; Edmund Duling, 1864; John Secrist, 1865; Jacob Minnick, 1866; Piner Evans, 1867; William Wharton, 1870; D. F. Horton and Robert Beaty, 1871; J. P. Winslow, 1873; Nicholas D. Holman and George White, 1874; A. C. Jay and B. F.

Stephens. The present Board is composed of these men: James Charles, George Sweetser and George Needler.

Senators.—Daniel Worth, Randolph (Randolph, Allen, Cass and Delaware), 1829; Samuel Hannah, Wabash (Randolph, Allen, Cass, St. Joseph and Delaware), 1832; Ezra S. Trask, Grant (Wabash, Jay, Huntington and Grant), 1835; James Trimble, Grant, same, 1838; John Foster, Grant (Grant and Delaware (1839; James Hodge, Delaware (Grant and Delaware), 1842; Richard Winchel, Grant, same, 1845; Joseph S. Buckles, Delaware, same, 1848; I. Van Devanter, Grant (Grant, Delaware and Blackford), 1853; Walter March, Delaware, same, 1857; Harry Cravens, Madison (Grant and Madison), 1859; John D. Marshall, Grant, same, 1863; John Hunt, Madison, same, 1867; M. S. Robinson, Madison, same, 1869; Asbury Steele, Grant (Grant, Jay and Blackford), 1871; Isaac Underwood, Jay, same, 1875; James S. Shively, the present Senator.

Representatives.—Daniel Worth (Delaware and attached portion), 1828; Len. G. Jackson (Randolph and Delaware), 1829; Elias Murphy (Delaware and attached), 1831; David Kilgore, same, 1832; Isaiah L. Wines (Grant and Wabash), 1836; James S. Shively, same, 1839; James Sweetser, same, 1840; James S. Shively (Grant), 1841; John Dunn, 1842; Samuel N. Woolman, 1843; James S. Shively, 1844; Joseph Morrow, 1845; A. J. Harlan, 1846; John W. Dodd, 1849; Joseph Morrow, 1850; Zimri Reynold, 1851; Robert Wilson, 1855; Thomas J. Neal, 1857; William Hall, 1859; Henley James, 1863; John Ratliff, 1867; Robert T. St. John, 1871; Edward S. Lenfesty, 1873; Cornelius Shugart, 1875; William Twible (Grant and Blackford), 1875; O. H. P. Cary (Grant) 1877; Aaron C. Swazee (Grant and Blackford), 1877; A. T. Wright, O. H. P. Cary and Hiram Brownlee.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

NOVEMBER, 1840.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRATIC. Van Buren and Johnson.	WHIG. Harrison and Tyler.
Van Buren.....	19	4
Liberty.....	1	59
Jefferson.....	96	30
Union.....	50	50
Monroe	19	4
Center	206	323
Totals.	391	470

NOVEMBER, 1844.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRATIC Polk and Dallas.	WHIG Clay and Frelinghuysen.	LIBERTY. Birney and Morris.
Van Buren.....	30	8	0
Union.....	31	28	3
Pleasant.....	40	16	0
Liberty.....	4	27	27
Center.....	205	222	161
Jefferson.....	92	35	0
Washington.....	0	6	1
Monroe.....	21	11	5
Totals.....	423	353	197

NOVEMBER, 1848.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRATIC. Cass and Butler.	WHIG. Taylor and Fillmore.	FREE SOIL. Van Buren and Adams.
Union.....	31	11	19
Mill.....	44	26	114
Pleasant.....	80	57	2
Green.....	19	5	0
Liberty.....	7	5	64
Center.....	132	86	75
Jefferson.....	87	46	0
Van Buren.....	49	13	6
Sims.....	22	2	8
Washington.....	64	34	34
Richland.....	50	39	0
Monroe.....	38	1	47
Totals.....	623	325	359

NOVEMBER, 1852.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRATIC Pierce and King.	WHIG Scott and Graham
Washington.....	81	63
Mill.....	55	71
Sims.....	43	19
Jefferson.....	85	43
Liberty.....	26	49
Fairmount.....	19	15
Van Buren.....	66	26
Center.....	175	116
Franklin.....	16	30
Pleasant.....	101	76
Monroe.....	39	14
Richland.....	65	76
Green.....	40	22
Totals.....	811	620

HISTORY OF GRANT COUNTY.

NOVEMBER, 1856.

TOWNSHIPS	DEMOCRATIC Buchanan and Breckinridge	REPUBLICAN Fremont and Dayton.	AMERICAN. Fillmore and Donelson.
Union	44	35	2
Mill	63	194	0
Pleasant	150	92	6
Green	58	59	0
Liberty	54	137	2
Center	154	234	9
Jefferson	70	89	49
Van Buren	96	29	2
Sims	66	32	9
Washington	75	108	12
Richland	57	93	0
Monroe	70	86	1
Fairmount	13	115	0
Franklin	65	102	6
Totals	1035	1395	99

NOVEMBER, 1860.

TOWNSHIPS	DEMOCRATIC. Breckinridge and Lane	REPUBLICAN. Lincoln and Hamlin.	INDEPENDENT. DEMOCRATIC Douglas and Johnson	UNION Bell and Everett.
Van Buren	0	38	121	0
Washington	2	114	86	8
Pleasant	1	140	179	8
Richland	0	119	42	0
Center	6	267	172	5
Mill	4	217	55	0
Monroe	4	84	79	0
Jefferson	0	106	106	22
Fairmount	5	192	70	0
Liberty	1	149	71	2
Green	9	70	82	1
Sims	1	45	85	0
Franklin	0	127	75	0
Totals	33	1668	1223	46

NOVEMBER, 1864.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRATIC. MacClellan and Pendleton.	REPUBLICAN. Lincoln and Johnson.
Van Buren	129	46
Washington	99	107
Pleasant	173	106
Richland	49	106
Center	156	264
Mill	46	183
Monroe	89	80
Jefferson	112	107
Fairmount	49	171
Liberty	63	152
Green	94	62
Sims	107	22
Franklin	72	131
Totals	1233	1547

HISTORY OF GRANT COUNTY.

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NOVEMBER, 1868.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRAT. Seymour and Blair.	REPUBLICAN. Grant and Colfax.
Van Buren.....	146	56
Washington.....	99	141
Pleasant	171	125
Richland.....	61	139
Center.....	221	364
Mill.....	59	276
Monroe	135	98
Jefferson.....	134	165
Fairmount.....	92	220
Liberty.....	101	205
Green.....	149	85
Sims.....	118	47
Franklin	114	165
Totals.....	1600	2086

NOVEMBER, 1872.

TOWNSHIP.	LIBERAL REPUBLICAN. Greeley and Brown.	REPUBLICAN. Grant and Wilson.
Van Buren.....	155	70
Washington.....	103	147
Pleasant	179	164
Richland.....	73	130
Center.....	232	443
Mill.....	95	303
Monroe.....	107	89
Jefferson.....	111	179
Fairmount.....	100	281
Liberty.....	123	366
Green	155	130
Sims.....	117	60
Franklin.....	104	205
Totals.....	1754	2567

NOVEMBER, 1876.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRAT. Tilden and Hendricks.	REPUBLICAN. Hayes and Wheeler.
Van Buren.....	190	92
Washington.....	125	155
Pleasant	241	144
Richland.....	93	140
Center.....	317	585
Mill.....	118	285
Monroe	146	100
Jefferson.....	155	202
Fairmount.....	121	296
Liberty	155	385
Green.....	151	116
Sims.....	157	74
Franklin.....	146	245
Totals.....	2115	2320

HISTORY OF GRANT COUNTY.

STATE VOTE IN 1880.

TOWNSHIPS.	DEMOCRAT. Landers.	REPUBLICAN. Porter.
Van Buren.....	230	107
Washington.....	148	187
Pleasant.....	159	155
Richland.....	99	180
Center.....	412	669
Mill.....	152	284
Monroe.....	163	121
Jefferson.....	145	223
Fairmount.....	142	320
Liberty.....	156	425
Green.....	157	138
Sims.....	163	89
Franklin.....	183	265
Totals.....	2406	3113

NOVEMBER, 1884.

TOWNSHIPS	REPUBLICAN Blaine and Logan	DEMOCRATIC Cleveland and Hendricks.	NATIONAL. Butler	PROHIBITION. St John.
Van Buren.....	139	274	0	0
Washington.....	168	156	9	7
Pleasant.....	158	251	11	3
Richland.....	128	101	1	1
Center.....	861	444	58	29
Mill.....	283	147	21	13
Monroe.....	182	198	11	1
Jefferson.....	238	174	13	11
Fairmount.....	312	158	76	45
Liberty.....	390	133	48	29
Green.....	160	177	4	4
Sims.....	124	214	0	0
Franklin.....	277	194	34	15
Totals.....	3360	2621	286	158

AGGREGATE COUNTY VOTE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1880.

Republican.....	3,133
Democrat.....	2,370
Independent.....	159

POPULATION OF COUNTY.

Census 1840.....	4,875
Census 1850.....	11,092
Census 1860.....	15,797
Census 1870.....	18,487
Census 1880.....	23,618

Medical Society.—At an early day in the history of the county, when the rude face of the native forest was but slightly scarred by the transforming implements of civil industry, Dr. Henry Buchman, a native of England, cast his lot among the adventurous pioneers, pitching his humble cabin upon the banks of the Mississinewa River, just above the present site of Marion. He came in 1830, the year before the county was organized, and was the first physician who located in the county; practiced a few years, and removed West, and died; was said to have been a student of the late Dr. Ithamer Warner, of Richmond, and a reputable and successful physician.

In 1831, or early in 1832, Dr. Joseph Cadwallader came into the county, and was the first physician to locate in Marion, and the second in the county. He practiced medicine some two or three years, and he and his wife both died in this place. The old citizens who knew him represented him as a pleasant, affable man, neat and tasty in person, polite in manner, and most winning and chaste in conversation. He is said to have been a respectable physician and an exemplary Christian gentleman.

Dr. Ezra Stiles Trask, a native of Vermont, and graduate of Dartmouth College, came to Marion in 1833, and was the third physician in the order of time that located in the county. He did not practice medicine, however, as a regular employment, but ran a factory for clarifying for ginseng some foreign markets, and turned his attention to general trading and sports. He was a man of fine acquirements, having taken a literary course, and graduated in the same college with the renowned Daniel Webster, and a professional course with the late Prof. R. D. Mauzy, M. D. Dr. Trask had the misfortune of falling into habits of dissipation, and finally died a victim of intemperance in 1839, leaving a most amiable wife and two promising sons. He was something of a politician, and represented his district one term in the State Senate.

Dr. John Foster, a native of Highland County, Ohio, came to the place in 1834. He had attended a course of lectures in the Ohio Medical College, and practiced a short time in Morgan County, of this State, before locating in Marion. He identified himself with the county when it was a wilderness, there being probably less than 200 voters in the county at the time. Dr. Foster entered upon the active duties of the profession, with fair prospects of success, and,

had he given his undivided attention to it, would have ranked among its brightest ornaments. Unfortunately he yielded to the allurements held out by other employments, giving himself at various times to the mercantile business, the sale of drugs, politics, the ministry, etc., but never entirely abandoned the medical profession. He served a term in the State Senate, devoted several years of his life to the work of the itinerant ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and, at his death, was a local preacher in the same. Dr. Foster was one of the original organizers of the Grant County Medical Society, and always felt a lively interest in its welfare and success. He died in Warsaw of this State, in the fall of 1871, respected by all who knew him.

Dr. James Scott Shively was the fifth physician who located in the county, coming to Marion in 1836, where he still resides, and is doing a large and lucrative practice. He was one of the organizing members of the County Medical Society, and is still an active member in it. At times the Doctor has manifested a propensity for politics, and has served the county three times as representative in the State Legislature. He is a native of Virginia, and a graduate of the Ohio Medical College.

In June of 1837 Dr. William Lomax, a native of North Carolina, located in Marion, and went into partnership in the practice of medicine with Dr. Foster. This partnership continued nearly three years. He still resides in Marion, and is engaged in the active duties of his profession. In the summer of 1837 he performed the first amputation, and probably the first surgical operation ever performed in the county. He was one of the organizers of the County Medical Society, and is still an active member. He is a graduate of the Indiana Central Medical College, and the Medical Department of the University of New York. He was surgeon of the Twelfth Regiment Indiana Volunteers from 1861 to 1865, serving in the various capacities of surgeon-in-chief of division, and medical director of the Fifteenth Army Corps.

Dr. Stephen D. Ayres, a native of New Jersey, and a graduate of the Ohio Medical College, was the seventh physician that located in the county. He came in the fall of 1838, taught a school, married and located on a farm in the county, where he practiced some years; then removed to Marion, where he now resides, and is still engaged in the practice.

In the fall of 1842 Dr. Vierling Kersey, a native of North Carolina, and graduate of the Ohio Medical College, located in Marion, and practiced in partnership with Dr. William Lomax, until the close of 1844, when he removed to Wayne County, continuing in the active duties of the profession until his death, on the 3d of June, 1875, in Richmond. He was a true physician, an earnest, industrious cultivator of science, and, at his death, stood in the front rank of the profession of the State.

Dr. Samuel St. John, a native of Connecticut, and a graduate of a medical college in western New York (Geneva perhaps), in 1815, practiced two years in the vicinity of his residence, and in 1817 came to Franklin County, of this State; practiced ten years, when he removed to St. Stephen's, Ala., practiced for a time, and went to Mississippi, where he remained until it was evident his wife's health could not endure the depressing influence of the climate. He returned North, and practiced in various parts of southern Ohio and Indiana, until in 1845 he removed to and located in Marion, remained nine years, and, in 1854, went to Lagro, in Wabash County; in 1860, returned to Marion and engaged in the sale of drugs, which he continued until his death on the 10th of January, 1862, in the seventy-second year of his age. Dr. St. John was one of the organizing members of the Grant County Medical Society, and its first president. During his stay in the South, he encountered the first visit of Asiatic cholera, and acquired a fair reputation for success in his treatment of that terrible epidemic.

Dr. W. F. Spence was born in Westmoreland County, Penn.; studied medicine with Dr. Gardner, in Ohio; attended medical college in Cincinnati; located and practiced some years in Alexandria, Madison County; and in 1846, with impaired health, came to Jonesboro, in this county, being the first regular physician that ever located in the place; engaged in the sale of drugs, and did only a light practice, as his health was not sufficient for the burdens of a full and heavy business in the condition of roads prevailing at the time; joined the county society soon after its organization, and died in 1864, in the sixtieth year of his age, a quiet, estimable man and a useful physician.

Dr. John A. Meek, of Wayne County, arrived at Jonesboro on the 14th day of February, 1848, where he located and has practiced ever since. He became a member of the county society soon after

its organization; served creditably as surgeon of the Eighty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry in the late war; is still an active member of the county society, and is doing a lucrative professional business where he resides.

In the autumn of 1846 Dr. Constantine Lomax, a native of North Carolina, and graduate of the Indiana Central Medical College and the Ohio Medical College, came to Marion and commenced the practice of medicine in partnership with his brother William, in the spring of 1847. He was one of the organizing members of the County Medical Society, and still continues an active member. He served the Government in the capacity of examining surgeon of the enrolling board of his district in the late war for the Union. He still lives in Marion, and is engaged in the active duties of the profession.

Shortly after this, perhaps in June of the same year, the late lamented Dr. Samuel S. Horne, a native of Scotland, and an *alumnus* of the University of Edinburgh, located in Jonesboro, where he continued to practice medicine until disabled by his last illness. He joined the Grant County Medical Society soon after its organization, and was ever afterward an active, faithful and zealous member, contributing largely to its prosperity and success by his untiring efforts in its behalf. He served the society in the capacity of president more frequently than any other member, was faithful in attending its meetings, never being absent when health and professional engagements would permit him to attend, contributing many valuable papers to its transactions, and by his courteous, respectful deportment toward the members won their confidence and esteem. His kindness and unselfish labors for the relief of the suffering of his patients, through a long career of professional usefulness, enshrined him in the memory and affections of all who knew him. He died of a lingering, painful illness, on the 19th of April, 1874.

A brief notice of every regular physician who practiced medicine in the county up to 1848 has now been given.

There being some eight or nine physicians in the county at this time, it was thought a medical society might be organized and maintained to mutual advantage. Upon consultation, notices were put up and invitations extended to the physicians of this county, and those of the adjoining counties, to meet on the 16th of June, in

the office of Drs. William & C. Lomax, in Marion, for the purpose of taking into consideration a proposition to organize such county medical society. Accordingly, on the day appointed, seven physicians responded to the call and were present, viz.: Drs. John Foster, J. S. Shively, Samuel St. John, S. D. Ayres, A. W. Henley, C. Lomax and William Lomax. Dr. Henley was called to the chair, and Dr. William Lomax appointed secretary. Upon canvassing the project it was found that the meeting was unanimously favorable to the proposed county society, and proceeded to take the preliminary steps to consummate the organization. Committees were appointed to draw up a constitution, by-laws and a code of ethics, to be presented for adoption at a future meeting; and the convention adjourned to meet again in the same place on the 5th of the ensuing month.

July 5, 1848, the following physicians were present, viz.: Drs. Samuel St. John, J. S. Shively, Reuben D. Mauzy, John Foster, Constantine Lomax and William Lomax. Dr. St. John was called to the chair, and Dr. William Lomax was elected secretary.

Dr. William Lomax, chairman of the committee appointed at the previous meeting to draw up a constitution, reported a form, giving the title of the society, organization, government, etc., in regular order, a brief abstract of which is as follows:

The constitution, as reported, was adopted, with but slight, if any, alterations, and is the one by which the society is still governed. The meeting then went into the election of officers for the year, which resulted as follows: President, Dr. Samuel St. John; secretary, Dr. William Lomax; treasurer, Dr. J. S. Shively; censors, Dr. R. D. Mauzy, John Foster and C. Lomax. The society had six offices to fill, and there being but six members, every member had to become an officer. The organization having been completed, the members were impatient to witness its practical workings, so the meeting was adjourned to assemble again in nine days. On the 14th inst., Dr. J. M. Norris, of Ashland attended this meeting and joined the society, giving one member who was not an officer.

There was a very encouraging increase in the roll of members during the first year, and with it a laudable emulation to excel in professional attainments and merit. All were interested and profited by the agreeable scientific contests, commingled with the investigations and pleasant exercises of these professional convocations.

The following physicians became members of the society: Drs. W. F. Spence and Samuel S. Horne, of Jonesboro; John Horne, of Yorktown, and A. W. Henley, of Wheeling, Delaware County; James R. Mills and Michael Chadwick, of Warren, and Marchin Croninger, of Mt. Ætna, Huntington County, increasing the entire number from six to fourteen the first year. Seven of these were residents of Grant County, and the same number of the adjoining counties. To secure as full attendance as possible the members in Marion adopted a rule among themselves to take care of and defray all expenses of members and visiting brethren living out of town, while in attendance upon the meetings.

With a view of promoting a greater efficiency of the organization, the society, at a meeting on the 27th of December, 1850, ordered the secretary to have the constitution recorded in the recorder's office of the county, according to the provisions of a general law of the State providing for the formation of voluntary associations. This having been done the society became a corporate body with the privilege of holding property, of suing and being sued, and the power of enforcing the observance by its members of its rules and regulations. Every attention was given to stimulate improvement in medical knowledge by the members, and to make the society useful to the community. An engagement was entered into with the commissioners to do the pauper practice of the county; the physicians of Marion to render services to the inmates of the jail and county asylum, while all others receiving county aid should be attended by the nearest physician, unless the patient or township trustees ordered otherwise, in which case the physician selected should render such service. By this arrangement competent medical aid was extended to the paupers with the least possible trouble, and at a trifling expense to the county, enabling the society to accumulate a fund out of which a valuable microscope, worth \$200, and a full set of meteorological instruments, adopted by the Smithsonian Institute, was purchased for observation and improvement in their respective departments of knowledge.

At an early day in its history a policy was adopted by the members of preferring graduates to fill the offices of the society, as far as this could well be done, as an incentive to the younger members to attend lectures and complete a collegiate course of medical education. This worked well for professional education, and there

are now but few members who are not graduates of some respectable medical school. The Grant County Medical Society may be justly regarded as the pioneer of medical organizations in the State. It is true many medical societies here and there, at different periods, had preceded it, but not one of them is now in existence. The Grant County Society is the oldest medical society in the State, and to the credit of the zeal of its members it may be said truthfully that during the twenty-nine years of its existence four failures to form a business quorum are all that have ever occurred. Its history has been a marvel of success. It is now looked upon by the profession generally as one of the most influential local societies of the State. It may be remarked that the liberality and professional magnanimity of the organizing members were not confined to the narrow limits of their own county. A broader and more extended field of usefulness opened up to their view. They contemplated a union of the great profession of the entire country in all laudable efforts to promote that professional culture and skill which may disarm disease of its destructive power, and devise such wholesome sanitary regulations as may protect the lives of the people against the ravages of epidemics. Not only were invitations to the physicians of the surrounding counties sent out soliciting their aid to carry out the prime objects of the society, but they were encouraged, and assistance rendered them, to get up similar organizations in their own counties.

Some time during the year 1849, the year after the organization of the Grant County Medical Society, a few physicians of liberal professional purposes and justly cherished memory, organized a State society in Indianapolis. In 1847, the year prior to the formation of the county society, the national association was organized in Philadelphia. The third annual meeting of the latter body was to be held in Cincinnati in May of 1850, and the first anniversary of the State society later in the same month. Drs. J. S. Shively and William Lomax were sent by the county society as delegates to attend the association. They had to travel to Richmond on horseback, where they left their horses and took a stage to Cincinnati. They attended the National Association, secured the recognition of their county society, and were admitted as delegates.

Dr. William Lomax attended the State society, and obtained a similar auxiliary relation of the county society to that body also.

The honors of representing the profession or society of this isolated portion of the earth in State and national conventions, held in distant cities, were no trifling burdens to those who bore them. Without railroads, turnpikes, or even safe corduroys, in many instances, they had to reach the places of meeting by long and tedious rides on horseback, stage coach, canal-boats, etc. It required six days' travel and three days' attendance at the convention, losing their time and defraying their own expenses, to faithfully acquit themselves of the honors the society had conferred upon them.

The society has provided itself with a commodious hall, leased for a term of years, and handsomely furnished it with desks, tables, chairs, etc., for the accommodation of its meetings and safe keeping of its records, books, papers, instruments and other property. It has had the good taste to embellish its walls with beautiful portrait paintings of all its deceased presidents, from which portraits the group given in the atlas were taken, thus showing a commendable respect for its honored dead. In the first part of this history personal notices have been given of all the deceased presidents excepting Drs. Batson and Elliott.

Dr. A. J. Batson was a highly accomplished and successful practitioner of medicine, a graduate of the Indiana Central Medical College, and by his professional brethren was considered an unusually correct and brilliant anatomist. He died from the effects of a fall from his horse, which happened while returning late in the night from visiting a sick child.

Dr. Elliott, of Quaker parentage, a graduate of the University of Michigan, and a man of the most gentle and amiable qualities of mind and heart, was the youngest member that has ever filled the office of president of the society. He practiced medicine at Fairmount, where he was highly esteemed, not only for his professional attainments but for the unexceptionable purity of his life and his honorable conduct toward his fellow-men. His health failing he visited Europe, hoping thereby to recruit his failing energies and be able to return with renewed zeal to his chosen life work; but continuing to decline, he reached the home of his parents, near Richmond, in this State, where he calmly sank to rest, meeting death as becometh the Christian, quietly and assuredly.

The financial condition of the society is very fair, there being in its treasury, or well invested, funds to the amount of nearly

\$2,000. This fund enables the society annually to furnish each member with "Transactions of the State Medical Society," a handsome and interesting volume, at little or no cost to himself. The annual meeting of the society is held in June of each year, at which time the officers for the ensuing year are elected by ballot. Its present officers are as follows: President, Henry Charles, M. D.; treasurer, Lewis Williams, M. D.; secretary, S. C. Weddington, M. D.; censors, James S. Shively, M. D.; Constantine Lomax, M. D.; A. D. Kimball, M. D.

The following, though a few names have doubtless been overlooked, is a list of its members from its organization to the present: Charter members: Drs. John Foster, C. Lomax, William Lomax, R. D. Mauzy, J. S. Shively and Samuel St. John; members by election: S. D. Ayres, W. G. Armstrong, H. Ader, A. Bates, J. H. Bates, S. F. Brunt, W. C. Barnes, H. H. Beeson, A. J. Batson, J. F. Beckner,* J. K. Bigelow, B. F. Blount, L. C. Beckford, H. Charles, N. D. Clouser, C. S. Connor, Lavanner Corey, Louis J. Corey, — Caylor, L. A. Caster, M. Chadwick, M. Croninger, J. L. Dicken, W. T. Dollison, H. Doster, J. C. Dillon, George Egbert, D. S. Elliott, E. K. Friermood, William Freeman, M. D. Frazier, J. Ford, William Flynn, J. Goode, F. S. C. Grayston, F. Griffith,* A. W. Henley, A. Henley, John S. Horne, S. S. Horne, S. S. Horne, Jr., H. D. Hattery, J. W. Hall, J. P. Howard, L. P. Hess, H. W. Hazzard, W. R. Hollowell, A. H. Hamilton, A. S. Irwin, T. F. Ijams, L. M. Jackson, W. C. Jones, M. James, J. Johnson, A. D. Kimball, T. C. Kimball, J. M. Kendall, Henry Kirby, J. M. Littler, W. B. Lyons, Ira Lyons, T. J. Lafollette, John McKinstry, J. A. Meek, N. H. Manring, O. A. Mendenhall, C. R. Mason, L. Mason, J. A. Mills, E. M. Morrison, J. C. Neal, J. M. Norris, L. O'Neal, E. J. Owings, M. Pugh, J. W. Pugh, S. D. Pierce, P. Patterson, L. Prater,* J. W. Perry, T. J. Pugh, D. Palmer, H. D. Reasoner, C. E. Riggs, J. A. Ransom, — Runyan, J. H. Rutter, R. W. Smith, M. T. Shively, J. T. Scott, William Scott, W. F. Spence, J. T. Sullivan, W. H. Scrambling, John Sprowl, A. M. Thomas, — Tyrrell, D. Taylor, A. B. Taylor, William Tyler, E. B. Thomas, N. L. Wickersham, C. L. White, W. R. Winton, L. Williams, H. Winton, S. C. Weddington, L. Willcuts, G. W. Daniels. **Present officers: T. C. Kimball, president; J. C. Knight, secretary; Lewis Williams, treasurer.**

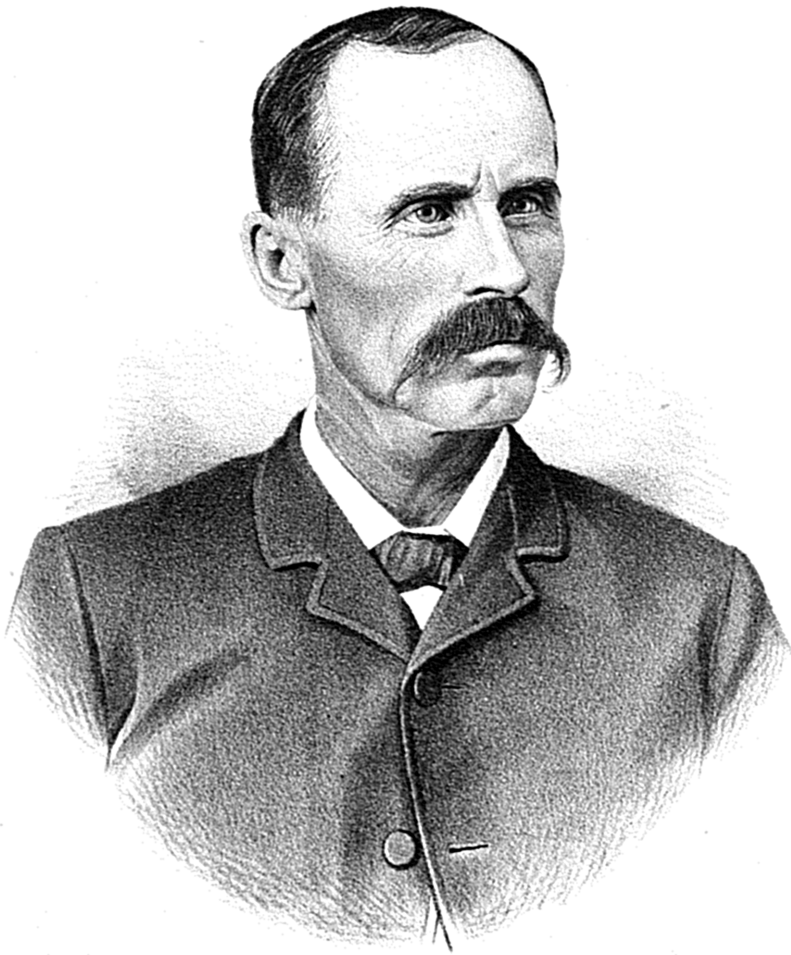
*Expelled.

Grant County Agricultural and Stock Associations.—In the spring and summer of 1853 the necessity of an agricultural society began to be felt among all classes in Grant County, both business men and farmers. So general was this necessity expressed, that on the 3d of September of the same year, 1853, a meeting was called at which was perfected the organization known as the "Grant County Agricultural Society."

The following were its first officers: President, Nathan W. Frazier; secretary, Iredell Jackson; directors, Isaac Anderson, Robert Lenfesty, Alexander Dunn, Ol. McGuire, J. M. Smith, Nathan Small, Jonathan Kelley, Dr. P. Rigdon, J. Fankboner, Daniel Dwiggins, David Wall, Isaac Roush, H. Richardson and Joseph Morgan. This meeting also appointed a committee of three, consisting of D. W. Fowler, Daniel Dwiggins and George White, to select suitable grounds upon which to hold the annual fairs. They selected a lot just south of the railroad, on Washington Street. Work was immediately commenced for the purpose of arranging this ground suitably for the holding of a fair. The work soon being completed, the first fair of Grant County opened October 21, 1853. The premiums offered were not large, as may be seen from the following: First premium, best pair match horses, \$1; second premium, a certificate of merit; best improved farm, \$3.

Since 1853 fairs have been held annually, with the exception of one or two years, when the grounds were changed or undergoing repairs. The fair ground of the society at present numbers thirty-nine acres. It is all enclosed, and contains a splendid half-mile track, with large and well finished halls; while pens, stalls, etc., suitable for all kinds of stock, are in abundance; in fact, all pertaining thereto is complete and commodious. In the last five years thousands of dollars have been expended on the improvement of the grounds and building and in consequence the treasury is depleted. The present officers are Hezekiah Steelman, president; Clarkson Willcuts, vice-president; C. S. Tibbits, superintendent; D. S. Hogin, treasurer; Cary Zombro, secretary.

New Cumberland Fair.—Delaware, Grant and Blackford Counties' Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Grange Fair was incorporated in the year 1874, for the purpose, as set forth in the articles of association, of developing the agricultural, horticultural and mechanical resources of the counties above named. The



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officers were to consist of a president, vice-president, secretary, treasurer, superintendent and board of directors. The first board of directors consisted of the following named persons: William Millsbaugh, J. D. Kirkwood, P. R. Shafer, Henry Moore, H. W. Brady, J. M. Secrist, William K. Secrist, W. F. Reasoner, Dodge Swift, A. Quackenbush, Andrew Williams and David Taylor. Henry Moore was first president, W. F. Reasoner, secretary, and William K. Secrist, treasurer.

The articles of association were signed by the masters and secretaries of the following lodges: Liberty, No. 115; Washington, No. 273; New Comer, No. 274; Mississinewa, No. 326; Union, No. 270; Lick Creek, No. 262; Pleasant, No. 184; Centre, No. 242; Forest, No. 278; Hazle, No. 353; Washington, No. 271, and Grove, No. 442.

The association leased twenty acres of ground near the town of New Cumberland, Grant County, and held their first fair the first week in October, 1874. Since that time annual fairs have been held and always with success. The present officers are O. Hinslins, president; J. Thurston, vice-president; W. F. Reasoner, secretary; J. T. Corn, treasurer; R. A. Lyon, superintendent and William Millsbaugh, John Walker, George Moore and J. D. Kirkwood, directors.

The Fairmount Union Joint Stock and Agricultural Association was incorporated September 1, 1884, with a capital stock of \$8,000, consisting of 800 shares. The largest stockholders are Levi Scott and Dr. Henley, who own a controlling interest. The first exhibition occurred September 1, 1884, and be it said to the credit of the management that every premium was paid in full, besides a dividend of several hundred dollars, which was expended on the improvement of the grounds and buildings.

The grounds are located in the southeastern suburbs of Fairmount and contain thirty acres with a good half-mile track. The present officers are—President, Dr. A. Henley; vice-presidents, Lewis Hockett and J. H. Parker; treasurer, Levi Scott; secretary, W. C. Winslow; superintendent, Robert Bogue; directors, Nixon Winslow, E. M. Kimes, J. W. Parrett, J. B. Wright, J. A. Gauntt, B. F. McManiman, John Selby, Joseph Pool, A. H. Bogue, W. J. Leach, John Bayless and C. E. Dickey.

Internal Improvements.—The Lagro, Marion and Jonesboro

Plank Road Company was organized late in the forties, and upon application in 1849 were granted the privilege of constructing a plank road upon any of the public highways of the county, subject, however, to a remonstrance by a majority of voters of the county. A few years later the construction of a road from Marion to Jonesboro was commenced and after some delay was completed. That part of the road leading from La Gro to Marion was never completed. This for a time was considered the most practicable way of improving public highways, but after a few years' experience the method was decided impracticable and in 1863 the road was abandoned.

Gravel Roads.—Marion and Liberty Gravel Road Company was organized in 1869, with Nathan Coggeshall, president, and D. B. Sweetser, secretary and treasurer. The capital stock was about \$18,000. They at once commenced the construction of a road leading from Marion to Center Schoolhouse in Liberty Township, a distance of nine and one-half miles.

Marion and Wabash Gravel Road.—This road leads from Marion to the Wabash County line, a distance of about eight miles. The road was built by a stock company, of which James Sweetser was president and David Seegar secretary and treasurer. The authorized capital stock is \$20,000.

Marion and Salem Gravel Road.—The company was organized January 15, 1869, and elected John Y. Parlett, Aaron C. Swayzee, John Secrist, Harry Tinkle and David Hilshamer directors. The road commences at the bridge across the Mississinewa and runs north to Secrist's Mills; thence on the Marion and Warren State road to the northeast corner of John Y. Parlett's farm. The entire cost of the road was about \$8,000.

The Marion and Eastern Gravel Road.—March 29, 1871, S. A. Campbell, J. Shambaugh, Charles Breedlove, William Middleton, Henry James, Jonas Wolf, Alexander Frazier, John Marshall, Lewis Jenkins, William M. Evans and David Bevard associated themselves together for the purpose of constructing a gravel road on the line of the Marion and Montpelier State road. The entire length of the road is five miles and cost in the aggregate about \$8,000.

Marion and Jalapa Gravel Road.—The company that built this road, was organized January 10, 1872. The first officers were John Rennaker, president, and John B. Campbell, secretary and treasurer. The first board of directors were John Rennaker, John

B. Campbell, John A. Dunn, Nelson Conner, Joseph Bloomer and James S. Renbarger. The length of the road is seven miles and was built at a cost of \$1,700 per mile.

Marion and Monroe Gravel Road.—This road extends from Marion to the center of Monroe Township, a distance of eight miles. The company was organized in 1872, with an authorized capital stock of \$7,000. George Strange, James Daulter and David Overman were the first directors. George Strange was the first president and David Overman secretary and treasurer.

Free Gravel Roads.—The Marion and Delphi Gravel Road was completed October 7, 1880, at a cost of \$17,160. The entire length of the road is a few feet less than eleven miles.

The College Corner and Roseburg Gravel Road commences where the Marion and Libert Gravel Road crosses the line of Sections 18 and 19, Town 24, Range 8; thence west and north to the northwest corner of Section 22, Town 24, Range 7, a distance of three miles and 2,160 feet. The cost of the road was \$3,628.

Fairmount and Muncie Gravel Road was completed October 10, 1882, at a cost of about \$11,920. The entire length of said road is eight miles.

Pipe Creek and Pleasant Chapel Gravel Road was completed October, 1880. Its length is five miles and 3,440 feet and cost of construction \$5,861.29.

Marion and Huntington Gravel Road is five miles and 3,115 feet in length. It was built in 1883 at an estimated cost of \$17,000.

The Delaware County Line Free Gravel Road was laid out in 1881 and with the following described route: Commencing on the center line running east and west through Section 33, Township 23 north, Range 9 east where the Jonesboro and Muncie State Road crosses said center line; thence a southeasterly direction along and upon said State road to the south line of Grant County, a distance of two miles and 440 feet. Estimated cost of said road \$4,028.50; John Ratcliff, engineer. Said road was completed and accepted in 1885.

No Name Gravel Road commences at a point on the county line dividing the counties of Grant and Blackford at the terminus of a gravel road leading from Hartford City to the Grant County line in Section 12, Township 23, Range 9 east; thence west with a few variations six miles and 5,120 feet, intersecting the Jonesboro and

Wheeling Gravel Road at a point east of James Wilson's residence. Estimated cost of said road is \$12,118. The road is now in the process of construction. L. M. Overman is the engineer.

Peru and Sweetzer Free Gravel Road was laid out in 1881 by E. C. Murray, engineer. The length of said road is 34,740 feet, and its estimated cost was about \$10,924.84. An extension of two miles has recently been constructed.

Upland and Harrisburg Gravel Road was surveyed and laid out by William Neal, engineer, in 1881 and is between six and seven miles in length. The total estimated cost of construction is \$8,565. There is at present about one mile that is not completed.

Upland Free Gravel Road was laid out by John Ratliff, civil engineer. The total length of road is five and a half miles. The aggregate cost of construction was \$7,140.80.

New Cumberland and Blackford County Line Gravel Road was surveyed by John Ratliff, engineer, on the 25th day of April, 1881. The length of said line is 17,650 feet, three miles 1,810 feet, and the cost was estimated at \$6,204.50.

Marion and Deer Creek Free Gravel Road was examined on the 9th of May, 1881, and was by the viewers and engineer considered of public utility and convenience. The entire length is four miles and 1,810 feet, and the estimated cost \$4,651.60. David Overman was the civil engineer.

Marion and Jonesboro Gravel Road was completed August 11, 1881, at a cost of \$4,836.60, but was shortly afterward improved at an additional cost of about \$1,500. The length of the road four miles and 780 feet.

The Jonesboro and Muncie Road was surveyed by John Ratliff, civil engineer, March 5, 1880. The entire length of road is eight miles and a half and 220 feet, and cost \$11,408.60.

Marion, Roseburg and Range Line Gravel Road, the Sweetser and Franklin Gravel Road, and the Fairmount and Western Gravel Road.

These are the principal lines and were built at a cost of nearly \$200,000. The entire length is about 130 miles.

Railroads.—(The first attempt to build a railroad through Grant County was made about the year 1856,) by the Cincinnati, New Castle & Michigan Company. This proposed line entered the county through Section 2, Township 25, Range 7, and crossed the Missis-

sinewa River just above Sutton's Ford; thence south to the town of Leachburg. A large portion of the grading was done, but for some reason the road was abandoned, not, however, until many of the private donations had been collected.

The Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad was completed in the year 1867, running the first train to Marion October 19. This afforded the people of the county excellent means of transporting their products direct to Chicago and Cincinnati, two of the best markets of the West. The county donated \$25,000 to secure this road, which is a small amount compared with the increased value of property as a result. The road traverses the county a total distance of about twenty-five miles.

The Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan.—This road extends through the middle of the county, entering the county from the north in the eastern part of Section 2, Township 25, Range 7; thence in a southeasterly direction to Marion, crossing the track of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis near the southeastern limits of the city; thence south through Jonesboro and Fairmount to the southern limits of the county. There are within the county about twenty-three miles of track. The road was completed through the county in 1875.

The Narrow Gauge.—This road extends from Toledo to St. Louis and traverses this county a distance of about twenty-six miles, entering the county near the northeast corner and extends in a southwesterly direction through Van Buren, Washington, Center, Franklin and Sims Townships. Numerous small towns have been built along the line of this road, from which a large amount of lumber is shipped annually. The road was constructed through the county in 1881. The townships along the line voted a tax to assist in the construction. Large contributions were made by individuals, for the collection of which suits are now pending. The conversion of this road into a standard gauge is now in contemplation.

CHAPTER IV.

BY WILLIAM NEAL.

CENTER TOWNSHIP—SURFACE FEATURES—STREAMS—EARLY LAND PURCHASES—FIRST SETTLERS—INCIDENTS—THE “BUCKWHEAT” INDIAN—EARLY MILLS—DEATHS—CHURCHES, ETC.

CENTER TOWNSHIP in Grant County, Indiana, contains twenty-four Sections or square miles, and consists of four tiers of Sections off of the north side of Township 24 north, Range 8 east, and so much of Township 25, Range 8 east, as lies west of the river. It is bounded on the east by Monroe Township, on the north by Washington, on the west by Pleasant and on the south by Mill Township.

Surface, Soil, etc.—This township consists of a variety of surface, and in the eastern part somewhat uneven and broken, especially so along the river, creeks and branches. In the eastern part the white oak tree, in considerable proportion, has possession of the soil, yet there is quite a sprinkling of mixed timber. The lands in the west and southwest are more nearly level and are timbered with a full variety of the majestic productions of the vegetable kingdom. The poplar or tulip grows to great size and perfection, and the black walnut, so highly prized by the lumberman and timber merchant, grew to a great size originally, but the demand for lumber of this kind has almost rid the country of it. However the passer by will see groves and young trees of this species in considerable numbers, and looking as though the original would be reproduced in quantity at no very distant day. The beach, sugar, ash and elm were trees of the old forest that grew to full size and perfection, but the slaughtering hand of man has nearly devastated the forest that once beautified this portion of the county of Grant.

The soil of this township was naturally of a productive kind, and along the river in an early day the bottoms were very desirable for agricultural purposes, and the best crops were produced here while the level lands were overflowed and unfit for cultivation, but these in turn have received attention in the way of drainage, and are now

fully equal to the bottom lands in production. On the rolling oak lands in the eastern part there has mostly been a fair showing for wheat and other grain, and the productions of this part of the township have the weight that does not belong to the productions of the level black lands, while the timber of this portion has of late years become a matter of great importance in the trade among dealers in this commodity. If Center Township contains an uneven surface it has also a good soil for crops of various kinds. If the bottoms along the river are not as large as in some other parts they are equally productive and as agreeable to farm upon.

Streams.—Lugar's Creek enters the township from Monroe, a little north of the southeast corner of Section 12, and has a general westerly course and enters the river on the line between Sections 9 and 16. This stream lies in a deep valley below the general surface which was originally crowned by a heavy oak forest.

Walnut Creek enters this township in the east part of Section 21 and flows into the river just below the railroad bridge. Here are some of the best farm lands in the county, and they are not to be excelled anywhere in this part of the State in their fertility and productiveness.

Deer Creek enters the township in Section 20 and very soon flows out again and enters the river on the line between Center and Mill. This stream has very broken land along its course in Center Township and Mill were erected in this locality, and in the days when teaming was carried on the Deer Creek mills were spoken of in a way that showed how much the teamster dreaded this locality.

Boots Creek enters the township near the half-mile corner on the west side of Section 7 and flows in an easterly direction and a northeasterly and enters the river at McKinney's Mill.

Animals.—The animal kingdom was as fully represented in Center Township as any one in the county, but the disappearance of wild animals was earlier as a matter of time than in the newer and more sparsely settled townships. We find the bear, wolf, deer, raccoon, sometimes the panther, the wild cat, the squirrel, otter, mink, skunk, woodchuck, owls, hawks, wild turkey and the wild pigeon in great numbers. The river was well stocked with fish and parties came from the older portions of this and adjoining States to fish and hunt. Numerous stories are told of men coming from western Ohio to fish in the Mississinewa; fish were caught by the wagon

load and venison was too plenty to be eaten unless of the best quality. The wolf prowled in the dense forest and made the situation hideous by his howl; and sheep, lambs, pigs and calves had to be kept very close, or else they would fall a prey to the wolf, bear or wildcat. The panther was both seen and heard, and was dreaded by all. The coon was sought for his hide, and also that of the otter and mink. The muskrat shared the same fate. The skunk was avoided for good reason, unless he was too familiar with the hen-roost, then he was murdered without mercy. Owls and hawks were shot without question as to guilt or innocence.

Land Entries.—Some of the first land entries are August 26, 1826, in Section 6, by David Branson; Jesse Thomas, in Section 6, August 3, 1828; Abraham Massey, in Section 6, April 8, 1831; Martin Boots, in Section 6, October 19, 1825; William Murray, in Section 6, October 8, 1825; Reuben Overman, in Section 7, November 13, 1827; Jesse Bogue, in Section 7, April 15, 1831; Richard Jones, in Section 7, August 6, 1828; Joseph Stephens, in Section 7, April 14, 1827; Jesse Small, Jr., in Section 8, August 20, 1829; Jesse Small, Sr., in Section 8, August 28, 1829; Jacob Branson, in Section 8, July 8, 1826; John Ballinger, in Section 8, December 7, 1825; Ephraim Overman, in Section 9, August 17, 1827; Eli Overman, in Section 17, August 17, 1827; Joshua Small, in Section 17, August 17, 1829; Solomon Knight, in Section 18, September 2, 1829; Benjamin Knight, in Section 18, May 24, 1831; Thomas Mason, in Section 20, April 18, 1831; Samuel Thomas, in Section 20, November 30, 1831; John James, in Section 20, June 27, 1829; Amos Hiatt, in Section 20, July 10, 1830; Joseph Hiatt, in Section 20, June 29, 1829; Jesse Adamson, in Section 21, February 20, 1826; Isaac Elliott, in Section 21, September 18, 1828; Seth Burson, in Section 22, November 6, 1829; David Adamson, in Section 22, July 27, 1830.

First Settlers.—In the spring of 1826 came Martin Boots and settled near the mouth of Boots' Creek. He built the first saw and grist-mill in the county, employing James and Daniel Cox as millwrights. The settler as early as the spring of 1827 could have his lumber sawed and his corn ground, but flour could not be obtained without going quite a distance, perhaps, even to Richmond, Ind. This mill of Boots' stood at the east end of the dam not far above the elm tree standing in the bottom to the left of the road or street as you go down the river.

John **Ballinger** came in 1826 and settled where the cemeteries are now located, on lands now owned by A. C. Jay. Ballinger was the second person to die in the county; a daughter of David Branson was first. Jesse Adamson settled in Section 21, on lands belonging since to the late Martin Griffin. Adamson built a saw-mill and sold out in 1833, and moved to Jefferson Township.

David Branson came in 1826 and settled where the eastern part of Marion is located, but finally located near the spot where the late John Overman lived, near McFeeley's mill. Thomas, a son of David, came at the same time. Jacob Branson, in 1826, located on the Joel Overman place. In 1827 John Odell settled on what was afterward the Symons farm, on the school section. Eli Overman, in 1827, settled on the farm where his son, Joel, is still living—he entered and sold a great deal of land and aided the new settler to locate in the wilderness advantageously. Reuben Overman settled, where the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Depot is located, in 1827. He was a blacksmith and quite an artificer in various ways. Seth Burson came in 1829 and settled on the Burson farm in Section 22, east of Griffin's mill. David Adamson settled east of Griffin's mill in 1827. Ephraim Overman settled on the (Schooley) E. P. Jones farm in 1827, lived there six years, then swapped with Silas Overman for the farm where George Overman now lives. Samuel Adamson in 1829 settled on a part of the Martin Griffin farm. John Lamb settled on the Beatty farm in 1828, and sold out and went up on Deer Creek and bought Silas Overman's mill. John Pearson came back from Henry County and settled on the David S. Hugin farm, about the year 1832. Jesse Thomas came in spring of 1829 and settled in river bottom where North Marion is located; then in February, 1831, he settled where his son Eli lives. Jesse Small, Sr., settled on the land now owned by Joab Wright in 1829, at the old orchard in the bottom. Benjamin Knight came in 1829 and settled on the farm now owned by William Knight. Solomon Knight settled the Eli Thomas place in 1829; he sold to Jesse Thomas and moved up to Back Creek in 1831. Joshua Small settled on the southeast quarter Section 17 in 1832; this is known as the Hollingsworth farm, owned in part by Joseph Small. Thomas Symons came in 1834 and settled on Section 16. Solomon Carter had lived there previously. Isaac Elliott came in 1828 and settled where his son now lives. **John James** came in 1832 and settled on

Deer Creek, where Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad crosses. Thomas Knight came in 1829 and settled on the Foster farm, now owned by William Baldwin. John Thomas bought of Silas Overman the land where Jesse Wright lives and settled thereon in 1830. He was father of Jesse Thomas. Jesse Bogue came in 1829 and settled where J. W. Baldwin owns. Barnaba Bogue settled on the farm where his son Thomas lives about 1829. Thomas Mason in 1832 settled the Jerry Arnold farm, where J. L. Barnes lives. Stephen Overman in 1836 settled on land now owned by Eli Thomas. Solomon Whitson came in the fall of 1832 and settled on land belonging to the estate of the late Martin Griffin. The first permanent improvement made on the Fankboner farm at the stone quarry was made by Jacob Smith, though some work had been done before Reuben Small settled on the Joseph Overman place in 1835; he shortly moved up on Deer Creek. Henley Thomas (Red Head) came about 1828 and entered and sold various tracts, but didn't live long on any one. Jonathan Lamb came at an early period and was a great cripple and invalid. Nathan Coggeshall came in 1834 and settled on the land owned at present by David Thomas. He remained here four years and then went up on Deer Creek, in Mill Township, in 1838.

James Stout came in February, 1836, and as he was a carpenter he lived in Marion and built a number of houses before moving on his farm. Nathan W. Frazier came in 1836 and settled on the Philip Matter farm; the place is more widely known as the Frazier farm. He purchased of Martin Boots, and different persons had lived on the farm in the way of leasing, renting, etc. Among them was John O. Boots. John Wall was the first settler on the Eye-stone farm. Norman settled on the north side of the Frazier farm; cabin stood at the turn of the lane north of the Frazier House. William Massey settled on the south half of the southwest quarter of Section 30, in 1834. Uriah Moorman settled the Stackhouse farm in 1831. Riley Marshall entered it in 1833. William Howell first settled the land now owned by Isaac Vandevanter in 1831. Henley James settled where his widow lives in 1836. Joseph Pearson first settled on the Thomas Hays farm in 1836. Smith Lounsberry settled on the Barley farm, now owned by J. Troyer, in 1836. Jonas Wolf settled in 1834 on the farm where he died, Section 11. Jonathan Pearson settled where Ira Hodson now

lives in 1837. John Coulter came in 1838 and settled where his son, James, lived before he went to Kansas. John Pierce came in 1836 and settled on the farm in Section 13. James Griffin came in 1833 from Jefferson Township, where he settled in 1830, and having bought out Jesse Adamson he settled on the premises and reconstructed the mill in 1833 so as to grind both wheat and corn. Reuben Overman was the principal hand in cutting out the buhrs, made of bowlders. Robert Griffin settled where he lives in 1834. Martin Griffin settled where his widow now lives in 1836. Case Broaderick settled the McRae farm. Noah and William Thomas came in 1830 with their father, John Thomas. Samuel A. Campbell settled where he lives now, February 21, 1837. Joab Wright came in 1844 and settled where he now resides. Alexander Frazier came in 1836 and settled where he now lives. William Middleton came in 1840 and bought of Joseph Pearson the Middleton farm. John Draper settled the farm on the bluff east of Marion in the fall of 1833. Joshua Draper settled the Shambaugh farm in the fall of 1833. Josiah Symons, in 1834, first settled the Vanvacter farm, but Dr. Virling Kersey owned it in the meantime. Jesse Draper settled on the Breedlove farm in 1832. Bellfield Jenkins settled on the Ring farm in 1840. Jesse Embree came in 1836 and settled on the Smith Lonsberry place; he built a steam saw-mill in 1850. Jesse Swift settled on Section 12 in the year 1836. Jesse Symons settled the Bob Andrew farm in 1737. Jesse Jackson settled the Stebbins farm in 1836. Jonathan Burson settled where his widow lives in the year 1837. Noah Nelson came in 1839 and settled in the southeast corner of the township. Reason Bevard settled the Dr. Winchell farm in 1837; he was the first one buried in the Burson Grave-yard. Nathan Symons settled the Leander McKinney farm in 1834. Ben Schooley settled the Hartsook place in 1842. Adam Barley came in 1847 and settled where he now lives. Willis Davis came in 1838, and lived a while in the old schoolhouse at Mississinewa, then settled on part of the Jesse Wright farm and taught school for years, and then moved to Mill Township. Amos Small moved from Mill Township and settled where Rose Hill Dairy is kept. John Howe came September, 1836, and settled in Section 24, near the Howe Meeting-house. Shadrach Nelson settled on the farm now owned by his son, J. R. Nelson, in 1836. James Coulter settled where he now lives in 1837.

Elisha and Hezekiah Nelson both came in 1836.¹ Amos Davis came in 1835. Abraham Oppy was an old settler; he bought Martin Boots' mill in 1834. Riley Marshall came from Pleasant Township, where he settled in 1829, to Center in 1831, having swapped property with Martin Boots; he became owner of the Boots Mill. and Boots had the west part of the Philip Matter farm. Marshall sold out in 1834-35, and settled at the Massey Creek place and built a saw-mill near the Charles Mill in 1836, and the brick house where Bradford lives in 1838.

Incidents.—About the year 1839 it was known that a wolf had taken up in Foster's swamp, just south of Marion. A company surrounded that portion of the swamp, and contracting the circle the wolf was soon routed and killed by Hugh Stephenson near the point where the pike goes up the hill south of town.

In the year 1829, near the spot where Joel Overman now lives, and while a number of land hunters were stopping over night at Oli Overman's, the dogs, four or five in number, treed a large wild-cat on a hickory elm. A number of shots were fired before he received a wound sufficient to bring him to the ground. At last he fell, the dogs were soon whipped, and an additional shot killed him; he was near six feet long.

About the year 1829 or 1830 Jesse Thomas, having settled where North Marion is now, located about half way from Washington Street bridge to Mr. Bradford's. He, in company with Aaron Morris, when passing through the woods on the ground where North Marion now stands, shot a large rattlesnake six and a half feet long and four or five inches thick; it was of the yellow variety. There was a den of these in the bluff on the opposite side of the river in those days.

Other Matters.—About the year 1829 the Indian "Buckwheat" came and camped near the spot where the ice-house is situated, near the cemetery; he had his twelve-year-old son with him; he remained one or two months; was very mild, and rather inclined to be social. The boy was an excellent marksman with a bow and arrow.

In 1838 a saw-mill was built on Lugar's Creek by Martin Nelson, Matthew Nelson and Alex. Frazier. It stood on the lands of the late H. James. S. A. Campbell and David Campbell were mill-wrights.

Campbell's mill on Lugar Creek, was begun in 1836 by Jesse Jackson, but finished by David Campbell, and set in motion in March, 1837. It did good work for years.

In 1837 William St. Clair built a saw-mill on Lugar Creek at the point where the pike strikes the creek as you go east on the land known as the Oppy place.

In 1839 Thomas Rooks built a saw-mill on Lugar Creek, a little below the St. Clair Mill, at the mouth of the race on the opposite side of the creek. None of these mills are in operation at present, and have not been for years.

The Branson Mill was set in motion in the fall of 1834, only a saw-mill at that time. The site fell into the hands of Nelson Conner, who put up a grist-mill from 1840 to 1845. Various disasters have attended mills at this place in the way of "washouts," but for some time it has been doing a good business in the hands of McFeely & Co., the present owners.

A grist-mill was erected on Boots' Creek near the point where Third Street crosses said stream, by Boots, Conner & Co., and was good property in its day of prosperity, but it has long since failed to be useful. The building has been moved, and is now the mill-house of D. R. McKinney, and years ago it was used as a woolen factory. Lewis Foster's wife was the first person buried in the Foster Grave-yard. The wife of John Howe was the first person buried in the Howe Grave-yard, July 27, 1837; then in the woods John Lancaster and Edwin Lancaster were both buried in one grave in 1833, in Friends' Cemetery. A little child of Joseph Mills was the first one buried at Lugar Creek Grave-yard.

In a double log cabin, just opposite the mouth of Walnut Creek, a general store was kept by Samuel Pierce about 1830. He became discouraged and sold out and went to Richmond. Edward Mason sold goods in a house on Eli Overman's land about 1831. James Beard first sold goods in Marion at northwest corner square. Dr. Buckman came in 1830; he was an Englishman, and had an office near where the Foster Grave-yard is located, in the house in which the first school in the county was taught by William James in 1828-29-30. Joseph Cadwalader was the second physician in the county. He lived in Marion in 1832; he and his wife both died while here.

Jonathan Macy sold free labor goods during the anti-slavery

excitement on the farm now owned by William Ward, where Thomas Symons lived at an early period of the township's existence.

Benjamin Benlow and Mary Morris were married in January, 1833. (Friends). Robert Griffin and Eleanor Hines were married April 24, 1834, by William Roberts, justice of the peace; Thomas Rooks and Rachel St. Clair were married February 14, 1833, by Nathan Branson, justice of the peace; Martin Griffin and Penina Nelson were married in 1836; James Coulter and Jane Howe were married in 1837; James Griffin and Rachel Murdock were married February 10, 1834, by William Roberts, justice of the peace.

Deaths from Accident.—A man by the name of Bratton, in 1837, was drowned in the river a little above where the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad Bridge is located, in an attempt to swim ashore from a flat-boat. Stephen Gregg was killed in a mill-wheel where Third Street crosses Boots' Creek, in 1842. Joseph Jadden was drowned at McFeely's mill. The wife of Dr. William McKinney fell down a stairway at D. R. McKinney's, and was instantly killed. A lady by the name of Roush was burned to death. A son of Jacob Smith was killed by a cart. Ernst Guenin's wife hung herself. James Eviston was drowned in the river in 1854. A little daughter of Dr. Chadwick died from poison. Matthias Stotler was drowned at the ford below the upper bridge. Davis killed Shipley in the winter of 1856-57. John Haun, killed by cars at Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh depot. An unknown man drowned at the bend of the river. An unknown man drowned at the island. John Middleton, killed by Josephy, 1874. David Moore, an albino, was drowned July 4, 1879. Andrew Druly took morphine. — Williams poisoned himself. An unknown person drowned. Guy Work, killed by lightning. C. S. Ratliff, killed by being thrown from a horse. James Kiley, killed by a shot at the jail. — Ryan took poison and died in jail. Allen Hunt fell dead; he was a portrait painter and crayon artist. Mrs. Hahn died from the effects of poison. John Adamson hung himself. Lindsey White, killed on the railroad. Alva Evans poisoned himself. William Ramsey, killed on the Narrow Gauge Railroad. Lemon Waldren, killed in a well. L. J. Sterrett's little son drowned in a spring.

Churches.—The Mississinewa meeting of the Friends' denomination was instituted and set up in the year 1828. The house and place of meeting was where the cemetery is now located, just to the

northwest of the I. O. O. F. Cemetery. Meetings were held here till the fall of 1837, when the present site was occupied. Monthly meetings were established in 1832, and quarterly meetings were held ten or eleven years later.

A meeting of Friends was set up and held for a short time on the east side of the river, in the Allen neighborhood, called "New Hope." A small burying ground is still there on the land of James Paxton.

Lugar Creek Church was established on July 10, 1843. Jesse Embree, William Roberts and William McKinney were trustees. It has now quite a large membership. The Howe Church was organized in 1839. Elisha Cast was a deacon, and James Coulter was clerk, Shadrach Nelson, John Pierce, Jonas Nelson, Lawrence Nelson, Thomas Beckford, Benoni Wilson, Smith Grant were prominent members. Liberty Chapel was first organized in Mill Township, but was moved and a house erected on the present site. George Carter, Micajah Weasner and Syvanus Thomas, trustees. The pastors for some time past were L. N. Jones, Z. McNew, ——— Oaler, D. E. Myers. J. Demundrum, and Cyrus Smith.

Methodist Protestant Church was organized in 1872, and a church building was erected at the southwest corner of the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 15. This is a good, comfortable church edifice. Some of the leading members are Robert Griffin, Charles Love and wife, Thomas Williams, Joseph Vanvacter, John Adamson, Michael Futrell, Frank Vanvacter.

CHAPTER V.

BY WILLIAM NEAL.

FAIRMOUNT TOWNSHIP—PHYSICAL FEATURES—STREAMS AND TIMBER—THE LAKE—EARLY SETTLERS AND LAND ENTRIES—INTERESTING INCIDENTS—EARLY TOWNSHIP OFFICERS—HUNTING WILD ANIMALS—DAVID L. PAYNE—FIRST MARRIAGE AND DEATH—CHURCHES, ETC.

THE township of Fairmount, in Grant County, Ind., consists of one tier of sections off the north side of Township 22, Range 8 east, and four tiers of sections off the south side of Township 23, Range 8 east, and so much of Sections 11 and 12 as lie south of the river in Township 23, Range 8 east, and is bounded on the east by Jefferson Township, on the north by Mill, on the west by Liberty, and on the south by Madison and Delaware Counties.

Surface, Soil, etc.—This township presents some variety on the surface but is generally level except in the neighborhood of the streams where it is somewhat rolling; the greater portion consisting in a state of nature of black level lands where the ash, elm, and maple grew in great abundance, yet a great deal of the soil produced the walnut, poplar, beech, sugar and lynn, all growing together and in the fullest perfection and arriving at great size. Along Back Creek grew the poplar (tulip) in large proportion. Along Barren Creek grew the oak in full size and perfection. In the eastern and southeastern portions grew in great plenty all timber mixed in together, so the lumberman could get whatever he might want without going off the section where he might be located. The surface along Barren Creek and along the prairie is peculiar, and more or less uneven as compared with the other parts, and is almost exclusively covered with oak, mostly white oak mixed in with black and red and even some jack oak.

Barren Creek enters the township in Section 4, Township 22, Range 8, and has a general northeasterly course and leaves the township a little south of the northeast corner of Section 24, Township 23, Range 8, then comes the prairie on the west of the creek and extending to the lake, a distance of four and a half miles, and the



Joseph W Baldwin

valley of one is sometimes not more than forty to sixty rods from the other. The space between lies high and is covered with oak, as are also the eastern and western banks of creek and prairie.

Animals.—Wild animals existed in this township in great numbers. Deer were very plenty and it was a very light task to procure a good supply of finest venison whenever desired. Bears were often seen and killed by the hunters of those days and the flesh of Bruin was no rarity to the settler. Wolves were very plenty and were killed in various ways. The steel trap was used whenever opportunity was offered; the wolf-pen was another method of taking this creature, and great numbers were shot by experienced hunters. The wild cats were numerous and a great pest to settlers by destroying pigs and lambs. David Lewis and John Weston killed twenty-seven wild cats in the winter of 1835, besides other animals inhabiting the wilderness in those early days. Otters were rather plenty in such parts as were adapted to their mode of life, and when taken their hides yielded a good price and well repaid the hunter's toil. Minks, musk-rats, and squirrels were plenty, and the opossums were plenty till 1843 when the severe weather destroyed all of the 'possums and wild hogs. The wild duck inhabited the ponds and creeks in large numbers in the spring of the year. The wild turkey was a great favorite among the hunters in those days, and that which is esteemed a great luxury with the wealthy of to-day, was then very common on the tables of the first settlers.

The Lake.—The lake flows at no time into the creek although elevated several feet above the level of that stream, and at one point not above forty rods distant from valley to valley. But a ridge nearly twenty feet high, covered with the inevitable white oak and composed of firm, yellow clay, intervenes. On this ridge we find an ancient mound of considerable height, and so far as examinations have been extended "burnt" clay seems to be contained within. While standing on this mound, in the midst of the oak forest, the lake on one side with its attendant marsh and tangled wild-wood, and the creek with its prairie bordered with all its wilderness, we are led to exclaim, "Was this a habitation of ancient man, with its smoke quietly curling up amidst the scene; or was it a fortress, where scenes of carnage and blood were enacted amidst the war whoop and the shrieks of the expiring?" These inquiries remain unanswered and this mound only remains to speak a word from the ancient to the present race of men.

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Back Creek.—This creek was named by Joseph Winslow, after the name of the creek where he lived in North Carolina, Randolph County. It enters the township in Section 6, Town 22, Range 8. and has a generally northerly course, bearing a little east, and enters the township of Mill a little west of the half-mile corner on the north side of Section 17, Town 23, Range 8. The upper portion of this stream was very flat and rather marshy, and was cut wider and deeper about the year 1856, being the first work of any extent done in the county—and it is worthy of note that it was done by private enterprise, without process of law. It far exceeded expectation as to its benefits to lands and the public generally. It was a series of beaver ponds and when a channel was opened it was rather astonishing to see bits of timber with the marks of the teeth of these animals in them, and shells of different kinds, and in particular those of the muscle, of large size, which indicated that when these creatures were here that permanent water was held by their dams. Drainage has enabled the farmer to raise grain and grass on these lands where cattle “mired” in the first settling along the creek. The higher lands and those farther down were first choice for farming and were settled first—mostly by a number of friends from North Carolina, but others soon came, and at an early day the settlement on Back Creek was quite dense for a new country.

Survey and First Entries.—We find the first entries to be by Robert McCormick, in Sections 11 and 14, on August 15, January 27, September 27, 1829; John L. McCormick in Section 13, March 18, 1833; Charles Baldwin in Section 14, August 14, 1830; Matthew Winslow in Section 17, December 28, 1829; Joseph Winslow in Section 17, December 28, 1829; Exum Newby in Section 17, December 28, 1829; Charles Baldwin in Section 17, October 31, 1831; Thomas Harvey in Section 18, October 10, 1832; Jesse Harvey in Section 20, October 10, 1832; Benjamin Benbow in Section 20, December 16, 1833; Seth Winslow in Section 20, October 20, 1831 and on December 28, 1829, in Section 20; Iredell Rush in Section 20, March 16, 1831; Nathan Morris in Section 20, April 9, 1833; Solomon Thomas in Section 23, August 9, 1830; Jacob Eltzroth in Section 24, June 13, 1832; Henry Osborn in Section 29, 1832; Daniel Baldwin in Section 29, December 16, 1833; John Benbow in Section 29, April 9, 1832, and November 30, 1831, in Section 30; Thomas Morris in Section 30, April 9, 1832; Thomas Baldwin in December 10, 1833; Josiah Dille in Section 12, 1829.

First Settlers.—In 1829 came Robert McCormick from Fayette County, Ind., and settled on the northeast quarter of Section 14. He erected his cabin at the crossing of the Indianapolis and Fort Wayne and the Richmond and Logansport State roads, on lands now owned by James S. Wilson. He moved his family in October, 1829. He was, therefore, the first settler in Fairmount Township. There was, in those days, a great deal of travel on the State roads named, and he opened a tavern or hotel for their accommodation. Understanding the wants of the traveling public and that of the new settler, he brought with him four barrels of the best peach brandy. As time advanced travel increased and a commodious hewed-log, two-story building was erected on the southeast corner of the cross roads, with a two-story porch or veranda with banister of "turned" work on the north side of the house and overlooking the deer park, just on the north side of the road where a lot of deer were kept for the pleasure of the travelers, as well as profit to himself. The situation was romantic, being surrounded by hill and ravine, and was a great resting place for the traveler and land hunter.

In the fall of 1829 Joseph Winslow came from Randolph County, North Carolina, and settled on the farm now owned by David Walthall. Mathew Winslow came in 1829 and settled on the William Pierce farm. Seth Winslow came in 1829 and settled on the farm he still owns. Henry Winslow, son of Joseph Winslow, settled also on the Walthall farm, northwest quarter of Section 17. Exum Newby came in the spring of 1830 and settled on the farm where Lewis Faulkner lives. Thomas Harvey came in 1832 and settled on the south half of the northeast quarter of Section 18. William Osborn came in 1832 and settled on the south half of the southeast quarter of Section 18. Iredell Rush came in 1830 and settled where his son Nixon now lives. Dugan Rush came in 1835 and settled on the land since owned by Jesse E. Wilson. Charles Baldwin settled on the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 14, in 1830, but soon moved onto the Joel Wright farm, or Haisley place. Nathan Morris settled in 1831 on the Bradley farm on the east half of the southwest quarter and west half of the southeast quarter of Section 20. Jabez H. Moore, Esq., came from Jefferson Township. An old citizen lived on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter, of Section 22. Lewis Moorman was among the first settlers. Solomon Thomas settled the Galatia farm in 1830. This farm is now owned

by Carroll. It was at first a wild and somewhat romantic place, with the oak forest on one side and the open cranberry marsh on the other, and at the same time in the midst of game of all kinds that were to be found in the country. In 1835 Solomon Thomas moved from the Galatia farm to the head of the prairie. Here he made a farm and built a horse-mill. This supplied a want that was felt by the first settlers, especially in the dry season, and this mill, driven by horse-power, was patronized quite extensively. A post-office called Ai was established here in 1840. David Smithson came in 1837 and settled where his widow now owns. Thomas Edgerton settled where Milton Winslow now lives. Nathan Lee settled where Joel Little lives in 1834. John Lee, Sr., settled the McCoy place in 1834. John Wilson settled on the Bailey place in 1837. Thomas Morris settled on the Daniel Thomas farm west of Fairmount about the year 1833. Lancaster Bell, Franklin Reeder, George Mason, Nathan Hammer, Ephraim Bates and Loammi Lively were old settlers. Thomas Baldwin came in 1833 and settled at the point where Fairmount is located. Daniel Baldwin then lived where Jonathan Baldwin did, just north of town. Solomon Parsons came in 1833. Henry Osborn settled on a part of the Richardson farm in 1833, but soon sold out and settled where his widow now lives. Hopkin Richardson came in the fall of 1833 and settled where Harmon Buller lives at present. In 1834, October 20, Jonathan Willcuts settled on the farm now owned by Henry Davis. A cabin had been erected previous to this by Thomas Baldwin (Big Tom), who now settled just east of this on the Anderson State road, where John Shields now owns. Carter Hastings came in 1835 and settled where he now lives. He has been a successful farmer and of faultless character. James Montgomery came in 1837. He was a great hunter of deer and bees and he never failed to take coon or otter when it was possible to do so. William Wellington came in 1842. He was a fine carpenter and well informed on all general subjects. Thomas Winslow came about 1837 and lived in Section 19. Sullivan Vinson lived on Nathan Morris' land for a time and then moved to Jonesboro. He was a carpenter and mill-wright. George W. Simons came in 1839 and settled on the east half of the north-east quarter of Section 25. James H. Clark settled the land where John Hubert lives September 30, 1847. Edmund Duling came in 1844 and settled where he now lives on Duling's Branch. He was

a county commissioner at one time. Thomas D. Duling came in 1845 and settled where he now lives. Joel Duling settled in Section 25, on the east half of northwest quarter, in 1862. Absalom Johnson first settled where John Hubert lives. James S. Wilson settled on the Muncie road in 1835. He kept a tavern for a long time, and still lives where he first settled. Gabriel Johnson settled on the Muncie road, at the crossing of the outlet of the lake in 1835. He also kept entertainment for the weary traveler. Henry Simons was first settler on the farm where he lives. John Weston entered and settled the Ben Ice farm in 1835. John Fankboner came in 1835. Phineas Henley came in 1837 and lived in Section 19.

John J. Heavilin, a noted blacksmith on the Muncie road on the north side, of the southeast quarter of Section 13—few places in early days were more noted than “Heavilin’s shop.” A little southeast of this shop, in 1841, was laid out a place called Wright’s Town, but no buildings were ever erected and it has long been abandoned as a town. William Leach came in 1836 and settled where his son Esom now lives. At the same time his sons Esom, Edmund and John came—Edmund moved to Sullivan County; John settled on the Joseph Weston farm; David Lewis settled on Section 2, Township 22, Range 8 in 1837; he had lived in the township three years prior to this date. William Payne, father of D. L. Payne, of Kansas notoriety; Lewis Harrison, Joseph Corn, Morris Payne, Joseph Powers, Elijah B. Ward, John Brewer and George Christ were settlers in the township; and at a later date came William H. H. Beeder, Henry Winslow, Sr., Thomas Estell, Abraham Myres, Henry Simons, Thomas Weston, Joseph Weston, Sr., Stephen Brewer, Elijah M. Searle, George Nose and Charles Wright.

In 1835 came Timothy Kelley and bought the Galatia farm of Solomon Thomas; this farm had a cranberry marsh which extended on a few adjacent tracts; the cranberry interest was a source of revenue in those days. Amaziah Beesen settled in 1837 on the land he entered between the creek and prairie; he built the first brick house in the township in 1843, and at one time he did considerable business in distilling various plants, roots and flowers and obtaining their oil. This locality produced a great variety of botanical specimens.

Otho Selby settled the southeast quarter of Section 22, entered

by him just on the north side of the prairie. He leased his land to parties soon after entry, but did not become a permanent settler till after he was married to Jane C. Allen, November 3, 1845. Jacob Fry lived on the land and at the spot where John Selby, son of Otho now lives. Otho taught school for eleven years in Shelby County, Ind., after coming to the West, before he located as a citizen of Grant County.

David Stanfield came in 1836, and settled east of the point where Fairmount is now located, but he afterward bought the land where he laid out the town and lived till his death. He was a minister in the Friend's Church, and a highly esteemed citizen.

William Hall came in 1839 and settled where Levi Scott lives. He established a tan-yard in 1840, being the first in the township. He worked at tanning for ten years. He and David Stanfield went into partnership in the nursery business in 1844. A nursery had been carried on previous to this by Stanfield & Williams on Stanfield's land. These firms supplied a large house demand and shipped a large amount down the river from Jonesboro to Peru, and thence along the canal above and below.

Thomas Harvey had also a large nursery on his farm about the same time, or as early as 1840, and these two supplied a large amount of the trees for the numerous orchards of the county, and the settler often points out the trees he obtained at Harvey's or Stanfield's.

Matters of Interest.—In 1836, David Lewis, Henry Osborn and Thomas Osborn hired a pirogue and went down the river from Wilson's Ford to the mouth of the Mississinewa, then down the Wabash a few miles below Lafayette, for the purpose of obtaining grain for use during the remaining portion of the season, or till wheat should mature and be harvested and threshed. They were gone on this memorable tour fourteen days. It was all wilderness on the Mississinewa from Conner's mill to Peru, and they were in the midst of Indians who came frequently to look at these early navigators. On their return trip it was necessary to unload and get a team to haul the pirogue around the dams. They arrived safely at the starting point with grain enough to last till harvest. Such are only some of the hardships and privations that the first settlers of a country have to endure.

Phineas Henley was inspector of an election held at his house in 1840. William Hall and Thomas Baldwin (Little Tom) were

clerks. Seventy-one votes were cast, and only one Democratic (Joseph Morgan), all the rest Whig. Aaron and Simon Kaufman sold goods east of Fairmount in a room on the land of Z. S. Richardson; these were the first goods sold in the township—about 1848 or 1849. In the spring of 1834 a hog was heard squealing west from where Fairmount is situated; it was found a bear had hold of the swine. Thomas Baldwin fired on it but it made its escape. In the winter of 1834 Joseph W. Baldwin and some others followed a bear track in Madison County, when they perceived that a moccasin track was following the same bear. They gave up the chase and returned disgusted with bears and moccasins. In 1838 David Lewis and John Weston killed a bear on the lands of George Mason, after wounding and chasing by dogs.

In 1845 David Lewis killed a wolf on the north of "wild cat" pond. He caught it in an old-fashioned "wolf-pen." This was the last one killed in the township. "Uncle Billy" Said caught three wolves in the "fust setlin'" in a wolf-pen all at one time. Isom Portice was bitten by a rattlesnake on his big toe, but being "full" at the time and taking a little more he came over it manfully. Lewis Harrison was hunting for coon, treed one, and the wolves hearing the "fuss" came and tore the old dog to pieces and chased the young one away. There were a dozen or more of them.

William Leach stood in his own cabin door and killed three deer at one time in the good old days. The last wild deer seen in the township was in 1871. In 1833 the Indians came hunting on the lands where the town of Fairmount now stands, a part of Meshingo-me-sia's band, including Wa-ka-coon-a, and they remained in huts on the lands owned by Henry Davis, known as the Bates place, most of the season.

In 1839, on lands where Alexander Dohman settled, being in Fairmount Township, David Lewis and Uncle Neddy Moore came hunting and treed wolves in a hollow log, and came to Elijah Lucas' to get assistance. David C. Lucas went back with them, taking an ax, and finding the old ones absent David crept into the log and brought out eight young wolves, about the size of half-grown, ordinary sized cats. They peeled bark off of saplings and tied the young creatures to trees and whipped them with switches so their cries would bring the old ones so they could be shot, but this experiment failed. They could be heard round about in the brush, but

did not come close enough to get a shot. They killed all but one and gave it to Lucas for a pet. He kept it for a year, but it didn't "pet" worth anything and had to be killed. As wolf scalps brought a good price in those days not much loss was sustained.

David Lewis Payne the son of William Payne, of Fairmount Township, was born in 1836, and received his education mostly at schools taught in the township by William G. Lewis from 1848 to 1858. He then went to Doniphan County, Kas., and engaged in the saw-mill business. He represented his county in the Legislature three times; was sergeant-at-arms twice; had a clerkship at Washington for a time; was captain in Custer's command before his defeat. He was captain of the "Oklahoma Boomers," the last act of his life.

John Smith and Mary Ann Thomas were married September 8, 1831, being not only first in the township but first in the county.

Exum Newby's first wife was buried at Back Creek Graveyard in 1830; this was the first person buried there.

James Montgomery and Hannah Thomas were married November 26, 1833.

Exum Newby and Rachel Knight were married in April, 1833.

On April 3, 1867, Mahala Jane, wife of Jonathan Osborn, was killed by the fall of a tree.

Churches.—Back Creek meeting was instituted and set up in 1831; some meetings were held at Joseph Winslow's, but very soon a house was erected on the present site on the land of Exum Newby. The monthly meeting was authorized about 1838, and the brick church was built in 1841.

The United Brethren Church (now on lands of Louisa Payne) was built in the fall of 1842; this place of meeting was abandoned and a church now stands west from this on the pike. The first trustees were Solomon Thomas, James Montgomery and William Wellington. Some of the members were Solomon Thomas, Solomon Parsons, Hopkin Richardson and their wives. This church was reorganized on the pike, and about 1864 John Smith, Carter Hastings and William Hall were trustees. The present house was erected in 1872, and Robert Hastings, Carter Hastings and William Hall are the present trustees, with a membership of ninety. A. J. Bolen is minister at present.

The first Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at the house

of Joseph Weston, where John Leach lives now. The Rev. Wade Posey conducted the meetings in 1837. The members were Joseph and Lydia Weston, Elijah and Elizabeth Ward, David and Nancy Lewis, George and Martha Christ, William and Celia Payne, and Anna Austin. Sugar Grove Church was built in 1839, of hewed logs, stick and clay chimney, etc. Pleasant Hill has taken the place of Sugar Grove.

The Wesleyan Church, located at present near the residence of John Plaster, was first built on land obtained of Martin Bates, in 1853. Some of their ministers at this place are Emsley Brookshire, Alfred Tharp, ——— Paxton, Dr. Lewis, Beckford and Isaac Meek.

Other Items.—About the year 1854 William Chamness came into possession of the Kelley farm, and latterly known as the Galatia farm, and about this time the spiritual “rappings” and “writings” made some manifestations in Mr. Chamness’ own household, and it was soon made known that a paper should be issued to more fully proclaim to a fallen world their lost and undone condition. It was not long before a personage was “hit upon” to “carry on” this part of the work ordered by spirits from the other world. About this time Mr. Chamness’ house and premises became the rallying point for all believers in spiritualism, as well as the curious in reference to the matter. Indeed, quite a crowd was there most of the time for months, of both believers and the faithless who were quiet lookers on at the doings there. They looked and held their heads closely, but could not catch one glimpse or hear one footfall but what was proclaimed by some medium or other. At length it was made known to Mr. Chamness that he should be the proprietor of a town to be called Galatia, and to be laid out as the spirits might direct. Even the streets were named by “writings,” and the dimensions of lots were given in like manner. Thus matters went on for some time and Galatia was laid out under such directions as are here recited. A saw-mill and a few cheap buildings were erected; meetings were held on Sabbaths by spiritualists and sometimes by others; preaching was heard from various texts and bearing upon various points in relation to such matters as pertained to events that were passing at the would-be town of Galatia, and among the texts one chosen from Gal. iii: 1 was most admired by the hearers.

The town was laid out in October, 1854, by William Chamness,

but no town now exists. Prosper Town was laid out as an opposition to Galatia by Samuel D. Kennedy, June, 1854, but it had no prosperity whatever.

Leachburg was laid out in July, 1855, on the survey of the Cincinnati, New Castle & Michigan Railroad, in Section 36, by John Leach, but no railroad and no town were built.

CHAPTER VI.

BY WILLIAM NEAL.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP—SURFACE, SOIL, ETC.—DRAINAGE—TIMBER—LAND
ENTRIES AND EARLY SETTLERS—HERBST—ROSEBURG—CHURCHES—
INCIDENTS, ETC.

THE township of Franklin comprises all of Town 24 north, Range 7 east, and consists of two surveys, the one all that portion lying east of the boundary line and the other west of said line. It is bounded on the east by Mill and Center Townships, on the north by Pleasant, on the west by Sims and on the south by Liberty.

Surface, Soil, etc.—This township is uniformly level, with here and there a moderate elevation rising a few feet above the general level. If there are no hills and valleys to describe in this part of the county, there is a fine, rich soil which is of more value to the tiller of the soil than a scene of hills and valleys diversifying the landscape and lending enchantment to the view. Scarcely ever do we find a substantial soil in this part of the country with romantic surroundings and picturesque scenery. On the contrary productiveness of soil is attended by more or less of monotony as to scenery. There is, in the southern part, a remarkable ridge of a few feet in elevation between the waters of Deer Creek and Pipe Creek. This elevation contains some fine farm lands, and as you advance down Pipe Creek you find some comparatively high lands. A peculiar ridge of land lies along Pipe Creek and between the Crane Pond and creek, terminating at the prairie. Hailey's Prairie in first settling was a place of considerable note, and in those days several acres of open prairie were to be seen on the northeast corner of Section 22;

this, in the spring was but a pond, covered with tall grass in summer and served to mire cattle in the early spring. Pipe Creek Prairie or Small's Prairie, was an open prairie on Pipe Creek, mostly in Section 31, with a beaver dam below it and in the spring was only an open space filled with water and in the latter part of the season was covered with high coarse grass which served for hay at first settling of this locality. Crane Pond was a basin of nearly 400 acres at first and covered with timber, such as cottonwood, maple, and other varieties peculiar to such situations. The central part was open and water stood most the year, often three to four feet deep and with no outlet sufficient to drain it dry. The prairies and pond referred to have all been drained and are mostly tillable land at present.

Streams.—Big Pipe Creek enters the township on the southwest quarter of Section 31, and has a northeasterly and a northwesterly direction and leaves the township on the northeast quarter of Section 5. This stream and its branches constitute the main system of drainage for the entire township. The west branch of Pipe Creek enters from the southwest in Section 19, and has a northeasterly course and falls into the main stream near the northeast corner of Section 8. This is an important drain for the part where it flows. In Section 8 on this stream, there has been opened a pit of good gravel for pike building. Big Deer Creek cuts the southeastern corner of the township, with some rolling or hilly lands along the borders of said stream. Dry Fork, a branch of Big Deer Creek, enters the township in Section 32, and has an easterly course bearing north and leaves the township in Section 25. This stream has an extensive drainage and has been cut and re-cut till it has quite a channel for conveying the floods when the great rains prevail.

Hailey's Prairie Branch has its source in Section 26 and 27, and has a general northerly course to a point near the prairie then a westerly course to the Big Creek in Section 21, near Roseburg. Boots Creek has a branch beginning in Section 24 and has a circuitous route and leaves the township near the half mile corner on the east side of Section 12. This branch also receives the Crane Pond ditch and the system of drainage surrounding that basin. This pond was named because a large number of cranes each year built their nests on the tall cottonwood trees about the pond.

Timber.—But little can be said in reference to the timber or

forest, as it originally existed in this township, more than has already been said in reference to the same matter in other townships in this part of the county. Suffice it to say that whatever applies to the western and southwestern townships in the way of original forest, applies equally well to this. A large amount of sugar-maple grew on the higher lands and many a one can remember the old fashioned "stir off" and the "wax pulling" and the "ghost story" all of which came off at the camp where the boiling was done.

Surveys and First Entries.—Franklin Township consists of two surveys, made at different times by United States authority. Some of the first entries were by James M. Dunn, in Section 1, June 12, 1833; Samuel Serrett, in Section 1, November 6, 1833; Susan Coppock, in Section 1, October 24, 1833; Henry Coate, in Section 11, October 23, 1833; Charles Hailey, in Section 12, August 17, 1833; Ziba Marine, in Section 12, November 29, 1833; Nelson Conner, in Section 12, December 10, 1833; John Peette, in Section 12, February 15, 1833; William Jones, in Section 12, April 9, 1833; Eli Overman, in Section 12, June 26, 1830; Caleb Morris, in Section 12, August 10, 1829; Lewis Conner, in Section 10, September 13, 1833; Warren Conner, in Section 13, December 10, 1833; Zebulon Overman, in Section 13, November 29, 1833; Elisha Jones, in Section 13, November 8, 1833; Josiah Marine, in Section 24, November 29, 1833; David M. Harris, in Section 25, October 28, 1833; Thomas Harris, in Section 25, October 28, 1833; Henley Thomas, in Section 25, October 23, 1833; Milton Thomas, in Section 25, November 28, 1833; John Shugart, in Section 25, November 6, 1833; David McCracken, in Section 26, June 19, 1833; G. H. Dyer, in Section 26, November 7, 1833; Joseph Ratliff, in Section 34, November 8, 1833; Robert McCracken, in Section 35, October 23, 1833; David Jones, in Section 36, January 7, 1833; Anderson Hutchins, in Section 36, February 15, 1833.

First Settlers.—Caleb Morris came in 1829 and located on the land in Section 12 now owned by Nathan Coggeshall. Robert McCracken settled where John S. Harris lives in 1833. In 1834 Thomas Harris settled where his son Newton lives. David McCracken settled where Oliver Davis lives. Charles Hailey settled in 1834, where the County Poor Farm is now located. John Webb came from North Carolina and settled on O. H. P. Cargy's farm in 1833. William Webb settled on the William I. Smith farm in

1833. In 1831 Aaron Morris settled the Tharp farm and died in 1832. Rev. Alfred Tharp settled here in 1834. Henry Shugart in 1837 settled where he lives now. John Overman in 1836 settled where Sylvanus Thomas lives. In 1838 Francis Jones settled the Evan Massey farm he bought of Daniel James, and he of Eli Overman. In 1840 Dillon Baldwin settled on the Ledbetter farm, but ——— Hodgins lived there before this date. William Jones settled where Mrs. Tibbits lives in 1833. He lived there fifteen years; then moved on the George Osborn farm. Ziba Marine settled the north part of Doc Druckemiller's farm, just south of the pond, in 1837. Jonathan Willcuts settled, in 1837, the Druckemiller farm. Sampson Reeves, in 1843, settled where his widow now lives; Ziba Marine had lived there before. Jemma Knight settled on the west part of Mat Fenstermaker's farm in 1846; he settled on lands now owned by Clarkson Willcuts. Orton Philips and Daniel Sloderbeck settled the John Shield's farm in 1848. Job Mills settled where Clark Mills lives in the year 1851. William Bailey came in 1851. Enoch Lane came in 1849 and settled where D. T. Lindsey lives. Joseph Brown bought a claim of T. A. Shup and settled where he lives in 1850. Henry Babb settled on lands now owned by George Lane in 1849. James Roy came in 1850 and settled where he lives now. Elijah King settled where George Lane lives in 1850. Elijah Jolly settled where William Johnson lives in 1849, but he sold and went to Sims. A. J. Heavilin settled where he lives now in the year 1852. Newton Parks came in 1867 and settled where he now lives. Riley Nun settled the John Comer farm in 1853; Comer came in 1857. Martin Moon settled the Barclay Johnson farm in 1867. Eli T. Hunt bought of Routsaw and settled where Elisha Farley lives in 1855. Archibald Rhea settled where he lives in 1852. Amos Small settled on south part of A. Hogston's farm, over where the old orchard stands, in 1845. Jerry Harrell settled where he lives in 1854. David Kelley settled where he lives in 1848. Gideon Small settled where John Smith lives in 1846. Milton Thomas settled where Elam Harris lives in 1835. Manoh Knight settled the west part of same farm in 1838. Thomas Branson bought a claim of the Widow Jessop, where Peter Gutschall lives, and settled thereon in 1851. Gabriel P. Poe settled the north part of the Burrier farm about 1847. Charles Scott settled where Samuel Burrier lives in 1850. John Willcuts bought a claim of

Clark Willcuts and settled, in December, 1847, where George Fenstermaker lives now. Jehu Willcuts bought the claim of Clark Willcuts and settled, in the spring of 1847, on the land owned by John Druckemiller, on the west side of the creek.

Reuben Oyerman in 1848 settled where his son Willis Overman's widow lives. Samuel Ladd settled where Joshua Marshall lives at present, in 1848. David Hill was first settler on the Mary M. Kelley farm. David Harris was first settler on the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 25. Manoah Knight settled the Levi Ratliff farm about 1847. Lem Hiatt settled the Eli B. Marshall farm in 1845. Dr. Henry Charles settled the Nicholas Prior farm in 1860. H. M. Shugart's farm was settled by William Wright in 1843. Clark Willcuts settled the Henry Murray farm in 1843; Thomas Willcuts lived there in the meantime. Joshua Marshall settled where John Glessner lives, in 1847. Phineas Harris settled on the southeast quarter of Section 16 about 1847, where the little orchard is west of the creek; Clark Willcuts bought the claim of him, and Clarkson Willcuts settled there in 1862. Clark Willcuts built a saw-mill at Roseburg in 1853 on the same site where the mill now stands. Joseph Smith settled where he lives in 1865. Azariah Haines came in 1849 and settled where Alex Haines lives. John Ratliff settled where he now lives in 1850, but improvements had been going on since 1842. Nathan Small settled at an early day at the Pipe Creek prairie (he says 1840) where Thaddeus Brown now owns. Nelson and Warren Conner were old settlers in this township.

Herbst.—This place on the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad has been regularly laid out and platted, and lies in both townships of Sims and Franklin.

Henry Baum, dealer in dry goods and notions; R. W. Sanders, dealer in dry goods and groceries; Samuel Babb, hardware and notions; Elkana Nipp, blacksmith; F. M. Stilwell, dealer in grain; John Rust, tile-maker; Humphrey Gauntt, saw-mill.

Methodist Protestant Church was organized in 1884, is used by both Methodist Protestants and United Brethren. Frank Smith and Nathaniel Fults are Methodist Protestant trustees; their members number about fifty; Charles Love, pastor.—Bolden, United Brethren, pastor.

Roseburg.—This place is situated on the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, and has not been regularly surveyed and platted,

but we find G. W. Hiatt, general store and postoffice; Ella Smith, general store; Thomas Brown and David Price, blacksmiths; Hiatt, Schooley & Co., saw-mill; John Sloderbeck, handle factory; N. P. Haines, physician; Hannah Brewer, milliner; Weston Mackey, justice of the peace; Joseph Martin, carpenter.

Wesleyan Methodist Church—William Price, Samuel Burrier, N. T. Davis and George W. Fenstermaker, trustees; David Price, class leader; C. S. Smith, circuit rider; Thomas Pucket, Christian class leader. Wesleyans, sixty; Christians twelve.

Fairfield Church (Methodist Episcopal) was the first erected in the township; it was located first on Section 12, where it stood for several years; during its location on Section 12, the building was of logs and the prominent members were Caleb Morris, William Jones, William J. Smith, Ziba Marine and John Webb. A new building has lately been erected one-half mile west of the old site, on the opposite side of the road, which is good and substantial and shows the church to be in good condition.

Westfield Church (Wesleyan Methodist), one-half mile south of Fairfield, and has for a long time been a popular place of worship, and they have a large membership.

The colored Baptist Church in the southwestern portion of the township is on the lands of the late John Jones, who was a leading member, and also Jerry Shew Craft, Nathan Jones, Isaiah Jones, Rebecca Jones and Henry Williams.

Maple Run Friends' Church was organized December 16, 1857. The leading members at that time were Nathan Small, Gideon Small, William Cook and Joshua Marshall.

West Branch Friends' Church was established in February, 1872. Some of the leading members then were H. M. Shugart, B. C. Harris, Edward Davis, Robert Smith.

Incidents.—About the year 1854 Andrew Ferguson and a son eight years old went from Marion to Mordecai Cross' on some business, and on returning were lost in the woods near what was known as the Crane Pond. Some anxiety was expressed by Mrs. Ferguson for fear it might not be as well with them as could be wished, and soon an extended search was made which resulted in finding him on the north side of the pond in the midst of swarms of mosquitos. He was lying in the water with his face up, wholly unable to speak, and the boy seated near was unable to rise without assis-

tance, but his faithful dog had not forsaken him. D. F. Horton found them first, he being one of the party in search. The boy and dog were taken to the house of Jonathan Willcuts, a mile and a half away, where the boy was taken care of. D. F. Horton set out on his return and fell in with some of the party in search, who aided in taking Ferguson to J. Willcuts' house, where he soon died.

About 1846 a son of John Murray, nearly six years old, was lost in the woods. Great effort was soon made to rescue him from his lonely situation. O. V. Lemon, minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Marion, was made foreman and the boy was soon found. Although in the night, light was made by torches of hickory bark, and he was taken to his parents and friends to their great joy and delight. It was sugar-making, and the little fellow had undertaken a trip by himself and failed to keep the path.

D. S. Hogin, George W. Steele and William G. Brandon were coon hunting around the Crane Pond and in attempting to cross on a log—Hogin had the torch—he stepped off the end of the log into two and one-half feet of water of course the torch was extinguished. The party then waded out, and following the dogs by sound came up with them and caught the coon.

Henry Shugart, Sr., caught a wolf in a pen; he shot the wolf, but when he opened the pen it came out furiously at him. He closed the trap-lid and shot it till its hide was valueless in the market.

Harper Lloyd accidentally shot himself about the year 1850.



George Davis

CHAPTER VII.

BY WILLIAM NEAL.

GREEN TOWNSHIP—BOUNDARY AND SURFACE—STREAMS AND TIMBER—
INDIAN SUGAR CAMPS—A NIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS—WILD ANIMALS
—EARLY TRACES—LAND ENTRIES—FIRST SETTLERS—INDEPENDENCE—
POINT ISABEL—NORMAL—INCIDENTS.

GREEN TOWNSHIP, in Grant County, Ind., comprises four tiers of sections off of the east side of Township 23 north, Range 6 east, and Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 off Township 22 north, Range 6 east, and is bounded on the east by Liberty Township, on the north by Sims, on the west by the counties of Howard and Tipton and on the south by the county of Madison.

Surface, Soil, etc.—The township of Green is a level plain, speaking of it in a general way. There are, however, some gentle undulations in the vicinity of the streams. The original condition of the surface of the land in this township was slightly rolling along the water courses, and back of these came the ponds and sloughs with their attendants, maple, swamp ash and button wood. The soil is rich and productive. The removal of the forest reveals the fact that the very level portions are much more undulating than was at first supposed by the early settlers and hunters that traversed the unbroken wilderness, hence the drainage is much more easily accomplished than the first purchasers anticipated.

The Prairie.—The Wild Cat Prairie, in the northern part, consisted of a basin, or system of drainage lying in a southwesterly direction from the source in Section 2 to the west line of Section 10, over two and one half miles in length and from thirty to eighty rods in width, of open prairie, covered in summer with tall, coarse grass, and in early spring with water, resembling a lake. The first settlers mowed the grass of the prairie for hay before feed was raised on the new farms round about. This prairie has been made to answer a different purpose than for shooting ducks and snipe in the spring and for cutting hay in the fall. By having a large drain cut through the center and entering the grassy fork of Wild Cat in the

edge of Howard County the whole basin can now be cultivated, and produces astonishing crops of corn and potatoes. Garden vegetables grow to great size and perfection.

Streams.—Grassy Fork enters the township a little south of the northeast corner of Section 24, and has a westerly and a southwesterly course, and leaves the township on the west side of Section 21. Originally this stream was little other than a succession of beaver ponds, some of which were quite large, and water remained in them whole seasons.

Middle Fork enters the township on the east side of Section 1, Township 22, Range 6, and has a northwesterly course, and leaves the township a little south of the northwest corner of Section 28. This stream has an extensive drainage, but does not spread as widely as Grassy Fork, and has fewer beaver dams; it has been improved by clearing out and cutting deeper.

Poley Walk, named in first settling and hunting from the fact that the great amount of sloughs along this stream in the wet season had to be passed over by laying poles or by felling sapplings in the direction the traveler was bending his way. A channel has been made, and poles are no longer used to walk upon in the vicinity of this stream.

The Red Earth Branch, a tributary of Middle Fork, has a deposit of red earth along its course, showing the presence of iron.

Timber.—The timber of this region differs but little as to kinds from the neighboring townships. The poplar, oak, ash, beech and sugar-tree all grew in great abundance. The sugar-maple grew in vast amounts on Grassy Fork (so called from the coarse wild grass that grew in and about its channel). Here was the Indian sugar-camp, on lands afterward owned by Virgil Hale, Johnson Eakins, the Nesbits and McMannaman. Here was one of the grandest sugar forests in all the country, and the Indians made sugar here in about 1841 or 1842. Here we found Wa-ka-coon-a, Lumbo and the squaws all busily engaged in sugar-making. About the same time a large camp was opened on the south side of the prairie just above the Beaver Slough. Here was a fine ridge of land with a large amount of sugar-maple, and near the edge of the prairie were some remarkably tall white oaks (*quercus alba*). These are only introduced as the principal localities where sugar could be made, or where fine forests could be seen. West of where Point Isabel is

now situated, and on the north side in the bend of the creek was the "Walnut Garden," where all the large trees were black walnut, and they did not stand close together, leaving the ground quite free of underbrush, but covered with a heavy growth of tall weeds and nettles. A little southeast of this spot and on the south side of the creek, Asa and Levi Peacock, Brittain Wall and William Neal, who were on a hunting expedition late in the fall of the year, and before the United States surveys had been made in this part of Grant County, staid under an oak tree all night. Nothing disturbed the quietude of the forest but the growl of the wolf, who was not in the habit of seeing the light of fire in this locality, but he did not come in view. Our guns were all loaded for "bar" and deer, and the wolf staid away. If he knew what was laid up for him in camp we never knew where he "got" his information.

Animals.—These are the same as those spoken of in Liberty Township. The prairie and "Grassy" were the great points with hunters. Game was here most abundant, and whenever a "hunt" was spoken of it was understood to "come off" somewhere on "wild cat." Deer were very plenty in the fall season and numbers were killed every year, and a great many by parties from the older counties, who would come and camp for the purpose of resting from ordinary business and passing a few days in the forest among the wild scenes of nature. The "wild hog" at an early day was rather plenty and almost as much to be dreaded as bruin himself, but in the winter of 1843, the long continued and very severe cold when the great comet appeared in the southwest, the wild hog disappeared from the country, frozen and starved out, the ground being too deeply frozen for his nose to be of any use.

Traces.—As early as 1840, as has already been said (see Mill Township), a party went through and cut a trace passing on the north side of the prairie and striking Wild Cat, at Greentown. This was used by hunters and later on by early settlers till it became quite a road of note, passing by Slash and Normal and continuing westward going by the bowl-maker's (John McLain). The Pemberton trace passed by where point Isabel stands and on the south side of Wild Cat, finally reaching New London on Honey Creek. This was also used a great deal by land hunters and first settlers. These traces were soon called roads as time went on and were extensively used by those who passed to and from on the look out for

land or game, deer, coon or bear. At length other traces were blazed out and used until the government surveys were made, and then the travel began to follow and open out these lines, and very soon settlers began to come in, and these small traces were lost sight of as soon as roads began to be opened.

Survey and First Entries.—Some of the first entries were James L. Hamilton, in Section 1, Township 22, July 10, 1847; Daniel Bayless, Section 1, Township 22, October 15, 1847; Levi Hiatt, Section 1, Township 22, October 15, 1847; Jacob Parrish, Section 1, Township 22, May 3, 1848; John Hinchman, Section 3, Township 22, November 4, 1848; Samuel Kelley, Section 2, Township 23, August 11, 1848; John Taylor, Section 3, Township 23, April 24, 1848; John McLain, Section 9, April 18, 1848; Moses Jordan, Section 9, July 5, 1848; John Ware, Section 10, April 12, 1848; Peter Knoté, Section 11, August 14, 1848; Aaron Brooks, Section 11, September 22, 1848; Thomas Green, Section 14, August 23, 1848; Britton Larue, Section 21, March 15, 1848; Jacob Laine, Section 21, March 15, 1848; Levi Tolle, Section 21, December 23, 1848; Fred Laine, Section 22, April 26, 1848; Jeremiah Hammer, Section 22, April 26, 1848; Philip and Aviline Stinger, Section 23, August 23, 1848; E. J. and C. B. Thrasher, Section 24, October 11, 1848; William Perry, Section 25, September 1, 1848; John Hammer, Section 26, December 1, 1848; William Hammer, Section 26, October 14, 1848; William David, Section 27, June 15, 1848; Joseph T. Smith, Section 27, August 2, 1848; Rhoda Keever, Section 28, March 31, 1848; John Noble, Section 33, November 14, 1848; John V. Lindsey, Section 33, November 4, 1848; J. W. Wright, Section 35, October 18, 1848; Hugh Hamilton, Section 35, December 15, 1848; B. F. Goble, Section 36, December 22, 1848.

First Settlers.—In 1845 Samuel Osborn settled on a claim located where Moses B. Harper now lives. Samuel Kelley bought this claim of him in the spring of 1846 and made a farm there which has been known as the Kelley farm for a number of years. Alexander McCracken settled in 1845 on the Harvey Henderson farm, known sometimes as the Ware place; he died soon after by the use of poke-root tea, taken for chills, which was the first death in the township, occurring in the summer of 1846. Daniel Taylor, a great hunter, had a claim on the Swan farm in 1845, now known as the Pettay, or later as the Nathan Small farm. In 1846 came

Thomas Townsend and settled on the south side of the prairie, he was a shoe-maker and gave attention to the wants of his neighbors in that line of business; he was the first shoe-maker that ever worked at the trade in Green Township. John McLain came in June, 1846, and settled on the McQuiston farm, or later the Stephenson farm, and set up bowl-making, which was attended with great success; this was followed for sixteen years, being the first machinery set in motion in the township (McLain bought his claim of James Burton). Samuel Watson came in 1846, and settled on the Cyrus A. Swan place. William Jones settled at the head of the prairie in 1852, near the mouth of the "big slew." Peter Knoté came in 1847, and settled where E. John lives. Aaron Brooks came in 1848, and settled on the land owned by William Knoté. Samuel Elliott came in 1850. Moses Jordon entered and settled the lands owned by Luther Burk in 1847. Needham Beeman settled on the William R. Koomler farm in 1847. Seth Mauller came in 1849, and settled where he now lives. John E. Wright came in 1847, and settled the John M. Smith place. Johnson Eakins settled where he now lives in 1853. William Pattison came in 1857, and settled where William Newkirk lives. Eldridge Green came and settled where he still lives in 1855. Brittain Larue settled the Jarrett Covalt farm in 1847. (Sanders squatted on this tract and Larue bought his claim.) David Hannah settled where he lives in 1850. Isaac Revis settled the John Gassour farm in 1849. James Minor lived on the southeast corner of Section 26 in 1850; he was a shoe-maker. Isaac Rybolt settled where he lives in 1854. William Knox was first settler in 1848. Jarret Rybolt settled in 1851 on a farm owned by him, now in Section 27. George Ohaver came in 1846, and lived on lands now owned by Abraham Covalt, south of the creek. John Knox settled where Wesley Kilgore lives in 1848. William Perry settled where Mrs. Leer lives. Stephen Marsh settled on land now owned by Wesley Kilgore in 1849. Marlin Knox settled on land now owned by Andrew Miller in 1848. Shadrach Chitwood settled where David Heinbaugh lives in 1849. Wilson Athon settled the Busenbark place in 1849. George McKinley settled where Thomas Powell lives in 1850. Joseph R. Kirpatrick settled where N. J. Leisure lives in 1851; Leisure came in 1863. Levi Hiatt came in 1846 and settled where Mrs. Thrasher lives, and in 1847 settled on the Marcus Kilgore place. James L. Hamilton

settled the Mrs. Seward farm in 1847. Jacob Saine settled the Abraham Covalt farm in 1848. Jeremiah Hammer settled the Wiley Hood farm in 1847. Virgil Hale settled where he lives now in 1849. Elihu Moon settled the Messmore farm in 1849. William Hammer settled south of Points, where Andy Miller owns, in 1850. Andy settled where he lives now in 1862.

Independence was laid out February 25, 1851, by Daniel Bayless, of Grant County, and Daniel Newkirk, of Madison County. It lies partly in Liberty and Green Townships in Grant County. In the portion in Grant County we find Andrew Gimmel, dry goods and general merchandise; Jonathan Parsons, dry goods and general merchandise; Reuben Patrick, postoffice (Rigdon); Charles Hughes and Ed Davis, blacksmithing, wagon-making and repairing; John Rhine, grist-mill; Thomas Dorsey, tin shop; Riggs & Behymer, meat shop.

Methodist Episcopal Church, organized in 1852, but held at private houses till 1856. A good house was then erected. Present pastor, T. F. Elkins; members, fifty. Christian Church, organized 1852; service held at private houses till 1855, when a good building was erected. The pastor then was Brazilla Blount; the pastor at present is — Hummel; members, 200. William Behymer is notary.

Point Isabel was regularly laid out by M. M. Kilgore. B. T. Hale, dry goods and general store; J. S. Munsey, drugs; David John, blacksmith; J. V. John, wagon-maker; Henry Litzenbarger, grist mill; John Fite, dealer in flour; W. H. Downs, carpenter; J. B. John, painter; J. L. Lord, physician; V. F. Planck, notary public.

Methodist Episcopal Church—First trustees, Wesley Kilgore, Michael Echelbarger, Jarret Rybolt, J. L. Foster; first pastor, John Cain; trustees now, M. Echelbarger, Chris Echelbarger, Jarret Rybolt; present pastor, T. J. Elkin; members, sixty.

Normal was never laid out in a regular way, and is situated at the corners of Sections 2, 3, 10 and 11, in Township 23, Range 6. Daniel B. Kelley, drugs and general store; Samuel Stewart, blacksmithing and repairing; William T. Thrawl, hotel and boarding; Stewarts, saw-mill.

The Christian Church was organized in 1856 and a house was erected in 1857. The first trustees were Peter Knote, John Nesbit, John McLain; elders, Peter Knote, Harrison Creamer; deacons, S. A. Swan, John Quick; pastor, Charles Smith. Present trustees, Isaac P. Cobbler, Seth Mauller, John M. Smith; deacons, Noah Span-

gler, Thomas Newhouse, Hosea Knox; elders, R. V. Peterson, William R. Coonler, Harrison Creamer; pastor, Sylvanus Hummel. Regular service and Sunday-school each Sabbath; members, 150.

Antioch Christian Church was organized in 1860 at Knotty Corner Schoolhouse. No trustees were appointed till 1866, when Robert McQuiston, Elbridge Devore and John Downey were appointed trustees; George Hiser, deacon, and Daniel Luallen, pastor. The present pastor is George Abbott; has a membership of sixty. Regular service but no Sunday-school.

Knox Chapel (United Brethren) was organized in 1855; John Knox and William Knox, trustees; John Smith, pastor. Isaac Rybolt, Joseph Miller, Jesse Downs and W. Titus, present trustees, and — Bolden, pastor.

Incidents.—Late in the fall of 1848 William Neal, Levi Hiatt, Spencer Reeder and James Scott were sent by the board of county commissioners to view and locate some roads in the almost unbroken forest of Green Township. Night overtook the party when near the Indian "sugar camp," on the south side of Grassy Fork, now the farms of David Kilgore, Johnson Eakins, William Nesbit and Virgil Hale. The night was very dark, and, to add to their discomfiture, a heavy rain soon began falling. For a time every effort at finding their way to a house was fruitless. They were on the verge of despair, when one of the party, with almost the last match, succeeded in lighting some bark. Aided by this torch and his compass Neal was able to pilot the party in safety through the forest, reaching the house of Jeremiah Hammer at a late hour of the night, thoroughly drenched with rain.

Notes of Interest.—"Knotty Corner" took its name from the fact that in the government survey the corner stake stood close by a very knotty pin-oak. This is the corner of Sections 15, 16, 21 and 22; for various reasons this has been a distinguished corner. The "half acre" in the first settling, became noted as a place where some property had been concealed, and this pond of very thick brush, brambles and buttonwood was named the "Devil's half acre," on account of the doings carried on there; this is situated on the line between Sections 27 and 28.

Green Township was named in honor of Gen. Green, of Revolutionary fame. The first election was held at the cabin of Samuel Kelley in 1848. Soon after it was held at the house of Isaac Revis, then

Minor's shop; then changed to "Knotty Corner," and then to Point Isabel, where elections are still held. Dan Kelley is thought to be the first person born in the township. A man by the name of Revis and a daughter of Jacob Sain were the first married; others soon followed—David Kelley and Charlotte Thomas, James Killey and a daughter of John McLain, Alexander Jordan and Sarah McLain. Moses Jordan was one of the first justices. The first meeting in the township was held at the house of Samuel Kelley in 1847. The first church was built on the land of Jeremiah Hammer in 1853, by the Methodists; Jerry gave the land to erect the house upon. The first death was that of Alexander McCracken from poison.

CHAPTER VIII.

BY WILLIAM NEAL.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP—SURFACE, SOIL, ETC.—THE STREAMS—"BUCKWHEAT'S" GRAVE—FIRST LAND ENTRIES—FIRST SETTLER—INTERESTING INCIDENTS—CHURCHES OF THE TOWNSHIP—DEATHS—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS—NEW CUMBERLAND—UPLAND.

THE township of Jefferson, in the county of Grant, consists of Town 23 north, Range 9 east, and one tier of Sections off of the north side of Town 22 north, Range 9 east. By the surveys it contains forty-two square miles and is bounded on the east by the county of Blackford, on the north by Monroe Township, on the west by Mill and Fairmount, and on the south by Delaware County, Ind.

Surface, Soil, etc.—This township was originally covered with a heavy forest of mixed timber of nearly all kinds to be met with in this region. The southwest, a little way back from the river, was almost entirely level, and the ash, maple, beech, poplar and such like timber prevailed. On the north the white oak was most abundant, and on the east there was the usual showing of mixed forest trees that grow on rich black land. The general surface is much more rolling than in some other parts of the county; indeed in some places, especially along the river, it is quite broken and somewhat hilly.

This township had no prairies, as some others had, except around

about "the lake." This body of water at the time of settlement contained from twelve to fifteen acres of water surrounded by an extensive flat or marsh; the water itself bordered by the pond lily and other water plants for some distance from the shore; then came the deep water (twenty to thirty feet), well stocked with pike and other fish that attracted the fisherman, who was the only intruder on this lonely spot. This body of water has been greatly reduced by cutting the outlet, and the "flat" around it has been mostly reclaimed. A great many ponds or basins and marshes have been brought into cultivation by drainage; such places received the name "yoker" in an early day, and the "bear yoker" and the "cow swamp" and the big yokers along the six mile branch were common expressions, but are expressions that do not apply at this period of the township's existence.

The Streams.—The streams of this township are more numerous than in some others. Among them we note Kirkwood's Creek in the southwestern part; so named from an early settler, Thomas Kirkwood, who lived at the crossing of the Richmond and Logansport State road with his violin, and his house filled with dry goods, combining the useful with the agreeable. Crawford's Creek came down from the "great marsh" and flowed past the "Black Horse" tavern, kept by John Crawford. Barren Creek crossed the road at John McWilson's. Just on the north side, between the creek and house, is the grave of "Buckwheat," an Indian who lived on the Mississinewa in early days. Hog Creek comes in from the north side with a rapid current and falls into the river at the "Steep Bank." Lake Branch, the outlet of the lake, has a circuitous course and for a considerable distance flows through a deep channel or ravine. The scenery is somewhat romantic along its course.

Ghost Run, so named in the first settlement, from the fact that a coon-hunting party, Solomon Reasoner, Peter Reasoner, Noah Reasoner and Richard Graham, were along said stream and "camping out." They saw a light object of unusual appearance, which met all descriptions of a being of the supernatural world, as they imagined, but on approaching it, very cautiously, they found it to be a piece of bark, made white by exposure, hanging from a tree.

Steep Hollow Branch, so named on account of its flowing through a deep ravine or valley. It is quite romantic along its course, and while we wander along its margin we forget that we inhabit a level

country, and for the time seem to be transferred to a mountainous region. The writer has heard these hills and this valley made vocal by the howl of the wolf.

Survey and First Entries.—This township was surveyed and sectionized pursuant to an order of the surveyor-general, and we find the following among the first entries, to wit: On April 13, 1833, James Moorman entered the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 7; Benjamin Rigdon in Section 7, December 12, 1833; Joseph Wilson in May 17, 1830; Ichabod Dille in Section 7, June 10, 1831; Section 7, James Griffin in Section 17, March 16, 1831; Jacob Eltzrolth in Section 19, June 13, 1832; Levi Lewis in Section 21, May 18, 1833; Henry Richards in Section 21, May 18, 1833; Joseph W. Reasoner in Section 27, May 10, 1833; John Reasoner, Sr., in Section 27, May 10, 1833; Sawyer B. Fergus in Section 28, September 3, 1833; Thomas Dean in Section 28, November 23, 1833; John Hinton in Section 28, November 16, 1833; Samuel Case in Section 33, December 6, 1833; John Richards in Section 33, May 18, 1833; Joseph B. Allen in Section 34, May 18, 1833; John Reasoner, Sr., Section 34, May 10, 1833; Joseph Reasoner in Section 34, May 27, 1830; Joseph Reasoner in Section 34, June 18, 1831; John Nedler in Section 36, June 27, 1833. In Township 22, Range 9 east—Solomon Reasoner in Section 1, June 27, 1833; John Graham in Section 1, September 17, 1833; William Sanders in Section 2, August 30, 1833; John McCormick in Section 2, February 18, 1829; Thomas Littler in Section 2, November 17, 1829; John W. Milholland in Section 2, November 13, 1830; Thomas Wharton in Section 3, June 23, 1830; Robert Sanders in Section 3, October 21, 1829; John Sanders in Section 3, June 23, 1830; Thomas Kirkwood in Section 3, December 4, 1833; William Case in Section 3, January 6, 1830; Samuel Moore in Section 3, October 20, 1832; William McCormick in Section 4, October 21, 1829; John Dunn in Section 4, May 18, 1833; David McCormick in Section 4, December 4, 1833.

First Settlers.—William Case erected the first house in Jefferson Township in the fall of 1829. His son, Elijah Case, lives on a part of the old homestead, and the traveler who had been along the road in former days has no difficulty in pointing out the site of the first settler in Jefferson. Thomas Littler settled over the river east of New Cumberland, in the fall of 1829, on the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 2, Town 22, Range 9. This farm is

now owned by the Newbergher heirs. John Graham came in April 11, 1830, from Guernsey County, Ohio. He and his family came down the river on a boat from Luallen's Mill. James Griffin came in March, 1830, and settled on east half of fractional Section 17, but he shortly moved down on Walnut Creek. He traded with Jesse Adamson for a saw-mill, and Adamson moved on the Griffin farm in Jefferson, in February, 1833.

Joseph Reasoner came in the fall of 1832 from Muskingum County, Ohio, and settled where he now lives. He was a blacksmith. He also delighted in hunting deer, bear, or whatever animal came in the way that was deemed worthy of his ambition. In 1828 he made a tour, with some others, in the way of examination as to lands and situations, etc., passing down the Mississinewa, where he saw many Indians and a great deal of very fine land. He, however, selected the tract which he entered and has lived upon ever since, and he is now nearly ninety-one, having lived on this farm about fifty-four years.

John W. Milholland was the fourth settler in Jefferson. He came in 1832, and settled in the southeast quarter of Section 2, Township 22, Range 9. Michael Pugh came in the year 1832, and lived on the tract of land owned by D. M. Needler, but he shortly moved over to Lake Branch and settled where J. M. Pugh, his son, now lives. Hiram Rogers came in 1832, and settled where he afterward lived. William Sanders came in 1832, and settled opposite New Cumberland, where his son, John Sanders, lives. J. B. Allen, Esq., came in 1832, and settled in the northeast quarter of Section 34, but moved over to Lake Branch, west of the McVicker farm. S. B. Fergus came in 1833, and settled on the northeast fraction of Section 28. Thomas Dean settled nearly opposite on the west side of the river in 1836. He served as justice of the peace, and one term as county auditor.

Henry Richards came in 1833, and settled on the west side of the river, on the northeast quarter of Section 33. Jabez H. Moore came from Preble County, Ohio, to Wayne County, Ind., then to Delaware County, then to Jefferson Township, in Grant County, in 1832. Thomas Kirkwood bought the land entered by William McCormick, and settled on it in 1833. The house stood near where the residence of G. C. Careins now stands. He sold goods and was a great violinist. David McCormick, in 1833, settled in Section 4,

Township 22, Range 9, on land now owned by the Smiley heirs; he had a lathe driven by water. Solomon Gregg was also an early settler on Kirkwood's Creek. Jacob Richards settled where he lives now in 1845. He had lived in Iowa, but Abraham Rader had a lease on his land in the meantime. Daniel Richards was first owner. Samuel Moore, Sr., entered east half of the southeast quarter of Section 3, Township 22, Range 9, and settled thereon in 1832. He was father of Samuel Moore, of Jonesboro, and came from Botetourt County, Va.

John Patterson came in 1838, and settled on the Rigdon land now owned by Jesse Johnson, in Section 7. He died September 3, 1838. In October next the family moved over to Section 2, to the farm known as the Patterson place. Here they found as neighbors John S. Miller, father of Isaiah Miller, who came in 1838; Joseph Marshal, who came in 1834, and settled in the vicinity of the lake. John Marshall came in 1834, also Robert Marshall, but he now lives in Monroe Township at the age of eighty-one, and also their mother, old Mrs. Marshall. Lorenzo Miles came in 1840. James Slater had previously settled on the land, now owned by Isaac Williams, in 1835. These were the principal settlers at these dates round about the lake.

James Needler came in 1834 and settled in Section 36, he was father of George W. Needler, the county commissioner; he lives in Section 35. John Lyon settled where he now lives in 1837, he built a saw-mill on Lake Branch. James Forehand settled where his son Timothy lives in 1838. John Ogan, in 1838, first settled the place known as the Capper farm, but more recently as the John Carter farm. John Oswalt settled on the southwest quarter of Section 10 in 1837; he was at one time the largest landholder in Grant County (2,240 acres); he sold a few goods to the early settlers, and was a confirmed bachelor and lived by himself most of the time. B. W. Furnish came in 1837 and settled on the northwest quarter of Section 6, Township 22, Range 9; he was one of the associate judges of Grant County for a time, and was of Democratic proclivities. John Crawford settled in 1834 where the Richmond and Logansport State road crossed Crawford Creek; he kept the Black Horse tavern, which was a place of considerable note in the early days among travelers and settlers; Jonah Kibby lives here and owns the farm, but the black horse on the sign is seen

no more. Mason Brown, father of Clerk Brown, was an old settler and first postmaster at Trask. Aaron D. Bates first settled the Kidner farm, and Martin Bates first settled the Asa Marine farm. Jesse Arnburn was an early settler. Thomas Cozzens first settled the Adriel Simons farm, but Joel Littler was owner of the situation. James Terrel first settled the John Little farm. Samuel Todd settled in 1836 on the land now owned by Dan Duling. John McWilson, in 1838, settled where he lived during life, near Barren Creek Crossing. John Walker, in 1837, settled the farm where Fred Wilhelm lived. Isaac Smith settled in 1838 the farm where William Tibbits lives, known as the Jes. Marine place. Sam Case was first owner and settler, in 1835, of the Harmon Dunn place; he (Dunn) came here about 1850. Joshua Jones settled on the Owens place, where he lives, in 1850; Owens first settled here in 1835. David McVicker came in 1837 and settled where his widow now lives. Hiram Varner came in 1841. John Richards settled in 1834 the farm that bears his name; he built a saw-mill at the mouth of Kirkwood's Creek. Isaac Carter came in the fall of 1835, and settled where J. N. Carter now lives; he had the first brick house in Jefferson. Moses McKeever came in 1837 and settled at the ford nearly opposite the mouth of Lake Branch, on the lands now owned by David Mittauk. James Smith settled the Phi. Wilson farm in the year 1838, or near that time. About the year 1838 came ——— Bradfield and settled where Ira Carter, Esq. now lives; Ira Carter settled the Hudson Stewart place in 1846. Nathan Lewis settled the Nathan Littler farm in 1835; Joseph Littler lives there now. Otha Hardy settled his own farm in 1841; John W. Lay settled a part thereof in 1838. John Graham settled the L. D. Watson farm in 1833. James B. McFerren settled where William Parks now lives. Thomas Snyder first settled the land now owned by David Hayworth. Enoch Parrill in October, 1835, settled where his widow now owns. Peter Culp, in 1834, (a son of Vulcan), settled on a tract of land immediately west of William Parks. James McHenry, in 1835, settled where H. M. Davis now lives. William Hollis came in 1834 and settled where he now lives. Abraham Secrist settled on the half section of land in 1837, where his son William K. Secrist lives at present. Jacob Linder settled on west half southeast quarter of Section 23 in 1837.

John D. Kirkwood settled where he now lives in 1861. Ellis

Jones, in the spring of 1834, settled where Jehu Jones, his son, now lives. James Dunn, in 1846, settled where his family now resides. Samuel Reasoner, in 1844, settled where Jehu Crow lives. Basil Lucas settled, in 1836, on the farm at the crossing of Barren Creek, on the west side, on the hill. Thomas M. Lucas settled, in 1836, where his son now lives. James Lyon settled in 1849. Elias Lyon settled on the Parrill place in 1834, then went to the Slater farm; then he went, in 1841, where he last lived before he moved to Upland. The Liberty-Hamilton farm was settled by David Carter in 1836. Hillman Carter settled a part of the Jacob Richards' farm in 1835. James Johnson settled where he now lives in 1843; he is one of the large land owners of the county. John Ballinger settled where he now lives, west of Upland, in 1852. Eli Rigdon was the first settler on the Jesse Johnson place. Bingham Simons, in 1835, settled on the lands now owned by William M. Duling, on the Nottingham farm. James B. Neal settled on the north half of the northwest quarter of Section 4, Town 23, Range 9, in 1837. Jesse Ballinger came, in 1837, and settled on the south half of the northwest quarter of Section 4, Town 23, Range 9. Joseph Day came in 1837 and settled where Frank Ballinger lives. Charles Capper settled on the John Carter place about 1839. Garrett Dodd lived on the Billy Nelson place in 1835. Jacob Bugher came in 1851 and taught school for some time, and settled where Upland was in 1857. Richard and James Deeren are both old settlers.

Incidents.—In 1833, as Peter and Jacob Reasoner were bee hunting, they found a large, leaning oak that had bees in it. Three or four persons went to cut the tree, taking three buckets. When the tree fell they found a large hollow containing bees. They took three buckets and two tubs full of honey, besides a lot of dry comb. On another occasion Peter Reasoner, in 1843, cut a tree for bees and got enough to make fifteen gallons of strained honey.

In 1832 Soloman and Jake Reasoner went fire hunting and killed three deer the first night, near the mouth of Kirkwood's Creek. Fire hunting was very common, and about 1832 the Griffins killed seventy-five deer in one season. Elijah Case, in 1833, caught a deer on the ice by chasing it.

Near the farm of L. D. Watson a bear was seen climbing a tree. The dogs caught it and pulled it down; it was killed by those present. Isaac Lanning and others had an experience with bears.

They were with axes going from work when a cub was seen running up a sapling; one of the men climbed after it, but the old one which (had not been seen before) made a rush for the sapling and, climbing after, our hero had cub above and bear below. The bear was shot and thus he was greatly relieved.

When the eddy above the Kidner Ford was first seined by parties from Ohio, they "set in" at the upper portion of the eddy and "hauled down," coming out on the bar of the ford. They had three barrels of fish fluttering and floundering on the sand and gravel. At another time, in the recollection of Jesse Adamson, a party had camped near for fishing and hunting. This same eddy was seined every day for a week, and on Saturday they caught half a barrel.

In 1837 a poplar tree was cut by Robert Marshall for coon, not far from where Isaiah Miller's house now stands. He got twelve coons out of it, and one had escaped. He cut an oak and captured it, making thirteen in all; it was the whole gang. In January, 1831, an ash was cut near the mouth of Lake Branch and thirteen coons were captured by Martin Griffin and another.

Churches.—As a great many of the earlier settlers in this township attended church or belonged to organizations in Delaware County, there were none in this township till some time after its organization, but meetings and preaching were held at the houses of citizens till buildings could be erected. Meetings were held at William Heal's, in Delaware, and at Isaac Carter's, in Grant, as early as 1833 and 1835. E. W. Sweet preached at William Heal's; — Farnsworth preached at Carter's; — Roby preached at Carter's and Heal's; — Swank preached at same places; Wade Posey preached at same places in 1837, and organized some other churches; G. W. Bowers, in 1838; J. H. Bruce, in 1839. This was the Methodist Episcopal Church. The Presbyterians also had an organization; Robert Irwin, of Muncie, was the minister, and Joseph Reasoner, J. B. Allen, J. B. McFerren and Andrew Homer were first members. The Presbyterians built a church on the lands of David Horner in 1845, but it has not been used for years. In 1850 or 1851 the Methodists built a church on the land of James Needler, which has not been used for twenty years. About 1853 or 1854 Shiloh was erected. This is a good church building with a cemetery attached. The church is on ground obtained of Elias Lyon. New Harmony, a Baptist Church erected in 1847 or 1848, stands

near the Muncie free gravel road on land obtained of John Richards. Here, also, is a cemetery located. Kingsley Chapel, at Trask post-office, was erected about 1867. Some of the members are Otha Hardy, David Mittauk, Albert Lucas, T. M. Lucas. The Protestant Methodist Church near William M. Duling's, was erected about 1865. Olive Branch was erected about 1862, and in 1885 the building was removed to New Cumberland. Hazel Grove was built about 1852 on the south side of the Muncie road, a few rods east of the west line of Jefferson Township. It was burnt down in 1868. The Friends' Church at Upland was set up about 1873, and the Methodist Episcopal Church was built in 1885. The Jefferson Christian Church, on "Hog Creek," was fully organized February 22, 1845; Jesse Adamson, Benjamin Hillman and Joseph Ballinger as trustees. The church lot and grave-yard were conveyed by James B. Neal and Joseph Day. Meetings had been held at private houses before 1840, when a house was erected on the present lot. All the churches have regular preaching and Sunday-school.

Accidental Deaths.—Ulrick Walters was drowned at New Cumberland in 1840. Three boys were drowned at Mittauk's Ford, 1864. Mark Martin, an Italian, was killed on the Hollis farm, by the fall of a tree. Peter Stephens was killed by the fall of a tree. A little son of Thomas Littler was drowned. Calvin Dunn was killed by being thrown from his horse and the horse falling on him, in 1881.

Other Matters.—Justina (Case) Klein was the first person born in the township in the fall of 1831; she lives now in Muncie, having married a Mr. Klein. Rebecca Ann Littler, daughter of Thomas Littler, was the first to die in Jefferson; her death took place in 1830. John Watson's wife was an early death in the township. William Wharton and Rachel Graham were married July 2, 1835; this was the first marriage in the township. Joseph B. Allen was first justice of the peace.

New Cumberland was laid out September 16, 1833, by Robert Sanders as proprietor, and Samuel R. Collier as surveyor. The lots were sold in the fall of 1833 at public sale. William Wharton read the conditions of sale, and Jabez H. Moore was crier.

Nathan Henderson built the first house of logs about 1836, and with some alterations it was occupied by Jacob Newberger in the spring of 1840 as a store-room. The next store was set up by George Moore in 1847. The postoffice was set up in 1863. A saw-



W. H. Hubbard.

mill was erected at the present site by Orville Dennison in 1848, and the grist-mill in 1853 by Dennison & Kisner. The heirs of Thomas Dunn own the mill property at present. Samuel & James Kisner bought out George Moore and carried on till 1854; Case & McCormick bought them out and closed business. Wharton & Girton opened out in 1855. Wharton bought of Girton and failed in 1859. George Stevenson and Henry Lyon set up in the fall of 1864. Lyon sold to Stevenson and he to Esla Stevenson and he to John H. Carter.

Lee O. Hayworth came in 1856 and carried on blacksmithing, and became the patentee of a corn planter, etc.; he left in 1878. David Hayworth carries on a general blacksmithing business, makes farming implements, and keeps a boarding house.

The Presbyterians have a very comfortable church, erected in 1867, where regular services and Sabbath-schools are conducted.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was erected in 1885, a comfortable house where regular services and Sabbath-schools are going on.

A steam saw-mill has recently been erected. A good school-house was built in 1871, with an I. O. O. F. lodge in the second story in a flourishing condition; also a G. A. R. post set up in 1885. William L. Wharton and Oscar Ardrey are physicians. An addition has been laid out by William Wharton; also an I. O. O. F. cemetery.

Upland.—Upland was laid out by Jacob Bugher September 30, 1867. The Chicago, St. Louis and Pittsburgh Railroad passes through east and west. It contains nearly 300 inhabitants, and does a brisk business in grain and timber. A dry goods house by Bugher; drug and dry goods rooms by the Lyons Bros.; Jesse Nelson, hardware; Haines and Ballinger, drugs; Lafayette Johnson, grain and flour; B. F. Newport, wagon-maker; John W. Brushwiller, boot and shoe-maker; D. W. Walton, blacksmith; Thomas Deeren, carpenter; Pugh and Horner, livery and feed stable; John Wilhelm, dealer in grain; Morris Ballinger, meat market; S. Hollis, J. B. Ward and Dr. Stout, physicians. A good graded school is in comfortable building. The Methodist Episcopal Church was erected in 1885; the trustees are J. W. Lyon, Richard Deeren, J. W. Connelly, James Deeren, David Lyon, John Wilhelm, with a good number of members. There is also a Friends' Church in a flourishing condition.

CHAPTER IX.

BY WILLIAM NEAL.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP—SURFACE, SOIL, ETC.—STREAMS—WILD ANIMALS—
HUNTING INCIDENTS—SURVEYS AND EARLY LAND ENTRIES—THE PIONEERS—HACKLEMAN—CENTER CHURCH—THE FRIENDS—INCIDENTS.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP, in the county of Grant, in the State of Indiana, consists of all of Township 23 north, Range 7 east, and one tier of sections off of Township 22 north, Range 7 east, and is bounded on the east by Fairmount and Mill Townships, on the north by Franklin, on the west by Green Township and on the south by Madison County.

Surface, Soil, etc.—To say that Liberty Township consists of a level, rich plain, covered with a heavy forest of most kinds of timber, would be expressing in a few words what the original condition really was. There was no hill, and but little elevation of any portion of the surface to diversify the scene or give variety to the eye of the beholder. A continuous plain, with here and there a gentle rise or depression to break the monotony. How fine to walk in these forests in the first settling, when all nature was budding forth in the fore part of the season, when spring hangs her infant blossoms on the trees rocked in the cradle of the western breeze, when the wild turkey “gobbles” from the tops of the tallest trees, the pheasant “drums” in the distance, the wolf howls in the depths of the forest, all vegetable nature is budding forth, the flower is beneath your feet, the infant leaf is on the shrub. The wild deer starts at the hunter’s tread, and the crushing of sticks and breaking of brush mingled with the sound of the firing of the distant gun of the hunter, all convey to eye and ear an impression of frontier life amidst wild scenes not easily forgotten by those early settlers of Liberty Township on the west.

The northeastern part, in the vicinity of Deer Creek, is somewhat rolling and diversified on the surface, and on these higher lands stood the poplar in all its grandeur, the black walnut, the beech and sugar. There were at first elevations enough for build-

ing upon, and the early settlers availed themselves of these, and the buildings and farms were made on the ridges, and consequently the poorer lands. Latterly, however, the lower grounds have been cleared and drained, and found to be most productive. The lands on "Grassy Fork" are rich without exception, and none finer for timber of all the various kinds, in great plenty and in the fullest perfection, from the majestic poplar to the buttonwood in the pond.

A prairie at one time existed in the northeastern part, from near the center line of Section 13 to near the center line of Section 12. This was open in the first settling, and was mowed by the settlers for hay before meadows were started, and thus it subserved a good purpose. This prairie was, however, very wet, being little else than a pond in the spring. It has been drained, however, and makes first-class farm land, where once grew a crop of coarse grass and was the home of the frog and turtle, and in the dry season the paradise of the black rattlesnake and the home of many unclean and hateful insects. The "Big Pond," on "Wild Cat," was an expression heard in the days of hunting and hunters. This was a pond on Grassy Fork made by a beaver dam. It was rather noted as a camping place for hunters, and in days gone by a regular puncheon camp was erected for their accommodation, and many remarks were made about the good venison and turkey eaten at the camp at the Big Pond on "Wild Cat." Other camps were almost equally noted; one was the "Lynn Camp" on Middle Fork, made of lynn puncheons, where many a hunter slept and feasted on roasted venison and turkey in the fall of the year when all went well with him after a fortunate day's hunt, when he "snoozed" away in the Lynn Camp, and dreamed of the "girl he left behind him," of father and mother and all the rest of 'em.

Streams.—Big Deer Creek enters the township from Madison County in Section 3, a little east of the boundary line, and has a northerly and northeasterly course, and leaves the township a short distance east of the half-mile corner on the north side of Section 1, in Township 23, Range 7. This stream has but a moderate fall in its upper portion, but is much more rapid in flow as it reaches the north boundary of the township; so much fall that years ago one Sullivan Vinson, a mill-wright, erected a saw-mill just above the point where the creek cuts the north line of the township, near the residence of David Hutchins, about 1842. It soon fell into the hands

of John Allen, and was known as Allen's mill during its existence. It did a good deal of work while it lasted, but has long since ceased its operations.

Little Deer Creek, a branch of "Big Deer," comes in from Madison County, in Section 1, Township 22, Range 7. It has a general northwesterly course and falls into the big creek in Section 24. Its fall is very moderate, and was obstructed by dams which have all been cut, and the stream widened and deepened till at present the passer by sees cultivated fields and pleasant homes, instead of maple and elm forests.

Coon Creek comes in from the south, in Section 4, Township 22, and falls into Big Deer in Section 23. This stream has been greatly improved by "ditching out," and has some of the best farm lands along its banks to be found anywhere in the county.

Little Creek has its source at the east side of Section 32, and has a general northeasterly course, and empties into the Big Creek in Section 11. This has been cleared out and well ditched.

Grassy Fork has its source in the "cottonwood ocean," and flows east, then north, then northwest, and passes into Green Township a little south of the northwest corner of Section 19.

Middle Fork enters the township near the southeast corner of Section 6, Township 22, Range 7, and has a general northwesterly course, and enters Green Township on the west side of Section 6. This is also a branch of "Wild Cat," and its drainage is quite extensive. On the lands of Henry Meldrum it cuts a ridge of limestone which lies just below the surface. It is hoped that in the future a quarry may be opened that may benefit this part of the county.

Animals.—As has been said this township was the great hunting ground of this part of the country. In the early days when white men began to be acquainted in this part of Indiana, there were bears, panthers, wolves in great plenty, deer, a few gray foxes, porcupines, skunks, wild cats, ground hogs (woodchucks), otters, squirrels (black-gray and ground squirrels), opossums, weasels, hawks, owls, wild pigeons by thousands, wild ducks of two or three kinds, and the creeks had a stock of pike and some other kinds of the finny tribe. Bears were killed in considerable numbers at different times, sometimes large specimens were secured by the hunters, and to see bear skins stretched at the end of the settler's cabin was no uncom-

mon occurrence in the very early days. The panther was not plenty, and generally kept at a distance and appeared to be suspicious of the hunter and first settlers. The wolf roamed over the forest, making it hideous with his howl, and the settler had to look out for his pigs and lambs. The porcupine was mostly seen in the spring on the elm, lynn and red oak, barking their limbs and looking down at the hunter, who sometimes levelled his gun at him; but this didn't often occur, for if he fell the inexperienced dog was sure to get the quills, and this gave trouble for them; the poor dog had to be held or staked down, and the quills drawn from his nose or mouth with the "nippers." This was very painful and made him "yell" every time one was drawn.

The skunk was always where he was not suspected and least desired, and numerous were the incidents that occurred in which he played a conspicuous part. The settler frequently found that his faithful dogs had become very offensive companions, and whether attending the house-raising or log-rolling, or even the religious meeting, the offensive odor was equally disagreeable. The wild cats were not very plenty, but there were enough to whip every dog in the country that encountered them. Deer were numerous, and in the fall season on the ridges the hunter would see numerous "scrapes," and when the leaves and sticks were dry he would see "numerous tails," in spite of his anxiety to get "a chance" at them. Numerous "drives" were made and nearly always with success. This was done by several men enclosing a large tract of ground where deer were supposed to be, and then contracting the circle and watching at points where escape was probable. The wild pigeon played a conspicuous part, for in those days they could be seen flying by tens of thousands, like clouds, almost darkening the air, and on alighting the last acorn or beech nut fell a prey to their devouring appetite.

A "squirrel hunt" was often undertaken by a number of men with guns encircling as large a tract as they could control, and then contracting the circle and killing all that came in reach (it was a point not to let any get away), and when the place was sufficiently scoured to be sure that none escaped the hunt was over. In the early days some such means had to be resorted to, or else the settlers' corn was greatly damaged, if not lost, by these numerous depredators. The wild bee was numerous in this township in the

days of first settling, and almost numberless are the stories told of cutting bee trees and taking honey by "boring up" and cutting off the limb, or letting down the honey in a bucket from the heights, etc. "Boring up" was done by a large auger and putting in a long pin, then another higher up and then from this still another, passing spirally around the tree till a sufficient height was obtained.

Survey and First Entries.—This township consists of two surveys made by government authority, one part lying east of the old boundary line and the other west of said line.

Some of the first entries on the east of the boundary line are Isaac Hutchins in Section 1, Township 23, February 15, 1833; Jeremiah Arnold in Section 1, June 10, 1834; Jesse Thomas in Section 1, June 10, 1834; James Hall in Section 1, March 7, 1834; Francis Thomas in Section 2, June 19, 1835; Solomon Pierson in Section 2, March 14, 1834; Charles O. Fry in Section 2, July 13, 1835; Jesse Hodson in Section 2, March 14, 1835; John Davis in Section 2, September 26, 1834; Richard Jones in Section 11, March 7, 1834; John Benlow in Section 11, August 7, 1835; Richard Fedrick in Section 11, April 26, 1834; William Howell in Section 11, April 26, 1834; James Harris in Section 11, March 7, 1834; Isaac Estep in Section 12, October 22, 1835; John Moorman in Section 12, June 10, 1834; Uriah Moorman in Section 12, January 17, 1835; Joshua Meek in Section 13, April 17, 1835; Lindsey Baldwin in Section 13, March 14, 1835; Jesse Haisley in Section 14, March 14, 1835; Thomas Harris in Section 14, June 10, 1834; Willis L. Harris in Section 23, February 9, 1835; John Ham in Section 23, March 14, 1835; James Scott in Section 23, November 12, 1835; Moses Rich in Section 23, January 17, 1835; Joseph B. Hunt in Section 1, Township 22, June 19, 1834; Ann Hunt in Section 1, Township 22, June 10, 1834.

West of boundary, Richard Turner in Section 4, March 31, 1848; Edward Levell in Section 15, May 8, 1848; Iredell Rush in Section 19, November 24, 1848; John Thalls in Section 21, April 21, 1848; Jabez Reeves in Section 27, December 16, 1848; William Wilson in Section 32, August 28, 1848; R. T. Wells in Section 33, September 9, 1848; George Smith in Section 3, Township 22, June 28, 1848; William Said in Section 1, Township 22, November 24, 1848; Jacob Parrish in Section 5, Township 22, August 28, 1848; William P. Thrasher in Section 5, Township 22, August 28, 1848; Prior Rigdon in Section 6, Township 22, October 15, 1847.

First Settlers.—In 1833 came Uriah Moorman and settled where Sarah Bond now lives in Section 12, close to the prairie, which was sometimes Moorman's prairie. Uriah came here from Center Township, but originally from North Carolina. John Moorman, son of Uriah, settled in 1834 on the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 12. William Howell came in 1834 and settled in Section 11, on the east half of the southwest quarter. Lindsey Baldwin settled in 1835 on land now owned by Barclay Johnson. James Hall came in 1834 and settled in Section 1, now a part of the estate of Mahlon Neal. Charles O. Fry settled where Samuel Amack lives in 1836. Joseph Small settled where John Carter lives in 1837, but John Baldwin was first settler. Small was a great hunter, and in the old days deer and coon had to be on a sharp look out or be captured by him. Isaac Meek settled in 1837 on lands now owned by I. W. Carter; he was also a great hunter, and it was always said among early settlers that Joseph Small and Isaac Meek could accomplish anything in the way of hunting that anybody else could. Mahlon Neal, Jr., in 1837 settled where his heirs now own. William Ballinger had lived there for a few years previous to this time. Allen Wright came in 1837 and settled on the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 24. John Haisley came in 1838 and settled on the tract where his widow now lives. Ira Haisley came in 1838 and settled on the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 14. Eli Overman came in 1838 and settled where Elwood Haisley lives. Ezra Bishop lived there meantime. Job Jackson settled where Fremont Neal lives in 1837. Lindsey Buller came in 1836 and settled in 1837 where he still lives. James Lytle came in 1836 and located in 1837. Harvey Davis came in 1836 and settled on the farm known as the Davis farm; he is living yet. Dempsey Bailey settled the Noah Rush farm in 1837. James Felton settled the south part of the Mahlon Harvey farm about 1837. Samuel Marshall was a squatter in about 1837, near the old boundary line in south part of Section 3, Township 22, Range 7. Mirajah Newby settled in 1835 where Amos Thomas now lives; he is Newby's son-in-law. Henry Winslow settled in 1838 where Abraham Goodykoontz lives now. James Scott came from Wayne County, Ind., January 4, 1837, and settled the south half of the northwest quarter of Section 23; he was a successful hunter of deer and coon, and always had venison when desired;

the wolves sometimes came close to his cabin and pulled deer skins down from the wall of the cabin or smoke-house where they had been stretched to dry for the trade. James Wright, in 1836, lived on the lands of Moses Rich, where Lewis Hocket owns now; but he bought the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 23, and moved on this tract the next year. Jonathan Jones, in 1837, settled the Jesse Haisley farm. Francis Lytle, in 1836, settled the farm owned by Joseph Rich, the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 25. John Ham was a first settler, in 1835, where William Peacock settled in 1838, now owned by Lewis Hockett. Spencer Reeder came in 1839 and settled the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 25. Zeri Hunt was a wheelwright and came in 1837. Harrison Powell came in 1838, from London, England, where he followed the baking, and settled where his heirs own now. Richard Perry settled the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 25 about 1837. Lewis Jones settled the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 36 in 1836. Mahlon Neal, Sr., settled in 1839 where Ira Haisley now lives. Wash. Johnson was an early settler. Nathan Jones settled where Sarah D. Jones lives about 1838. Zadok Tomlinson settled where his widow lives in about 1838. Joseph Morgan settled where he owns about 1837. William Harrold settled where Mrs. Ringgold lives in the fall of 1839; he killed a large bear, soon after he settled, that was worrying a hog; he took his gun and went to the rescue of the poor swine that squealed piteously; the hide stretched on the end of his cabin was nearly as large as a cow hide. John Felton, in 1839, settled the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 22. Abraham Goodykoontz settled on the farm where he now lives in 1856. Henry Winslow was the first settler in 1838. John Thalls squatted in 1846 on the land where John L. McCombs settled in 1856, and where he still lives. Peter Glunt squatted on the William Ayres land in 1848. William J. Milner bought of the Conger heirs and of Noble, and settled thereon and lived at the same farm till he moved to Marion to serve as county treasurer. Joseph Prine settled where he now lives in 1859; he kept Selma postoffice. Eleazer Hoover settled in 1849 where Isaiah Moon lives. John O'Banian settled the John Bayless farm in 1849; Bayless came there in 1862. James Titus settled where his widow now lives in 1849. Dr. Prior Rigdon settled where he lives now in 1847. Pat-

rick Reddington settled in the west part of the Conger land. Benjamin Dickey settled on the John A. Stukeley farm in 1849. Robert Gordon settled the Henry Meldrum farm in 1852. William Harvey settled in 1849 where David Hoover lives. George Gibson settled in 1850 on the John Banister farm. Elias Rich settled in 1853 where Jacob Hoover lives. Robert T. Wells, in 1852, settled on the Colville farm, but he soon moved into Section 4, on the south of where he first settled. Josiah Thrasher settled the McKinney farm in 1852 and then he moved near Independence, where his widow still lives. William P. Thrasher came in 1852 and settled on what has been known as the Barns place, and then he moved over north of Independence and settled on the southwest corner of the northwest quarter of Section 6, Township 22, Range 7. Cyrus Gibson came in 1850 and settled where the Widow Hodson lives in Section 28. George Davis, in 1848, settled where he lives now. Trustum Conner came in 1852 and settled on the Clenny farm where he now lives. John Barrett bought the claim of Beeman and settled where James Noble now lives in 1849. Frederick Risener built the first house on the land where Abe Manlove lives in 1851. Garretson; Johnson settled where Jeremiah Hartly lives in 1852. John Harrold came in 1852 and settled where he still lives. Daniel C. Spurgeon came in 1854 and settled on the land where Roser lives; Albert Lytle was first settler here. Frank Williams settled the George W. Flora farm in 1854. Merritt Williams settled where his son Enery lives in 1855. R. J. Gauntt settled where he lives now in 1849. Josiah Hocket was first settler on the John Eaton place. William Wilson settled on south end of the Goodwin farm in 1849. Jacob Felton settled the Albert Kimmer farm in 1852. Joshua Freeman was first settler on the northeast part of the Gauntt farm. H. J. Baldwin settled the I. W. Carter farm in 1857, but various persons had lived here previous to this. Carter came in 1865.

Hackleman.—This place has not been regularly laid out, but is a point where considerable business is transacted with the country in buying and handling produce, We find James W. Jones, dry goods and general store; Robert Mitchel, general store, dry goods and notions; Milton Peters, blacksmith; Albert & Kirkwood, saw and planing-mill; Wilson, Hartley & Johnson, tile factory.

Center Church, situated at the center of the township, was or-

ganized in 1875. Trustees at the time of organization, M. S. Friend, William J. Milner, Cyrus Gibson, William H. Ayres, John L. McCombs; elders, William H. Ayres, William I. Milner, John L. McCombs; deacons, Cyrus Gibson, John Harrold; pastor, Frank Collins; clerk, William Jones; present trustees, J. M. Dickey, Jasper Wilson, Jeremiah Hartley, William Jones; deacons, John Harrold, William Jones, Jasper Wilson; elder, George Mason; pastor, — Vincent. Regular service on Sunday and regular Sunday-schools on Sabbath, with a membership of ninety.

Sugar Grove Church is held at the Prine Schoolhouse and has been organized a number of years; Joseph Prine and wife, Jacob Galbreath and wife and Mrs. Eakins are the principal members.

A Wesleyan Church on the corner of Lindley Arnett's land has been there a number of years.

Oak Ridge Meeting of Friends was organized in 1840 or 1841. The prominent members at that time were Mahlon and Rachel Neal, William and Phebe Peacock, Jonathan and Dorcas Jones, Ira and Rebecca Haisley, John and Ann Haisley, Eli and Piety Overman.

Little Ridge Meeting of Friends was organized about 1853. Some of the prominent members at that time were William Harvey, John Wright, Thomas Larrance, Azel Rush and their wives.

Bethel Meeting of Friends was organized about 1864. Among the prominent members may be named Thomas Jay, a minister; Isaac W. Carter, Willis Cammack, Mahlon Neal.

The Colored Methodist Episcopal Church was organized in 1852 with James Burden, Absalom Hill and Beverly Pettiford as trustees, and Benjamin Skepworth as pastor. At present Frank Weaver, Elisha Wallace, Simon Ward, Mekin Ward and Barbary Scott are trustees, and J. A. Jordan, pastor.

Bellfield Wesleyan Methodist Church is located at a point called Bellfield, where there are goods] sold and a postoffice is located. The prominent members of the church are C. S. Stewart, Con. Stewart, George Peterson, Squire Young; Isaac Ward is pastor.

Incidents.—In the fall of 1839 William Neal on returning from work with an ax on his shoulder came within a few rods of two bears. They appeared but little alarmed, but took to flight, making a noise like two cattle running in the woods; this was about 100 rods north of the cross roads at Oak Ridge.

In January, 1837, Dugan Rush, Jonathan Jones and James Lytle having started three bears which "cleaned the dogs out," they came home, and next morning they and some others went in pursuit and killed one of them, but the other two made their escape.

James Scott thinks he must have killed a hundred wolves; they would kill his sheep and come right to the cabin door at night for stray bones and such things as they could eat.

Hopkin Richardson stopped over night with Uncle Job Davis, a mile east of Oak Ridge, and next morning took his gun and went over north to the prairie to look for turkey, as they had been heard to "gobble" in that direction. He began calling for turkey and was answered by some strange sound in the brush; he felt sure it was not a turkey, but kept on calling and the sound still seemed nearer; at last he saw two large wolves come in sight, one of which he killed and skinned and hung the carcass up by the path; it dried hard in the sun and remained there for weeks. Hop thought all such wolves ought to be killed.

Lindsey Buller and Mary Lytle were married April 17, 1837. James Lytle and Easter Buller were married April 25, 1837. A daughter of Britton Wall was the first buried at Oak Ridge. Milton, infant son of James Scott, was the first death in the township; he died in 1838. Newton Lytle was the first birth. James Scott and Spencer Reeder were among the first justices.

CHAPTER X.

BY WILLIAM NEAL.

MILL TOWNSHIP—SURFACE AND STREAMS—WILD ANIMALS—EARLY LAND SALES AND FIRST SETTLERS—EARLY MARRIAGES—SAW-MILLS—DEATHS—CHURCHES, ETC.

THE township of Mill, in Grant County, Ind., consists of two tiers of sections off the south side of Town 24, Range 8 east, and two tiers of sections off the north side of Town 23, Range 8 east, except so much of Sections 11 and 12 as lie south of the river in Town 23, Range 8 east. It is bounded on the east by Jefferson and Monroe, on the north by Center, on the west by Franklin and Liberty, and on the south by Fairmount Township.

Surface, Soil, etc.—Mill Township, like most others in Grant County, was originally heavily timbered—walnut, poplar, ash, oak of several varieties, some cherry, beach, maple, elm, hickory, buck-eye, lynn and black or swamp ash.

The lands along the river were of best grade, and not so much bluff as is to be found in some places along the river. Where the river enters the township the land on the north side mostly slopes gently down to the stream; again, on the south side it is found sloping down the same way, only to the north. Then we have the bottom lands, below the mouth of Back Creek, which is first-class land for farming purposes.

Few townships present better water-power than can be obtained in this township, hence we have the name "Mill." In some places the lands near the mouth of the streams become broken, and the stream flows through a deep channel or gorge, reminding the traveler of other parts of Indiana, where hill and vale occur to diversify the landscape.

Streams.—Walnut Creek enters this township near the southeast corner of Section 25, and has a general westerly and northwesterly course, leaving the township a short distance west of the northeast corner of Section 28. This stream is rather deeply imbedded below

the general surface, and affords some fine bottom lands and good facilities for draining the adjacent land and that lying further away.

Back Creek enters this township in Section 8, and flows into the river at or just below the mill at Jonesboro. It also lies deep below the general surface, and has a rapid fall or decline, and at a period in first settlement, and some time since it afforded good facilities for mills and machinery, but of late years it has failed in these respects and not a single mill or machine is driven by its power. Big Deer Creek enters this township on the west side of Section 31, near the half-mile corner, and flows north and northeasterly, and is sometimes in Center and sometimes in Mill, entering the river on the line between the townships. This stream lies far below the general surface and has a rapid current, and was a good mill stream at one time, but no mills exist now nor for some time past. Long Branch is a branch of Walnut Creek, and is of great service in drainage.

Animals.—The township of Mill had its full share originally of wild animals. There were bears and wolves, deer, coons, 'possums, minks, skunks, wild cats, weasels, foxes, squirrels, hawks, owls, blue and white cranes, kingfishers and snipe, to which must be added a great many fish in the river and creeks. But the fish as well as the quadrupeds have disappeared with the advance of population and the progress of civilization, till it is not easy to get a glimpse of that which at one time almost constituted the basis of living among the first settlers; when venison was on every table, and fish could be had for the catching and these of the finest quality. When the coon and squirrel destroyed the corn in the fall season, and their destruction became a necessity, then there was hunting almost day and night; it was not so much a sport as a business to rid the woods and small farms of these pests. The opossum went the terrible winter of 1843 and but few have been seen since. The poultry can rest safely so far as that pest is concerned, but look out for the mink and the weasel.

First Entries.—Some of the first entries are Joseph Hiatt in Section 27, August 1, 1826; Jesse H. Murdock in Section 27, August 23, 1827; Nathan Hoggatt in Section 27, October 10, 1828; Cabel Smith in Section 27, November 24, 1828; William Hiatt in Section 28, July 31, 1826; Emanuel Mets in Section 28, March 10, 1826; John Ballinger in Section 28, February 9, 1826; Esau Lamb

in Section 28, June 29, 1829; Jonathan Lamb in Section 28, June 18, 1829; William Roberts in Section 28, May 4, 1829; James Hall in Section 29, July 8, 1830; Amer Hiatt in Section 29, July 10, 1830; Silas Overman in Section 30, March 25, 1830; Henley Thomas in Section 30, January 19, 1831; Jesse Thomas in Section 30, May 24, 1831; David Hiatt in Section 33, June 29, 1829; John L. McCormick in Section 33, February 18, 1829; William Spray in Section 33, September 8, 1829; John Bates in Section 3, December 4, 1829; William Bates in Section 3, January 21, 1829; John Benbow in Section 4, June 29, 1829; Robert McCormick in Section 4, February 18, 1829; Jacob McCormick in Section 4, February 18, 1829; Samuel Russell in Section 5, June 24, 1829; John Russell in Section 8, June 24, 1829; John Smith in Section 8, December 28, 1829; Solomon Knight in Section 8, March 16, 1831; Aaron Hill in Section 8, December 28, 1829; Ephraim Bates in Section 10, July 17, 1829; John L. Dolman in Section 10, January 21, 1829; Martin Bates in Section 10, September 22, 1830; Ichabod Dille in Section 10, March 31, 1830; J. H. Johnson in Section 10, May 29, 1830; Joseph Wilson in Section 11, May 27, 1830; Thomas Coleman in Section 12, December 26, 1829.

Early Settlers.—In the year 1826 came William Hiatt and entered the southwest fraction of Section 28. He settled on this very soon after and was there in the winter of 1826–27, for eight weeks entirely alone in the wilderness. He was the first settler in the township and lived till his death on the farm he made at the point where Daniel W. Hiatt, his grandson, now lives. David Hiatt, son of William Hiatt, came in the spring of 1827 and settled where Jesse Jay now lives; at this time only seven or eight families lived in Grant County. Later in the year 1827 Josiah Hiatt located on the Elam Hiatt farm. In 1828 Nathan Hoggatt settled on the John Coppock farm opposite Jonesboro. James Adamson settled on the Dr. Ayres farm in 1828, and William Bates settled on the William Roush farm in the year 1828. Amos Small settled on the John Coppock farm in 1829; he shortly moved to Center Township and settled where Rose Hill dairy is kept. Thomas Reynolds, in 1830, settled on the farm owned by the late Daniel Hiatt, south of Jonesboro; his house stood down near the river where the ford was in early days. William Roberts settled on the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 28 in 1829. Jacob McCormick settled on

the farm now owned by James Johnson in 1830. Benjamin Hillman settled on the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 28 in the fall of 1829; then traded for forty acres now owned by William P. Roush in 1835, then sold in 1836 and moved to Monroe Township. Jesse H. Murdock, in 1832, settled on the land where John Entsminger, Jr., lives. John Johnson settled the northeast quarter of Section 12 in 1846. Evan Benbow, in 1836, settled the land where his widow lives. Ira Hollingsworth settled on the Fankboner farm in 1837; this is a romantic farm, and is owned at present by John Dye. John Coppock came in 1835 and settled where he now lives, east of Jonesboro. James Montgomery settled the William Smith farm where Martin V. Whitson now lives, in 1835. Barham Smith settled in 1832 the James Gammel farm. Thomas Wilson settled on the northeast corner of the southeast quarter of Section 34 in 1835. John L. Dolman settled on the Muncie road in 1833, on the south part of the William Roush farm; he kept a postoffice in the early days and sold goods to the settlers. David Moreland settled in 1834 where Jonas Moreland now lives. Daniel Winslow, where he still lives in 1832. Larkin Brooks settled in 1839 where B. B. Coleman lives.

Robert Wilson settled the farm owned by A. W. Sanford in 1830. In 1833 Robert Wilson was licensed to keep a ferry at Wilson's Ford by the commissioners of Grant County. The fees charged by him were not to exceed $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents for each footman, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents for a man and horse, and for a wagon or cart $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents for each wheel, and said Wilson was at all times to have the necessary boats to accommodate the traveling public. Piner Evans, in 1840, settled the John Nelson farm next west of Price Wallace's; Evans served as county commissioner. Noah Birely settled the John Roush farm. Ephraim Bates settled the Zeek farm in 1830, where M. O. Dolman lives; Bates had a still-house down by the river in 1840. Pierce Hosier lived on John Wilson's farm, but bought the Smith farm and settled thereon; G. W. Smith lives there now. John Benbow came in 1830; he lived on the farm south of Jonesboro, where the late Daniel Hiatt lived before he went to Iowa. Thomas Coleman, in 1829, settled the farm on north fraction of the southwest quarter of Section 12. Daniel Thomas settled in 1837 on the northwest quarter of Section 6, Township 23, Range 8. Thomas Jay came in 1835 and settled on the northwest quarter of Section 4; he was a minister in

the Friends Church. Nathan Coggeshall came from Center Township and settled on the farm known as Coggeshall place in 1838. John Shugart settled where Denny Jay now lives in the year 1834. Joseph Ratliff settled where Eli Coggeshall now lives in 1834; he died in 1836. Elijah Thomas came in 1838, and settled where Thomas Baldwin lived on Deer Creek. George Carter came in 1835 and settled where he lives now. David Jay came in 1834 and settled on the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 32. John Pemberton came in 1835 and settled on the northeast fraction of Section 10; he built a carding machine in 1836, which was run by water from a spring branch; he also built a first-class saw-mill in about 1848, driven by water taken from the river at a point below his residence where he first settled, and on the south side of the river. Isaiah Pemberton came to this township in 1840. John Russell came in 1829 and settled where John Winslow lives at present. Solomon Knight came from Center Township and settled on the southwest quarter of Section 8. Samuel Russell came in 1829 and settled soon after on the farm now owned by Ithamer Russell. Caleb Smith came in 1830 and settled on the southwest quarter of Section 4, where he lived and died; he was one of the associate judges of the county. Aaron Hill came from North Carolina and settled where Henry Harvey now lives in the year 1830. Joshua Canady settled where Z. S. Richardson lives in 1840; he had a tan-yard. Obadiah Jones bought of John L. McCormick the land where Jonesboro was first laid out, June 9, 1834, and entered other lands adjacent soon after, and moved here in February, 1835; he built a saw-mill and a grist-mill on Back Creek in 1838; he laid out Jonesboro December 8, 1837. The river mill was begun as early as the fall of 1845; Joshua Small bought and finished it about 1848. The mill on the creek just below the old one was built in 1851-52 (Daniel Jones was the mill-wright); Joshua Small bought it in 1854 of O. B. Jones and D. W. Jones. Henry Thomas settled the Jonathan Hockett farm in 1849; Hockett came in 1857. Henry N. Hockett settled in 1857 where he now lives; he does quite a business in the cultivation of bees and the best modes for success therein. John Entsminger, Sr., came about the year 1836, and settled where Isaac Roush, Jr., lives, but some improvement had been made prior to this time by Joseph Roberts, Esq. William Wallace came about 1838, and settled on the Murdock farm, now



Nathan Coggeshall

owned by John Entsminger, Jr. Benjamin P. Wallace settled in 1838 where ——— Hiatt lives now. Ichabod Dille came in 1833, and settled where Jake Ritter lives now; he built a grist-mill in 1840 to 1841, on a spring branch, but it was laid aside long since. Alexander Dolman came in 1838; Thomas Newby owns the land where he settled. Amos Bates was an old settler and a great fire hunter; his cabin was filled with the best venison, and whatever he had was free for all his friends and early settlers; he came in 1830. John Smith settled on the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 8 in 1831. David Weasner came in 1837; he had a tan-yard on the Robert McCormick farm, down by the river; then moved and set up near the mouth of Jake McCormick's branch in 1841 or 1842; he died of cholera in 1850. John Hartman settled on the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 9 in 1836; his wife was scared to death in 1841. John Wilson settled the Hillard farm in 1831. Burtney W. Ruley settled the Henry Wise farm in 1835; he was treasurer of Grant County for nine years. Aaron Shideler entered the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 2 in 1833, and settled there in the same year. James Adamson first settled the Dr. Ayres farm in 1828, but Joseph Hiatt lived there in the meantime. Amariah Hiatt first settled where J. W. Hill lives about 1829. Daniel Hiatt lived on the north side of Harrisburgh, where George Harris lives now; Joseph Morrow lived there in the meantime; he represented Grant County in the Legislature at one period. Willis Davis came to Center Township in 1838, and lived a while in the old schoolhouse; then settled on lands now owned by Jesse Wright; taught school for years at Mississinewa; then moved to Mill Township and settled over on the south of Baldwin's mill in 1852; he died at Fairmount. Joseph Creviston settled the farm where Thomas C. Lamb now lives; this is sometimes known as the Tutrell farm. Creviston laid out a place he named Concord in 1848, but it failed to materialize, and not even the sound of the smith's hammer nor the church-going bell is heard to cheer the wayfaring man. Reuben Small settled the David Harris farm about the year 1837. Henry Carter settled the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 32. Anderson and Meredith Hutchins both settled on the road leading from Jonesboro to Deer Creek about 1837 or 1838, but went back into Ohio sick of brush and mosquitoes. Silas Overman

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came in 1830, and settled on Deer Creek, where he built a saw-mill in 1831, afterward known as Lamb's mill. John Adamson settled the farm immediately east of Harrisburg, about 1829-30.

Matters of Note.—Barham Smith and Rachel Dille were married September 20, 1832, by Caleb Smith, associate judge. David Weasner and Susannah Dille were married July 13, 1837, by Wade Posey, minister Methodist Episcopal Church. Caleb Smith and Nancy Dille were married September 20, 1832, by William Roberts, justice of the peace.

A saw-mill was built on Walnut Creek, north of Harrisburg, about 1840, by William Wallace, which after doing good service for years passed through various ownerships till 1855, when Charles Ink became owner, and it was then known as Ink's mill for several years; it is doing nothing now.

John Lamb bought a saw-mill on Deer Creek of Silas Overman; he built a grist-mill on the same site. It was well patronized in its day and was last known as Baldwin's mill, but it is quiet there now.

Joshua Small built a grist-mill on Deer Creek, just above the pike from Marion to Jonesboro, about 1840; this was an excellent mill in its day, but years have come and gone since a wheel turned in this mill.

A saw-mill was erected on Back Creek, a little way above J. W. Hill's, but quiet now; also a saw-mill and some machinery near the west end of Mill Street in Jonesboro, was in operation for a time; this was on the creek. In cutting the race for this mill alongside of the creek bluff and displacing some conglomerate rock, a large quantity of bones, presumed to be those of the rattlesnake, were discovered and brought to view.

In 1840 John Lamb sold his mill on Deer Creek, and a new location was the main idea at that time. He took an ox team and two of his sons. Henley Snead, John and Eli Thomas, all started from Lamb's mill on Deer Creek, and went to Honey Creek (on which New London was afterward laid out) through the wilderness, cutting their way through, striking "Wild Cat" at Green Town and keeping on the north side to Kokomo; here they saw "Old Kokomo" himself, and conversed with him; his locks were white with the frosts of many winters. They crossed the river at that place and went down on the south side, still cutting their way through. At the end of five days they were at their journey's end on Honey

Creek, but New London was not then "staked off." After looking around for some time our pioneer party set out on their return, and in two days were at the starting point, with a "big" experience in the way of frontier life and travel. John Lamb moved to Honey Creek and built a mill one-half mile above where New London was laid out.

Deaths by Accident.—The wife of John Hartman was scared to death about 1840. The wife and little son of Thomas Cook were drowned while crossing the river just below where the mill-dam is now erected. A son of Charles Hinshaw was drowned near the point where the road strikes the river as you go north from town. Two Irishmen and one woman, and a team were drowned a short way above Jonesboro. A son of J. D. Beatty, drowned; a daughter of Isaac Schooley, drowned; Calvin Bookout and a young man by the name of Pucket, drowned—both citizens of Fairmount Township. William Jay was murdered.

Churches.—The old Walnut Creek Church was organized first at a private house, that of William Robers, by James Stackhouse, about 1833-34. February 14, 1838, John Adamson conveyed a tract of land for church and grave-yard purposes. This soon became a popular place of meeting, but has gone down and nothing been done for years. The first meeting held in the township was at the house of William Bates, in 1832. Robert Burns was minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Soon after a church building was erected on Ichabod Dille's farm, near the mouth of Jake McCormick's branch, called "Bethel;" afterward moved further up the river and disappeared as time advanced. The Friends at Deer Creek set up a meeting in 1835, and at Jonesboro near the same time, holding meetings at the house of Obadiah Jones.

CHAPTER XI.

BY WILLIAM NEAL.

MONROE TOWNSHIP—BOUNDARY AND SURFACE—THE PRAIRIES—THE GREAT HURRICANE—THE CREEKS—SURVEY AND LAND ENTRIES—LIST OF EARLY SETTLERS—ANECDOTES—FARMINGTON—MONROE—JADDEN—CHURCHES—HARD TIMES—OTHER ITEMS.

THE township of Monroe, in Grant County, Ind., comprises all of Township 24 north, Range 9 east, and is bounded on the east by Blackford County, on the north by Van Buren Township, on the west by Center and Mill and on the south by the township of Jefferson.

Surface, Soil, etc.—With few exceptions this township was originally covered with a heavy forest, principally white oak, interspersed with a great variety of mixed timber. The north and northeastern portions were, however, covered with ash, elm and maple, with a sprinkling of other timber.

Prairies.—In the eastern part of the “Walnut Creek Prairie,” following the creek of the same name, enters and bears southwesterly to a point near the northwest corner of Section 36. This was at first but little else than a lake, held at the lower portion by a great beaver dam. This prairie has, however, been drained, and the most extensive crops of potatoes and other vegetables have been produced each year by John Smith, the great potato raiser, and others. A system of drainage for deepening and widening by dredging is now in progress for the further improvement of Walnut Creek on its upper portion, or “Walnut Creek Prairie.”

“Noe’s Prairie” was originally an open portion, or pond in the spring season, of perhaps 100 acres, covered with tall grass and inhabited by the blue and white crane, the bittern, and flocks of wild ducks.

“Bird’s Prairie,” just west of the one described (Noe’s), is entirely similar in its natural features, being about half as large, and its waters in the spring season were held by a great “dam.”

The “Big Mire,” in the northern part of this township, was the

largest swamp in the country, being a "loblolly," but it has been ditched until fine crops are raised where a few years ago the foot of man or beast hardly dare be set.

The Great Hurricane.—A feature worthy of note in the southeastern part of this township is plainly marked, even at the present day, by the growth of young timber over a space of one and a half to two miles in width. The vortex of the storm came down a little west of the farm now owned by James L. Atkinson, about the year 1813, and bearing a little south of east appears to have thrown the heavy forest of oak, beech, sugar, and whatever came in the way, into heaps, prostrating every tree except here and there a solitary one that bears the marks of this terrible hurricane that extended into the State of Ohio. The timber now growing in the path of this storm is almost entirely oak; but it would seem the original forest was of considerable variety.

The Streams.—Walnut Creek enters this township not far from the southeast corner of Section 24, and has a southwesterly course to the mouth of Little Walnut; thence a more westerly course, leaving the township not far from the southwest corner of Section 30.

Sugar Creek, in the northern part, has its source in the rich black lands of this region, but further down it becomes deeply imbedded with the lands bordering thereon considerably broken; it leaves the township not far from the southwest corner of Section 7.

Hog Creek drains the middle southern part, and the early settlers no doubt well remember the wild strawberries that grew in such abundance in and around the small prairies about the source of this creek; the same can be said of strawberries in a number of localities surrounding the marshes and rich lands along the branches, making a fine treat for the first settlers before fruit was reared on the farms. None but an early settler can so fully realize the want or lack of fruit and "short" living as those who remove to a new country to better their condition, far away from the old home and a "long way" to mill, and still further from any place to obtain the necessities of life, till it is produced on the farm yet to be made.

The only chance is to gather "wild greens" and the early berry in the spring, and later on to call into requisition the potato, the pumpkin and the squash, with grated corn for the evening repast in the form of "mush" and "Johnny-cake."

Survey and First Entries.—This township was surveyed and

sectionized in accordance with an order of the Surveyor-General of the United States of America, and among the first entries we find that of Edmund Brown, Section 6, June 1, 1836; George W. Rigdon, Section 7, December 20, 1834; James Wilson, Section 7, May 24, 1836; Joseph Lugar, Section 7, September 29, 1836; George Lugar Section 7, May 16, 1836; Stephen Studyvain, Section 7, March 26, 1836; Absalom Strange, Section 8, October 29, 1836; Jesse Embree, Section 9, September 9, 1836; William Roberts, Section 17, October 29, 1836; George Kessinger, Section 17, October 29, 1836; Moses Jones, Section 17, July 18, 1836; David Wilson, Section 17, May 24, 1836; S. E. Pleasants, Section 17, July 18, 1836; George Stout, Section 18, March 26, 1836; Daniel D. Wiggins, Section 19, May 19, 1836; George Leonard, Section 20, July 13, 1836; Paul Roberts, Section 21, October 29, 1836; Charles Atkinson, Section 28, April 23, 1836; Ezekiel Dooley, Section 28, March 16, 1836; James Dooley, Section 28, March 16, 1836; William A. Long, Section 29, October 26, 1835; Moses Adamson, Section 29, October 3, 1833; Isaac Truax, Section 29, October 20, 1835; William Mitchell, Section 29, October 30, 1835; John Johnson, Section 30, November 10, 1834; Andrew Patterson, Section 30, August 28, 1831; John Harvey, Section 31, November 16, 1835; Silas Parks, Section 31, October 10, 1835; Josiah Roberts, Section 31, March 8, 1836; Ambrose Huffman, Section 31, October 26, 1836; Greenberry Jacks, Section 31, August 12, 1836; Benjamin Hillman, Section 32, December 23, 1835. Some of these never settled on their land, but held awhile for speculation. A number came and opened farms as will be seen hereafter.

First Settlers.—Joseph Lugar came in the year 1831 and settled near the place where Andrew Ferguson now lives. He was the first settler in the township and lived on this land about five years before he entered it. He sold his claim to Dr. William McKinney in 1836, and then entered the tract and conveyed to McKinney. In 1832 came John and Barna, brothers of Joseph Lugar, and George Lugar, their father. The Lugars were all experienced hunters and capturing bear, deer and coon was their chief delight. Otter were also taken in considerable numbers. Andrew Patterson came in October, 1835, and settled on the southeast quarter of Section 30. He was proprietor of the village of Farmington. Silas Parks came in October, 1835. He was one of the first justices in the township

—elected in 1839. He was also a minister of the gospel in the Christain or New Light Church, and at one time in his life he was entranced for the space of three days. Moses Adamson came in 1836 and settled on the land he entered; Henry Woodard owns the same now. Thomas Beckford and Cephas Atkinson (blind) owned and lived on it in the meantime.

George Stout came here in 1836 and settled on the northwest quarter of Section 18, where Joseph Vanvacter now lives. The first election was held at his house in 1838. The Indianapolis and Fort Wayne State road passed by his residence, and he did something by way of entertaining the weary traveler who passed that way.

John Jacks came in 1836 and settled on a part of the southeast quarter of Section 31, now owned by H. L. Searle. Green B. Jacks came in 1836 and settled on land now owned by William Jacks and John Troxell. Isaiah Roberts came in 1836 and settled on the land he entered. Daniel Dwiggins came in the fall of 1836 and settled on lands he entered; he built a steam saw-mill and carried on considerable business in various ways; he sold out and lived near Marion, then moved to Renselaer, where he died.

Benjamin Hillman moved here from Mill Township in 1836, and settled on the north half of the northwest quarter of Section 32, now known as the McGalliard farm. Paul Roberts came in 1836.

William Harrison was an early teacher in schools, and settled in 1836 on the lands afterward owned by Shadrach Thornburg, John W. Jones, and at present by James B. Strange. Robert Marshall moved here from Jefferson Township and settled on the tract of land where Zimri Gage's widow now lives, in 1838. Mark Gage settled on the land where his widow now lives, in 1841. Henry Gage came in 1850 and settled where he now lives. Joel Long settled where Joseph Atkinson lives in 1838. Benjamin Schooley settled where his widow now lives, but he lived awhile on the farm where his son, William L. Schooley lives at present. Jesse Oren came in 1841 and settled on the land where his son, E. J. Oren, now lives. Charles Atkinson came in 1838, and settled on the land where his son, James L. Atkinson, now lives; this farm lies in the path of the great hurricane, and was at the date of settlement deemed more easily "cleared smooth" than those in the heavy timber; Mr. Atkinson was active and energetic, and in the days that are gone by, never to return, he was an active conductor on the "underground

railroad," and was a leader in many ways in matters of reform in morals, politics and religion; in temperance he was firm and unflinching; in politics he was for whatever would do most good for most men. Philip Cole settled in 1837 on the land where Robert Wright lived before he moved to Upland. George W. Leonard came in 1837 and settled on the land where his son Zimri Leonard lives now. Stephen Studyvain settled on the tract of land now occupied by A. J. Hays, in 1838. Samuel Hodgson settled on the southwest quarter of Section 22, in 1841; this farm is now owned by James Johnson. George Philips settled in 1839 where James Brasket now lives. Israel Jenkins settled on the southeast quarter of Section 29 in the year 1840; he built a steam saw-mill and did a large amount of work in timber. John R. Palmer settled on the old Hartford road in Section 36, in 1837, in the midst of the "fallen timber." Joseph G. Vanhorn settled in 1843 on land he bought of William Jadden; Jadden settled on it in 1841; B. F. Bish lives there at present.

Jacob Palmer settled, in 1844, where James Bird settled in 1837; this farm is now owned by John Wood. Edmund Brown settled the Jo Mills farm in 1837; he was elected justice of the peace in 1839; this farm is now owned by Thomas Wilson. William Mitchel settled on north part of J. W. Connelly's farm in 1837. William Long settled in 1841 in Section 33; he cleared forty acres for the forty acre tract he lived on—such were the necessities of early settlers. Ambrose Huffman settled on the west half of southwest quarter of Section 31 in 1841. David Newport settled where John F. Johnson lives in 1846. Isaac Truax lived, last of all, on the northeast quarter of Section 7; he settled here in 1858; this tract is now owned by Boller and Hays. James M. Wilson settled on the land where his family now resides in 1844. James Haines came in 1843 and settled the land where his widow still resides. Samuel R. Thompson settled the farm where he now resides July 4, 1842. George Strange settled where he now lives in 1841. John Stout settled where he now lives in 1853. Levi Lundy settled on the land owned now by William Stout in 1840. Simon Goodykoontz first settled where Ben Robb's tile-mill is in 1846. Jacob Goodykoontz settled where David Wall now lives in 1839. Absalom Thomason settled where James B. Strange now lives in 1846. James Hults settled on land he bought of Joseph Mills in 1842;

Mills then settled the southeast quarter of Section 6. George W. Hults settled the farm south of Monroe in 1838. T. J. Hults settled the farm where his son James Hults now lives in 1842. John Wickersham first settled the George Roush farm in 1839. He traded out and was first settler in 1849 on the John Stout farm. James Wickersham settled where D. B. Pierce lives in 1838; Pierce came here in 1854. James Lundy was first settler in the fall of 1840, on the farm owned by Joshua Strange, one mile east of Monroe. Joel Green settled the Abi Oliver farm in 1840. Mahlon Green settled the Harvey Taylor farm in 1852. Milton Davis settled the James Wood farm in 1844. George Robb settled on the farm where T. J. Pierce's tile factory is in 1857. S. W. Farr first settled the farm where he now lives about 1839. Smiley Farr, James Farr and A. D. McMillan were old settlers. James Pierce settled the Joseph Maddux place in 1854. Abner Wickersham, in 1840, settled the farm in part where Isaiah Wall lives. Stephen Nelson owns the other part. Reuben Shannon, in 1849, settled the east part of Isaiah Wall's farm. Isaiah Miller settled John Smith's land, joining county line, in 1845. F. M. Baker owns the land where Stroup and Glasgow lived. George W. Roush came in 1862, and lives on the John Wickersham farm.

David Wall came in the fall of 1840, and settled first on the eastern part of the farm where James Hults lives; he lived here ten years, then sold, and bought where he now lives of Jacob Goodykoontz, who settled here in 1839. Lysander Noe settled just north of Noe's Prairie in 1845—James Gillespie and John Smith own the farm. Bennett Spencer first settled the Jordan Futrell farm in 1850. Peter Pearson (Big Pete) settled in 1842, where Ed Bird settled in 1839; Mary Greenlee lives there now. Bob Thompson came in 1858; Smith G. Skinner in 1851; Nathan Haines in 1845; John Zimmerman in 1845; Charles Parker in 1839; James Tobin in 1842. Daniel C. Keever came in 1840 and settled where he lives at present. Israel Philips settled the farm now owned by Mrs. Keever in 1847. Robert Marshall settled where he now lives in 1849. Addison Wright settled on his farm in 1853. Cephas Atkinson (deaf) settled where his son George now lives in 1840. Cephas Atkinson (blind) settled where Henry Woodard now lives in 1856. John Brooks settled the place south of the Ben Hillman farm in 1842. Jerry Jacks settled where he lives now in 1851. John Simpson, in 1838,

settled the Connelly farm. Thomas Smith came in 1845 and settled where Wesley Smith lives. James Gillespie settled the farm known by his name in 1838. Garrett Bird settled between prairies, where Mrs. Moore lives, in 1837. George Kessinger settled on lands he bought of Government in 1837. James A. Boller was first settler where he now lives in 1862. Matthias Stotler came in 1840. Henry Smith came in 1846 and settled east of James Haines', where the Smiths now live.

Incidents.—Barna Lugar says in the "good old days" he assisted in cutting a big elm for a coon; there was a large hole or opening in the body of the tree near the limbs; when the tree fell a large limb broke and fell back, covering the hole. Suddenly this limb was pushed aside by a large bear that had been pent up in the hollow; he beat a retreat through the woods and was soon out of sight. On giving attention to the coons there were found to be two in a hole further up than where the bear had hid himself; these coons were easily taken, and next day the bear was pursued by his track and he was overtaken and killed.

T. J. Hults and George Strange one very wet season were looking over a corn-field belonging to Hults—the crawfish had "worked up" a little, doing some corn a little damage. Hults, rather indignant, said he wouldn't live in a country where the crawfish "took up" corn, and he moved back in "yonder," but his stay was short; he put in a second appearance and remained during life.

In 1851 George Strange cut the date of the year on a terrapin's back—it being a very wet season, almost too wet, even for terrapin. This animal was taken twenty-six years afterward by E. J. Oren, in corn planting time.

A large white oak, standing near a noted beaver dam on the lands of George Strange, within a few rods of Lugar's creek, was recently cut for staves, and on "splitting up" a cut of the tree there was found some carving done with an ax or tomahawk (no indications whatever on the outside of the tree), the figure of a duck, one of a serpent and one of a fish, but imperfect. On another piece was plainly seen where a bullet had been cut out; 150 growths were counted outside of these marks and carvings.

Places of Business.—Farmington was laid out in 1848 by Andrew Patterson and Benjamin Hillman as proprietors. Isaac Truax and Elam Hiatt sold goods. Hiatt bought Truax out. He sold to

Thomas Bleckford, he to Daniel Hiatt he to Alfred Hiatt, he sold to Samuel Patterson, and he closed out the goods business. The usual amount of blacksmithing, repairing, etc., was carried on. The town lots have long since been vacated. Monroe is situated at the corner of Sections 9, 10, 15 and 16. At present it is the place of holding elections in the township. The Arcana postoffice was established here in 1852. William H. Harrison sold goods at first. Robert Gilbert bought of him, and Barley & Patterson bought of him, Barley & Thomas bought of them. Lorenzo Boles bought of them, Thomason bought of him and Boles ~~bought~~ of him.

Patrick Geggan erected a tan-yard and sold it to John King; he carried it on a while and closed. Isaac Green carried on the business of blacksmithing, and Wesley Webb also did blacksmithing for some time. A schoolhouse (No. 2) with a Masonic hall in the second story. Joshua Strange runs a steam saw-mill, a planing-mill, and grinds corn for feed.

Jadden.—This place has a postoffice of the same name where Cumberland road cuts the line between Sections 12 and 13. H. C. Templeton has a general store; he bought of J. D. Lacey and he of Micah Nelson. There is a steam saw mill here. A handle factory was carried on a while by J. D. Lacey. Aaron Bennett does the blacksmithing.

Churches.—Oak Chapel, United Brethren Church, was organized about 1873, but preaching by ministers of the denomination was had for years before this date; a board of trustees organized in 1874. There was no house till 1876; it was dedicated by Bishop Weaver, a very eminent minister of the denomination. The trustees are John Stout, D. B. Pierce, A. Y. Stout, Rachel Baker and Isaiah Wall. Some of the ministers are and have been C. Smith, D. E. Myres and Z. M. New. Has a membership of sixty and a Sabbath-school regularly with a good attendance.

"Rama" Methodist Episcopal Church was organized February 27, 1863. Methodist Episcopal Church of Monroe was organized March 6, 1876. The Friends have organized a church to be held at Walnut Creek schoolhouse.

The Methodist Protestant Church at Antioch was fully organized February 12, 1856, though partial organization was made in 1842 through the influence and aid of Samuel Fulton and Gabriel Williams, occupying the schoolhouse till a church was erected about

1855 or 1856; they have about seventy-five members. Samuel Pulley has been class leader a good part of the time since the class has been organized. A Sabbath-school was permanently organized and kept up ever since 1853.

Hard Times.—The first settlers in any new country have not their way strewn with flowers of ease and plenty; but on the contrary many privations have to be endured and difficulties to be surmounted.

As soon, however, as the country has "settled up" and new comers have ceased to put in an appearance there comes what some are pleased to call "hard times," for the game is all gone and the farm is not yet large enough to be self-sustaining; when this is the case with the whole country for miles around nothing but a financial pressure can follow. If, in addition to this, there should be a failure of crops or general sickness it becomes distressing and discouraging in the extreme—but most new countries have passed through such scenes and experiences, and this was the case with Monroe Township from 1842 to 1845.

Notes of Interest.—Edmund Brown and Silas Parks were first justices elected in 1839. John Stout and Jerry Jacks are the only two persons living in the township who were here at the time of its organization. Virginia Lugar, in 1834, was the first to die in the township; she was buried not far from where Andrew Ferguson's house now stands. Elam Hiatt and Louisa Patterson were married October 25, 1838, being first in the township; G. B. Jacks and Cinderilla Cole were married September 6, 1839.

CHAPTER XII.

BY WILLIAM NEAL.

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP—SURFACE FEATURES—STREAMS—LAND ENTRIES AND SURVEYS—THE PIONEERS AND WHERE THEY LOCATED—TOWN OF SWEETSER—JALAPA—RELIGIOUS—INCIDENTS—JOAQUIN MILLER.

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP consists of the whole of Township 25 north, Range 7 east, except that part of Sections 24 and 25 which lies east of the river. It is bounded on the east by Washington Township, on the north by Wabash County, on the west by Richland Township, on the south by Franklin.

Surface, Soil, etc.—Pleasant Township has much to speak of and many things of note to introduce to the reader, but we shall be content to bring forward a few of the more noted, and, therefore, the most interesting. There are more inequalities along the river in this township than in any other in the county; but while this is the case with the surface, it is not to be understood that the more elevated lands are poor; on the contrary we find many of the higher points equally fertile as the bottoms. It is not so much an elevation of land as the depression of the stream below the surface. A little below the range line between Ranges 7 and 8 on the river, we find the stream rock-bound on the south and west sides with perpendicular cliffs, while a little further on we have gently sloping land with considerable bottom next the stream; further on the stream is bound on the north side by almost perpendicular clay bluffs. Further on, at Sutton's Ford, the river is rock on the bottom with high sloping lands on either side, with the rocky mouth of Curtis Creek. Passing down we pass a great bottom on the south side with sloping, high land on the north side. Very soon we are at the battle ground on the north side with a low cliff next the river with bottom on the south. We pass the mill with dam on smooth rock, and see the deep ravine and the high bluff at the stone-quarry; we next see the Broad Ripple at the head of the fourteen acre island, and at the further end we stop and look at the saw-mill; then we pass on, without much to excite, to the county line.

Float Section No. 1, or the Broad Ripple Float. (As David Conner owned and laid the float, it has sometimes been called Conner's Float.) This tract of 640 acres was a reserved section or claim held by John D. Richardville at the time when the forty-mile reserve was sold to the United States. Richardville sold the claim to David Conner, and he laid it at the Broad Ripple, hence the name. This float contained two mill sites and some of the best land in the county, and included also the fourteen-acre island just below the Broad Ripple. Floats Nos. 2 and 3 were under precisely the same regulation as the Broad Ripple section, only Richardville sold the claims to a gentleman by the name of Woods, and these lie partly in Grant and partly in Wabash County. They are designated as Floats 2 and 3, or Woods' Floats. A peculiar ridge of land on the west side of Pipe Creek extends for some distance east and west, where the Pleasant Chapel Pike now runs. Messrs. Beach and Burge with some others have their farms located here at present. It was originally called Meshingomesia's sugar camp, on account of the immense growth of sugar-trees, and he came here to make sugar. At Mr. Beech's a large spring bursts forth, and where it runs off there is a deposit of red earth, indicating the presence of iron. At some other points on this ridge are deposits of red earth, indicating that this spring, or some other of like kind, issued at these points at some period in the past. A pit of good gravel has been opened here as well as on the north side of the creek.

Streams.—Big Pipe Creek enters the township on the south in Section 22 and has a northerly and westerly course and leaves the township a little south of the northwest corner of Section 30. This stream is very crooked and sluggish, and more than a mile and a half of the section in this township stood on a level, holding water the whole season and bordered with buttonwood and fringed with the yellow pond lily, a repulsive place where frogs, turtles and a few pike held undisputed possession, and gnats and mosquitoes sang a requiem; yet when this place was drained out there were creatures in human shape who took upon themselves to say it was no "advantage to the community." Cart Creek enters the township in Section 34, near the boundary line and has a general northwesterly course and leaves the township in Section 6, a short distance east of the northwest corner. This stream is of great consequence in drainage, and in Section 17 there is an outcrop of limestone and here at one time was a saw-

mill erected, but has failed and gone the way of all the world. The best of farm lands lie along the waters of Cart Creek, so named after finding an old cart in the edge of the creek about where the Peru road crosses it in Wabash County, by the party surveying the Richmond and Logansport State road on their return trip.

Curtis Creek enters the township in Section 13 and flows down a deep ravine and enters the river just below Sutton's ford. This stream is quite romantic along its course, which is a deep gorge and worth going several miles to take a walk along the creek. A large quarry is at the mouth, or near the mouth, in a romantic spot.

Badger's Creek has its source in Section 36, and has a general northerly course and falls into the river a little below the Sutton Ford. It has a good fall and a saw-mill was once in operation near its mouth, but has long since failed to let a wheel turn.

Metocina or *Jocina Creek* enters the township near the northeast corner of Section 12, and has a westerly and northwesterly course and falls into the river about eighty rods below the county line; a few rods below the mouth of this stream is shown the grave of Metocina, father of Mashingomesia. This stream has some of the finest farm lands along its course that can be found in any country. A rich loamy soil rests on gravel and sand, and when in a state of nature produced the black walnut, sugar, blue ash, paw-paw, leatherwood, wild cherry, etc. The drainage of the township is good naturally, and has been improved so that the soil is first-class. But few of these basin ponds ever existed in this township. There is one about Section 27 that is remarkable on account of its containing a large number of boulders.

Where the mill is constructed above Broad Ripple there was originally quite a rapid in the river; it cannot now be seen for the dam, as the backwater covers it. A peculiar deposit of boulders just below and at the north end of the dam and extending along down the stream and at some distance from the bank and in and near the traveled way cannot fail to attract the attention of the passer by as quite peculiar, and what induced this parcel to be dropped just here is a question that remains unanswered.

The *Broad Ripple* is a broad, shallow portion of the river, and is situated nearly opposite the lower end of the line of boulders spoken of, but there are not many boulders in the ripple itself. The river is nearly three times as wide at the widest part as it is in its ordi-

nary width, with very high land on the south side and gently sloping ground on the north toward the river for a half mile back.

The Big Island belongs with Float Section 1, and is about half a mile long and contains fourteen acres, but it does not divide the river into equal parts; that on the west or south is not above one-third of the east or north part in width. It is covered with primeval forest and has no doubt been formed by an accumulation of drift and sediment lodging on the rock beneath. The lower end of the isle touches the eddy below, which is said to be rapidly filling up. The saw-mill at the lower end of the island is run by turning the water into the channel on the west side of the island. It is generally a very efficient mill and belongs to Stephen Snyder, who has owned it since 1856; it was built by Graybill.

Survey and First Entries.—The township of Pleasant lies on both sides of the old boundary line, and therefore consists of two distinct surveys made by the United States.

Some of the first entries are by Margaret Housden, Section 1, February 23, 1831; Juliet Ann Hummell, Section 1, September 20, 1832; Henry Hummel, Sr., Section 1, May 21, 1831; James Prickett, Section 2, September 14, 1832; Benjamin Prickett, Section 2, February 15, 1831; Robert Hurley, Section 2, May 18, 1831; Zadok Prickett, Section 2, February 15, 1831; Jacob Flummer, Section 11, October 13, 1832; Joseph Henshaw, Section 11, October 2, 1832; Martin Boots, Section 24, October 19, 1825; Samuel McClure, Section 14, August 19, 1827; Jeremiah Sutton, Section 14, February 23, 1827; David Conner, Section 24, October 19, 1825; Elizabeth Dunn, Section 22, September 7, 1832; Benjamin Berry, Section 23, February 23, 1825; William Prickett, Section 23, July 15, 1829; Zachariah Hurly, Section 23, November 2, 1830; Daniel Badger, Section 24, April 5, 1830; Ephraim Badger, Section 24, September 8, 1829; William Dawson, Section 25, April 4, 1831; John Dunn, Section 25, September 7, 1832; James Stackhouse, Section 25, September 7, 1832; John Stackhouse, Section 26, September 7, 1832; Wash. McIlwain, Section 36, October 27, 1832; George Renbarger, Section 4, August 19, 1847; Edward Renbarger, Section 5, August 14, 1847; Shadrach Lawson, Section 6, August 14, 1847; John Fees, Jr., Section 7, October 13, 1847; Ephraim Collins, Section 8, August 19, 1847; Jacob Hardarre, Section 9, August 30, 1847; Blewford Prickett, Section 15,



Edward Tappan

August 13, 1847; S. W. Hackett, Section 15, April 19, 1848; Platt Sutton, Section 17, November 3, 1847; John Grow, Section 18, October 8, 1847; Russel Fields, Section 20, October 15, 1847; Nathan Prickett, Section 22, August 13, 1847; William Raypholtz, Section 29, October 23, 1847; C. W. M. Smith, Section 29, October 23, 1847; Isaac Raypholtz, Section 20, October 26, 1847.

First Settlers.—David Conner came in 1825 and settled at a noted point on the Mississinewa where the land sloped gently down to the river from the south, with a towering bluff on the north covered with primeval forest, at the foot of which flowed the river curving around the situation with two islands inclosed in its rippling bosom; these two sisters are covered with original forest, lending beauty and pleasure to the eye. This, then, was the situation chosen by David Conner as an Indian trader, who had been engaged in a like occupation in Delaware County, on a place known as the William McCormick farm, a short distance below Wheeling. He did a large business here on the Mississinewa in the way of buying furs, or whatever the Indians had to dispose of. He found an adventurer on Badger's Creek, one Goldsmith Gilbert, a trader of a like kind with himself, and whom he "bought out." (Gilbert was of Muncie.) Conner built a mill at the site where the Lafayette barley-mill stands now, about the year 1830 or 1832, which was burnt down by incendiaries in December, 1836, but was rebuilt the next season, and all along had a most extensive custom, as mills were scarce and the country increasing rapidly in population. George Walker was found guilty of arson in burning the mill, and sentenced for six years at the May term, 1837; Samuel Bigger, judge; Samuel W. Parker, prosecutor; James Rariden for defense. In rebuilding the mill David Campbell was mill-wright, assisted by S. B. and S. A. Campbell. David Conner died in 1844.

Zadok Prickett came in 1830 and settled on lands now the home of Mrs. Edward Fox; in 1838 he moved nearer Marion to lands that had been settled by one — Lindsey. At the time Mr. Prickett came, and for some time after, it was very difficult to obtain meal or flour at any mill in the county, for only two or three at most had been erected, and they of very small capacity, and with a population continually on the increase by immigration grain for supplies was not in the country, and quite a number have been without the means of making bread for weeks at a time. Game was plenty and rather

easily obtained, so starvation could be kept away from the door. The howling wolf prowled in every direction, and dared to ravage in any and every direction where anything could be obtained to satisfy his cravings. Salt cost \$13 per barrel; postoffices were perhaps twenty miles off and postage 37½ cents per letter.

Edward Fox came in March, 1835, and settled where his widow lives. William W. Stevens came in 1847 and settled on the farm now owned by William Stevens, his son. James Turner built a house just in the edge of the county about 1842; here about 1844 or 1845 Capt. Dixon, a brother of Meshingomesia, chased a Pottawatomie into his house, shooting at him as he entered (a boy being with him). The shot did not take effect but entered above the mantel. Dixon then drew a large knife and killed the "Pottawat" at a blow; then the boy stabbed Dixon, killing him instantly. The boy made his escape.

Biley Marshall came down the river on a flat-boat from Deerfield, and settled on the northeast quarter of Section 25, and lived there about two years from the time of his arrival in 1829; then he bought the Boots Mill, at Marion, and moved there about 1831. Martin Boots then came and lived on the same land, which has been known as the Boots farm, afterward a part of the Frazier farm, and now a part of the Philip Matter place. David See came about the year 1830 and settled the Hall farm just east of the boundary line. Abraham Hedrick came in 1833 and settled where he now lives. Jacob Flummer came in October, 1832, and settled on land owned by Oliver Mason. Joseph Henshaw came in October, 1832, and settled where William Wagoner lives; he was a bachelor. James Pricket came in September, 1832, and settled where the Jackson Hummel heirs live. Benjamin Prickett came in February, 1831, and settled on the Hiram K. Hendricks farm. Elmas Fleming also settled on a part of this farm in 1837; then he moved to the Zadok Prickett place. Robert Hurley came about 1831 and settled the Oliver Mason land. Edmund Housden came in 1831 and settled on land owned by Juliet A. Fox. John Fox came about 1840 and settled on lands now owned by Constantine Hummel. Joseph Hall came about 1833 and settled the Shadrach Lawson farm. James Stackhouse came in 1833 and settled the Null farm; various parties have lived here; we name William Marshall in 1836, James Lewis, 1842, Dr. Miesse, Abraham Shank. Stephen Hall settled in March, 1840, on a part of the Dave See land.

Henry Hummel came May 7, 1831, and settled on the land known as the William Hummel farm, being the southeast quarter of Section 1. At that time game was very abundant, and snakes and creeping things and fowls of the air held undisputed control of the sphere in which they moved and had their being. The family made rests on which to sleep in the upper part of the cabin to avoid contact with the rattler or the racer. Miss Juliet A., now Mrs. Edward Fox, was death to the creeping things by which they were surrounded, and would sometimes go "snake killing" to break the general monotony and to assist in subduing the earth, and has killed half a dozen black rattlers in going a short round among the things that were in those days, and has sometimes brought in as trophies a full half dozen of black rattlers strung on a stick. At one time a large panther chased John Norman into the door-yard of Mr. Hummel one evening. Several times, and by different persons, this large animal of the cat kind was seen prowling about the small openings in the woods that were being made by the early settlers.

Joseph Crauens, Sr., came in 1836 and bought his land of James Stackhouse. L. D. Jacobs came in 1848 and built the mills near Jalapa about 1849; the saw-mill was erected first, and belongs now to J. L. Barley and Daniel Stevens; the grist-mill belongs to Nelson Conner, who came to Grant County in a very early day (1829) and settled first on what is now known as the Jones (Osborn) place in 1833, in Franklin Township, and after living in various localities in the county, is now the proprietor of the grist-mill above named.

John Dunn came in 1832, and settled where his widow lives now. He was a member of the State Legislature of the State of Indiana in 1842 and 1843, and was noted for his kindness to the poor, for in the days of early settling a scarcity of provisions and grain, as well as a scarcity of money was often felt. Mr. Dunn was an early settler, and therefore had raised grain in sufficient quantity to have some for the needy; and persons unacquainted with him would by perseverance gather up what money they could, making sure that this would bring the necessary grain for bread; but on meeting Mr. Dunn he would tell them that his grain was to go to those who had no money, at the same time telling them where they could get corn for their money, and when his corn gave out he would furnish the money to those who had none to go and buy of those who sold for money.

Alfred Y. York came in October, 1846, and settled on the land he still owns. Jefferson Pugh settled where Elihu Bragg lives, in 1847. Benjamin Purdue settled, in 1847, where Monroe Pugh lives. John R. Lewis, a blacksmith, settled where he now lives in 1856. Joseph Winger settled on the John Spears farm in 1856. John P. Campbell, Sr., in 1847 bought a claim of Lyman Clark, and settled where Samuel Shook lives. Aaron C. Swayzee entered and made first improvements on the N. D. Holman farm, but never lived on the premises. Holman came to this county in 1840, but did not settle on this farm till 1847. David Bish settled the Emerick farm in 1834, and in 1854 he moved to the Pierce farm that Pierce bought of Martin Boots. William Prickett came in 1829, and settled on the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 23. Jeremiah Sutton came in 1827, and settled the William E. Hendrick's farm; he served as commissioner in the early days. Within the next two years came Platt and Jephtha Sutton. Platt settled further down the river than Jerry, and Jephtha a little northwest. Henry Bodkins lives where Jephtha did. These are the men after whom Sutton's ford was named. A splendid bridge spans the river now and adds to the beauty of the scenery. William E. Hendricks (old Bill) settled on the Wagoner farm in 1835. Ephraim Badger came in 1830, and settled where Joseph Wolf now lives; here the first elections were held in the township. George F. Dunn came in 1832, but did not settle where he now lives till 1837. He served as judge of probate court three years, and as justice of the peace thirty-seven years. Jonathan Seegar came in 1834, and settled where his son Jasper lives now. Perry Sirk settled in 1853 where he now lives. Jesse Leazenbee came in 1844; settled where Whiteman owns. Benjamin Berry settled the Robert McClure farm, now Phillip Matter, about 1829. Shadrach Lawson came in 1832. John Cain settled in the township about the year 1832. Thomas Burson settled where Henry J. Davis, his son-in-law, now lives, in 1849. John Hubert settled on the Delphi road in 1849, where William White now owns. Peter Shelley settled where Mrs. Miller now lives. —northeast quarter, Section 31. Jonathan Berry settled in March, 1846, on the farm where his widow lives. Abraham Pixler in 1846 settled on lands where Samuel Bechtel owns, west half of the northeast quarter of Section 30. Mordecai Cross came from the Pence settlement in Richland Township, and settled the Goff farm

in 1846. John Jaqua settled his farm in 1848, where he still lives. John Loring settled where Felix Blackman lives, in 1846. William Parks settled at the "Big Spring," on the Beach farm, in 1843. Beach still owns this farm. Tunis A. Shup in 1855 settled on the north part, and Robert Crane in 1853 on the south part of the farm now owned by William Burge. William Hume and John Myres settled George Holman's farm in 1847. Thomas Prickett bought a claim of Dempsey Fields and settled where Lythe lives, in 1848, south half of the northwest quarter of Section 8. Ephraim Collins settled in 1843 where John Strawsburg now lives. Peter Bragg, about the year 1844, settled where Stephen Snyder lives. Henry Dawson settled where he lives now about the year 1847. Robert Mansfield came and took a claim on the Nathan Dawson farm in 1843. Charly Omack built the saw-mill on Cart Creek, west of the Streit farm, in 1851. About the year 1846 came John Spears, and settled where Joseph Winger lives. William Raypholtz settled where Nathan Overman lives, in 1847. Isaac Raypholtz settled in 1847 on the southwest quarter of Section 20. William Riley Webster in 1846 settled on the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 19. Charles Mansfield settled the A. Y. York farm in 1843, and James Mansfield the Beeson farm the same year (1843). Drury White settled on lands now owned by M. B. Connor in 1848.

The Rev. Charles Smith, about the year 1844, settled on the north part of the southwest quarter of Section 29. George Reubarger, about 1840, settled on the Harrison Hudson farm now owned by Joseph Neff; he soon sold this claim and moved over near the northwest corner of the float. Edward Renbarger, about the year 1840, settled the Philip Hudson farm (laid his claim) and soon sold out and settled, about 1842, where he still owns in Section 5. William Sinclair settled the Bloomer farm in 1844. John Shannon, in 1846, settled on the northeast quarter Section 5. William Fields, in 1846, settled on the southwest quarter Section 16. Platt Sutton, about 1844, settled where Evan Massey owns now (southeast quarter of Section 17). Joel Inks settled where he lives now in 1847. Jackson Fields had a claim there. Samuel Hacket and Blewford Prickett settled and entered the Conrad Wolf farm. Wolf settled there in 1854. Shadrach Lawson settled the Daniel Whiteneck

place in 1847; he says he sat on the first jury in Wabash County that was ever impaneled in a regular way, about the year 1835. He further says he has climbed many a bee tree and coon tree by "boring up;" he could climb fifty feet in half an hour, by having "pins" made beforehand. Mr. Lawson had great experience in killing the yellow rattlesnake and catching the black and gray wolf. He and two others were on the lookout for "rattlers" among the rocks, and finding none at the foot of the rocks he told the men to wait and he would go to the top of the ledge, and horror! two piles nearly the size of wash tubs. He took a stout pole and "lit in" on one pile, killing a few and tumbling the rest down for those below to finish. At another time he lassoed a big one and took it away captive; it "put in" an objection but had to follow the greater force. At another time a large one was almost instantly killed by the use of tobacco juice put down its throat.

The Town of Sweetser was laid out September 18, 1871, by Dr. L. Prater and others. Prater was the first settler. It is six miles west of Marion on the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh Railroad, and is doing a thriving business.

William H. Brown, general store; William A. Benner, general store; George Williamson, hardware and drugs; James Moore, saw-mill and manufacturing; William and Eli Ward, blacksmiths; John R. Lewis, blacksmith, William Wyland, wagon-maker; Robert Humes, grocer; Marion Williams, grocer; Hezekiah Loring, groceries and notions; Baum & Overman do a large business in grain; Thomas Prickett, dealer in grain; Hezekiah Loring, notary public; A. W. Friermood carries on a large business in tile-making; William A. Benner, postmaster; Bragg & Acre, carpenters; Joseph Bragg, carpenter; William H. Sutton, beef shop; King & Buroker, bed springs; J. P. Buroker, breeder of fancy poultry.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was erected in 1875. Present trustees, J. Thompson, Samuel Bechtel, William Conner and James Props; present pastor, — Howard; members, seventy-five.

Jalapa was laid out March 23, 1849, by Jacob Sprecher, who was the first settler. Jalapa is situated on the "Broad Ripple Float." It has two churches and the following business by S. M. Sherman & Co., general store; J. V. Conover, grocery and druggist; George O. Mark, blacksmith; Boswell Nichols, blacksmith; John McAtee, carpenter; John H. Waldren, carpenter; Silas G. More-

head, wagon-maker; J. V. Conover, physician; Jacob S. Barley, justice of the peace; John W. Scott, postmaster.

The Methodist Protestant Church was erected about 1866. Trustees, John W. Rogers, Frederick Strawsburg and Thomas Prickett; pastor, B. F. Perry; present trustees, John W. Rogers, C. L. Renbarger and Martin B. Conner; present pastor, Rev. David Boswell.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was erected at Jalapa in 1861. Trustees, William R. Webster, John Spears, Alfred Y. York, William Fields. Dedicatory services by Rev. L. W. Munson. Present trustees, John Neff, John Bloomer and Alfred Y. York; present pastor, Rev. J. W. Cain.

Churches.—Pleasant Chapel (Methodist Episcopal Church), in the southeastern part of the township, was built and dedicated in the year 1866. Dedicatory services by L. W. Munson of the Wabash District. First trustees, John Kem, Edward Baldwin and William Holman; first pastor, Rev. Roberts; present trustees, Jasper N. Seegar, Joseph Kem, N. D. Holman, William Hendricks and William Holman; present pastor, J. W. Cain; membership, sixty.

Mount Olive (Methodist Protestant Church), in the southern part of the township, was built and dedicated in 1871. Dedicatory sermon by Hugh Fulton, of Somerset, in Wabash County. First trustees, John Cain, Sr., B. F. Bish, William Ward, J. M. Pugh, William Stevens, Stephen Beach and A. M. Cravens; first pastor, George W. Boxell; present trustees, William Ward, A. M. Cravens, Joseph Harrold, Joseph Middlesworth and Levi Cravens; present pastor, Charles Love; membership 150. Public preaching once every three weeks, with an average attendance of 200; Sabbath-school every Sunday with an attendance of eighty-five; prayer meeting each week, with an attendance of about eighty-five.

Cart Creek (Methodist Episcopal Church) was erected and dedicated in 1848-49. Dedicatory services conducted by Rev. L. W. Munson, who was first pastor of the church. The trustees were Alfred Y. York, William Fields and William R. Webster. This church is not now in existence; the members attend church at Jalapa, where a good building was erected in 1861.

The Indian Village Church (Missionary Baptist) was erected in the year 1866, and dedicated in the same year by the Rev. James Babcock, of Fulton County. Trustees, William Peconga, Robert

Peconga and A. Hale; first pastor, Rev. Price; present pastor, Rev. M. Smith; membership, 145. Public preaching twice each month; average attendance at public service, 150; prayer meeting once a week, with an attendance of about sixty; Sabbath-school regularly, with an attendance of thirty on the average; local minister, George W. Rawsom.

Incidents.—On Sunday, May 12, 1844, David Hamaker was drowned at the Boots Mill, owned at that time by Dalrymple; and a man by the name of Baker was drowned at the same place about 1838, by the wreck of a raft. O. V. Lemon assisted at the raising of Pleasant Chapel when the first building was erected, and he was a good hand at placing logs. The first schoolhouse was erected on the Grindle farm in 1832. The first election was held at the house of Badger, on the Grindle farm, in 1833. Jeremiah Sutton was the first justice of the peace. Betsy Prickett died in 1831, and is probably the first death. Moses Conner and Ann Sutton were married April 3, 1832, by William Prickett, justice of the peace. Daniel B. Miller and Mary Boots were married June 30, 1832, by Robert Burns, minister Methodist Episcopal Church. William Boots to Julia Hurley was an early marriage. Brownsville was laid out April 17, 1849, but failed to materialize. George F. Dunn and John Cain are the only two remaining settlers who have been here since the organization of the township.

During the settlement of the Miami Reservation came Hulings Miller, and took a claim or pre-emption on the northwest quarter of Section 21, about 1845-46, and made considerable improvement thereon, but did not become the owner thereof for some reason; he was the father of Joaquin Miller, who was a mere boy during his father's residence in Grant County; his name in full is "Cincinnatus Heine Miller," and he says Marion is the first town he was ever in; he was born in Indiana, and went to Oregon with his father when he was thirteen years old; in the meantime he lived in Grant County, his father settling in the woods on Cart Creek. After he went to Oregon Joaquin became a miner and adventurer in California, served in Nicaragua, and lived among the Indians. In 1861 he began to edit a paper at Eugene City. He has been styled "The Poet of the Sierras." An extract from "Kit Carson's Ride" is given:

Not a word, not a wail from a lip was let fall,
 Not a kiss from my bride, not a look or a low call
 Of love-note or courage, but on o'er the plain,
 So steady and still, leaning low to the mane,
 With the heel to the flank, and the hand to the rein.

CHAPTER XIII.

BY WILLIAM NEAL.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP—PHYSICAL CONDITIONS—WILD GAME—LAND ENTRIES—FIRST SETTLERS—INTERESTING ITEMS—MIER—CHURCHES.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP comprises four tiers of sections off of the east side of Township 25 north, Range 6 east, and is bounded on the east by Pleasant Township, on the north by Wabash County, on the west by Miami County and on the south by Sims Township; a small portion of the Twin Spring Float, or Float Section No. 5, lies within the bounds of this township in Sections 3 and 4.

Surface Features.—This township has considerable variety of surface and soil although the soil is rich and very productive. The rolling lands are more extensive than in some other parts of the county, particularly along the streams, in portions of Sections 13, 14, 23 and 24, the land is very rich and quite level, and originally appeared like an elevated basin with streams flowing in all directions from it; these lands have been drained and none are more productive in the township.

Streams.—Pipe Creek enters this township a short distance south of the northeast corner of Section 25, thence southwesterly passing into Sims Township, where it makes a turn and flows northwesterly, passing into Miami County a little distance south of the northwest corner of Section 28.

Owl Creek, a branch of Pipe, does great service in the way of drainage. It has its source near the southwest corner of Section 24, and has its course nearly parallel with Pipe Creek, and enters the same a little northwest of Mier. On the south side of this creek and north of Mier an extensive gravel bed has been opened and found excellent for building gravel roads. Drook's Creek, named

after Uncle John Drook, one of the old settlers on this stream, serves as one of the drains for an extensive portion of land in Sections 13, 14, 23 and 24. The northeastern part is drained by branches flowing into Cart Creek, with rolling lands along their courses, and the northwestern part is drained by branches of Ten-Mile Creek, which falls into the Mississinewa, just below Somerset, in Wabash County.

Animals.—This township had a full proportion of such animals as grew and lived in this part of Indiana, from the bear down to the weasel. The animal known as the American black bear were not numerous, but he gave the hunters some interesting labor and fun now and then, and the early settler could listen to a bear story occasionally when it did his ear good, when the scene was laid perhaps on the land he had chosen for his future home. The deer were plenty, and the first settlers had their cabins supplied with the best venison the forest could produce. Hunting this animal was attended with sport and profit, for the hams and hide were always ready sale, but the real hunter was generally paid well enough when the game was taken. The raccoon must not be omitted, for he played a conspicuous part in the first settling, and his hide aided in raising the money to enter the squatters' land, of which there were a good many in this part of the county. Wolves prowled about, making the woods ring with their howling, and the settler had to look out for his lambs and pigs if he expected any advantage from them. Turkeys were plenty, and in the spring the settler heard them "gobble" from the tops of the loftiest trees before alighting from their roost. It was at this season of the year that the hunter watched them on the roost, and such as he could not kill there he would "call up" and shoot after alighting.

Gray and black squirrels were very plenty and kept the early settler quite busy and on the "lookout" for his corn crop both in fall and spring. The squirrels were destroyed by hundreds by shooting and in traps of various kinds. Sometimes a "hunt" was made by "all hands" in the neighborhood surrounding a portion of woods or lands where it was thought they staid in greatest abundance. Then by contracting the circle, such as had guns would kill them while others "watched them up;" in this way numbers would be killed in a day. Otter were along the streams and the hunter watched to see where he "slid" down the bank, then he set his trap at the foot of the "slide" and got his hide for the trade, which al-

ways bore a good price. Thus he was enabled to "lay in" his sugar and coffee and if he pleased, a little something to take besides. Musk-rats were plenty about the creeks and branches and some about the ponds, and sometimes you could see a hide among the others that were offered to the trade, but generally he was allowed to pursue his way unmolested. Opossums were inhabitants of the country at the earliest day, but in the long winter of 1843, when the great comet blazed in the southwest with tail that reached the zenith, it was the last known of wild hogs and 'possums. The "wild pigeon" cut a great figure in those days, when they moved by tens of thousands in flocks nearly darkening the air, and their wings as they cut the atmosphere made a sound like the wind driving through the rigging of a vessel at sea.

This township was surveyed by authority of the United States of America, and some of the first entries are by Ginnathan Kelley, Section 1, October 14, 1847; Sol Rounbaugh, Section 2, October 25, 1847; Abner Newman, Section 9, November 1, 1847; Jonathan Young, Section 10, November 13, 1847; Margaret Whitacre, Section 11, October 11, 1847; Charles Stewart, Section 12, October 12, 1847; Elias Fisher, Section 12, October 12, 1847; George W. Taylor, Section 13, October 19, 1847; Isaac Baldwin, Section 21, August 19, 1847; Greer Newman, Section 21, November 1, 1847; Benjamin C. Miller, Section 21, November 26, 1847; Moses Fisher, Section 22, September 23, 1847; James S. Foster, Section 24, October 13, 1847; William Barnes, Section 27, August 27, 1847; Christian Pence, Section 27, August 27, 1847; Lewis Pence, Section 27, August 27, 1847; Samuel Long, Section 28, August 27, 1847; John Powell, Section 28, October 15, 1847; Martin Pence, Section 33, November 3, 1847; Darius Pence, Section 33, November 3, 1847; John P. Sinclair Section 34, December 8, 1847; Charles Parker, Section 35, December 8, 1847; Samuel Clannin, Section 35, December 8, 1847; James Braffitt, Section 36, December 8, 1847; Silas Braffitt, Section 36, December 8, 1847.

First Settlers.—It is proper to remark that in the township of Richland as well as all others lying west of the boundary line in whole or in part, that all settlements noted prior to 1847 are squatters or pre-emptors under an act of Congress made to protect actual settlers. It is in many cases very difficult in the midst of the circumstances surrounding first settlers in those days when "claims"

and "pre-emptions" were the business of the very first settlers, to "keep up" with the movements of parties from one claim to another as to time or date.

It would seem that the name "Richland" had been very appropriately given to this township. About the period from 1840 to 1842 we find Isaac Baldwin had erected a small cabin on what is now the Shaw farm, but this location did not suit him in all respects, and he soon settled on what is now the J. W. Coan farm, so that Isaac Baldwin was the first settler on the lands where J. W. Coan now lives; he had formerly been a hotel-keeper at Kokomo, but his success as a farmer has been good, and to-day he is one of the large land owners of the township. Willis Steinbarger came in 1841 and settled on the Stephen Harvey farm. Edward B. Tucker, an Englishman by birth and by trade a shoe-maker, came and settled in 1842 where he still lives; by close application he has made great success in life.

In the year 1842 Samuel C. Brownfield settled on the Jacob Hudson farm. Joseph Cole settled on the lands now owned by John Brubaker in 1842. In 1842 Jacob Maulsberry settled where his widow now lives. About the year 1842 came Theoderick A. Searle, a native of Philadelphia, and lived in the township; both he and wife were educated people and appeared to enjoy a backwoods life. They did not own land. He was a great violinist, and a party or a "hoe-down" in those days was not considered complete without Searle and his fiddle. He appeared to have a contempt for that which did not come up to his idea of refinement. On one occasion as he and a neighbor were covering corn with hoes in the "good old way," Searle inquired of his friend what he knew of geography. His friend said his knowledge was not as extensive in that science as he could wish. Searle started up briskly on the next row saying he wouldn't give a d—n for a person who knew nothing of geography.

In 1842 E. J. Fisher settled on the Perry Wimmer farm. Michael and John Miller were early settlers in 1841 to 1843. John Bash came in 1843 and settled where his widow still lives; he built the first brick house in the township in 1850. Michael Bash settled where he lives now in 1843; he has been a successful farmer in raising grain and stock and in erecting good and substantial buildings. William Cochran, a gunsmith, came about 1843-44

and settled the Philip Bash farm. Bash carries on blacksmithing and repairing quite extensively.

In 1843 came John Drook and settled on the farm best known as the Drook farm; at present it is owned by Drook & Highly. Mr. Drook previous to moving employed Elihu Endsley, who lived on the Abbott place; Isaac Baldwin, of the Coan farm, and Thomas Creviston, just over the line in Miami County, to build him a cabin on Drook's Creek, where he settled and where now can be seen the big willow and the house erected by him, one of the pioneers of the country. William M. Potter, in 1842, settled where Harrison Knotts now lives. The first child born in the township, now the wife of William Coble, is a daughter of his; and here (at Mr. Potter's) was the first regularly appointed meeting in 1845 by the Presbyterians; Hans did the preaching. In 1843 Silas Braffit settled on the Delphi road, on the farm now owned by Julius C. Lake. Braffit was one of the first justices of the peace. William Taylor settled the Martin Pence farm where the Delphi road crosses Taylor's Creek at an early day; a child of his was the first buried in the Pence Grave-yard. Martin Pence bought Taylor out about 1847. Here Allen B. Downs, in 1854, erected the first tan-yard in the township. Darius Pence settled in 1847 where his heirs still own. After Martin Pence bought William Taylor out he went and settled the Jake Drook farm in 1847. Joseph Stair, in 1845, settled where Mrs. Stair now lives. Samuel Stair settled where Hugh Mayne lives in 1845. Mayne came in 1853. Jacob A. Gailor was an early settler. Membrance Blue, one of the first justices of the peace, came in 1845, and settled on a tract of land a part of which is owned by Elson. Isaiah Blue settled the A. Power farm in 1845. Samuel Mayne settled where Samuel Burk lives in 1848. Samuel Logan settled on lands now owned by E. B. Tucker in 1848; he was killed by falling on a small stump one dark night about 1860, while returning from a fire in which the house of Michael Burk was consumed. Lewis Pence came in December, 1845, and settled where Scott Walker lives. George Miller settled on the Samuel Green farm in 1844. Jacob Collins settled on the eastern part of the Solomon Pence farm in 1845. Mordecai Cross settled the Christian Pence farm in 1844, he soon sold out and settled the Goff farm in Pleasant. James St. Clair settled where Fadely lives west of Mier, 1847. John P. St. Clair settled, about

1847, the first farm west of Mier: he was one of the proprietors of Mier. Charles Parker settled in 1847 where Cy. Barnes lives; he was the other proprietor of the town of Mier. William Barnes settled where Emanuel Pence lives in 1845. Joseph Woods settled the McLane farm south of Mier in 1845. George W. Taylor settled where his grandson, J. W. Taylor, owns in 1847. Isaac Fluke settled where George Sharp lives in 1846; Sharp came in 1850 and still lives on the farm. Michael Burk came in 1850 and settled where he now lives. Mike and John Miller settled here in 1841. John M. Abbott came in 1850 and settled where he now lives. Elihu Endsley was first here about 1842, and Eber Forshee, a doctor, had lived here in the meantime. John Magee bought of William Duff and settled the John Minnick farm in 1849. John Haines settled where he now lives in 1846-47. Thomas Brown settled where he now lives in 1846. Philip Dice, in 1847, settled the southwest quarter of Section 4, owned by A. S. Ross.

James Garlinger settled the Lewis J. Pence farm in 1845. Martin Garlinger settled the Shaw (Converse) farm in 1845. Samuel Clannin settled the farm where he now lives in 1848. Thomas Rooks settled on the Anderson farm in the year 1845. Thompson Clannin settled on the Fadeley farm, east of Mier, at an early date, his mother living there also, about the year 1845. John Mayne, Jr., came in 1848, and settled where James Mayne lives. James came in 1849. Jeduthan Harnden settled the Samuel Grinde place in 1856. — Dooley settled the William Irvine farm at an early period. James Highley settled where he now lives in the fall of 1847. Wright Highley came and settled the Saxon farm (now Coan). George and Jeremiah Stricler came in 1847. Clark Highley came in the fall of 1847, and settled where he now lives. John Highley came in 1850, and settled where he now lives and carries on tile-making. James Highley, Sr., about the year 1847 settled on the east part of Clark Highley's farm; this part has two flowing wells, answering an excellent purpose for stock water. John McCulloch settled the Allen N. Stephens farm. Stephens came in 1865. T. J. Keener in 1848 settled the Jacob Minnick farm. John R. Lewis carried on blacksmithing in the town of Mier in 1849.

Matters of Interest.—The Richland Nursery, owned by Jacob Minnick, an esteemed citizen and ex-county commissioner, is an inter-

esting feature that deserves notice in a work of this kind. It is a matter of interest to citizens generally to know where they can obtain supplies of the kind produced by nurserymen that can be relied upon not only as to kind, but as to quality. It is needless to say to the thoughtful mind that nursery stock produced at home is more valuable than that brought from a distance.

About the year 1844 Elmas Fleming and Eben Badger killed two deer, one each; one was fully two-thirds white; this covered the rump and extended forward in an irregular manner. The other was covered over with large white blotches or irregular spots, in all nearly one-half its body was white.

The wife of Abraham Oakley, Betsey, was accidentally shot and killed in the year 1851, or about that time. A swarm of bees came out, and she had heard it said to fire a gun among them would aid in settling them. She took the gun, but it did not fire from some cause; setting it down and putting her toe on the cock, she was just going to blow into the muzzle when it fired. She only lived a short time.

The first election was held at the house of James Highly in April, 1845.

The first death was a daughter of John Feese in 1842. She was buried in the Whiteneck Grave-yard.

The Town of Mier was laid out September 11, 1848, by Charles Parker and John P. St. Clair. It is situated on the Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh Railroad, and is in the midst of a good farming country, and, therefore, does a thriving business. The business houses are as follows: Edward Barrett, dry goods; William Paulus, general store; Frank P. Barnes, drugs, groceries, saloon; Elisha Marks, blacksmith; Cyrus Barnes, pump-maker; W. C. Barnes, physician; J. M. Drook, saw-mill; C. W. Barker, plasterer; G. W. Miller, carpenter; Joseph Peters, painter; L. C. Lillard & Co., dealers in grain; A. M. Wolf, shoe-maker; J. O. Spergeon, teacher; A. L. McGuire, postmaster.

Universalist Church, organized September 14, 1873; the building erected 1875. Trustees: William Hardacre, Gabriel Hays and Samuel Clannin; pastor, T. E. Ballard. Present trustees: J. M. Abbott, J. N. Long and John Snyder; present pastor, Rev. N. A. Saxton; members, forty-eight.

Methodist Protestant Church, organized in 1869; the house erected in 1871. Trustees: William Green, John Boswell, William

Rutherford, Jacob C. Grindle, Nelson McGuire and Darius Lillard; pastor, George W. Boxell. Present trustees: Samuel Grindle, Nelson McGuire, Cyrus Barnes and William Green; present pastor, Charles Love.

The first church in the township was erected of logs on the Baldwin farm (now J. W. Coan), just by the grave-yard, on Drook's Creek. This was known as Richland Chapel (Methodist Episcopal). The wife of David Warrenburg was the first buried in this cemetery, and a Mrs. Miller was the next. This church was organized about 1843-44. Meetings were held in the edge of Miami County, and after several changes as to location was permanently established at the present site, on the southwest corner, Section 10, about 1854-55. The house was badly damaged by the 4th of July storm in 1873. A good permanent building was erected in 1874. The trustees are Jeremiah Stricler, George Sharp, Sanford Brumfield, F. M. Wright and Daniel Flummer; G. S. V. Howard, present pastor; membership, twenty-three.

CHAPTER XIV.

BY WILLIAM NEAL.

SIMS TOWNSHIP—STREAMS AND SURFACE—TIMBER—LAND PURCHASES—THE PIONEERS—SWAYZEE—CLEOPAS—CHURCHES, ETC.

SIMS TOWNSHIP consists of four tiers of sections off of the east side of Township 24 north, Range 6 east, and is bounded on the east by the township of Franklin, on the west by Howard County, on the south by Green Township and on the north by Richland. This township was named in honor of Joseph Sims, who came in 1846 and lived with Jacob Pence, who came in 1845.

Surface, Soil, etc.—What has been said with reference to Liberty and Green Townships in regard to soil, etc., will apply to Sims in a general way. This township is rather more level and flat on the surface than either of the others; but if they have the more uneven surface Sims has even richer soil. If Green has the waters of Wild Cat for its drainage, Sims has those of Pipe Creek, and both systems flow into the Wabash by different mouths.



Western Beryl Pub Co

*Yours, truly,
Jas. H. McDowell.*

Streams.—Pipe Creek enters the township in Section 2, and after a short and circuitous route it passes into Richland Township. It lies several feet below the general surface, but as it is very crooked and has but little fall, its flow is rather sluggish. There is however, at Hardacre's mill, a rapid where the stream flows over the outcrop of a ledge of limestone which at this point furnishes a quarry of considerable value for foundations, cellar walls and for wells. The creek in flowing over this rock has considerable fall, and a saw-mill has been erected here which has done considerable service for the early settlers. Stony Creek comes into Pipe just above this quarry of limestone. It is so named on account of the great number of bowlders deposited along its course. Taylor's Creek constitutes the main water-course for the drainage of the township. It passes into Richland Township near the half mile corner on the north side of Section 4. Little Pipe Creek rises near the middle east and west, but in the southern part; and flows west slowly and enters Howard County a little south of the northwest corner of Section 28. The west branch of Big Pipe cuts the southeastern part of the township and is an important factor in the drainage of this part of the township of Sims.

Timber.—It would be palpable neglect if there was a failure to notice the grand forest that clothed the township of Sims, as well as the other townships of western Grant County when in original condition. Here grew and flourished the poplar (tulip), one of the loftiest trees of the forest. The black walnut so little valued in early days and a few such trees as Sims Township produced in those days would now buy a small farm. The gray ash grew in vast abundance in this township originally, and at first was very little valued, not even for rails, and merely for firewood was it deemed useful. We name besides these the beech, sugar, white oak, hickory, sycamore, lynn, black ash, white elm and red oak, all of which are valuable in their kind and purposes for which they are adapted. The destruction of the old forest suggests to the observer a time in the future when timber may be in great demand, for it would seem at no very distant day the scarcity of timber will be felt, for there are no hill lands here to allow timber to stand where it cannot be tilled, as the custom is in mountainous regions. Here every foot of land is productive and first-class as to price. Each should have a part for timber and plant such as would be most dur-

able and hardy, and as time goes on keep this process going forward.

First Entries.—Some of the first land entries are by Henry Jones in Section 1, April 19, 1848; John Myer in Section 1, April 19, 1848; Henry Renbarger in Section 1, May 22, 1848; Edward Guenin in Section 1, November 11, 1848; Reuben Rowland in Section 1, September 12, 1848; Francis Smith in Section 2, February 25, 1848; Henry Thrailkill in Section 2, February 25, 1848; John W. A. Lawson in Section 2, February 29, 1848; John Grindle in Section 2, April 25, 1848; Thomas Wood in Section 2, April 5, 1848; H. Olinger in Section 3, December 8, 1847; John E. Glass in Section 3, May 3, 1848; Benjamin Harnden in Section 3, August 19, 1848; Joseph Nunn in Section 3, August 19, 1848; Basil W. Hutton in Section 3, October 3, 1848; Jacob Pence in Section 4, November 3, 1848; Joseph Sims in Section 4, February 23, 1848; Shadrach Elliott in Section 4, May 3, 1848; Lewis Pence in Section 4, April 19, 1848; George W. Ammon in Section 9, November 3, 1847; John Brandon in Section 9, February 23, 1848; Jesse Elliott in Section 9, May 6, 1848; David Pence in Section 9, September 29, 1848; H. B. Witherow in Section 9, November 22, 1848; F. Witherow in Section 9, November 22, 1848; Joshua Buraker in Section 10, November 3, 1847; Adolphus R. Long in Section 10, November 3, 1847; George Martin in Section 10, May 3, 1848; Garrett Williams in Section 11, April 19, 1848; Benjamin Pursail in Section 11, April 22, 1848; Joseph T. Barton in Section 11, October 12, 1848; R. Provard in Section 11, September 28, 1848; Hezekiah Sailor in Section 12, June 3, 1848; Hosea Hayden in Section 12, August 21, 1848; Susan A. Sailor in Section 12, September 2, 1848; Jacob Messersmith in Section 12, September 25, 1848; George Streib in Section 12, November 11, 1848; George Miller in Section 14, March 31, 1848; Stephen Hayden in Section 14, April 17, 1848; Reuben Frierhood in Section 14, October 4, 1848; Jacob Frierhood in Section 15, May 22, 1848; Aaron Betts in Section 15, June 28, 1848; William Frierhood in Section 15, October 4, 1848; George Smith in Section 15, October 6, 1848; Peter Rouser in Section 15, October 12, 1848; Benjamin Moore in Section 21, November 22, 1848; John Gettis in Section 21, November 22, 1848; Paul Miller in Section 22, November 1, 1848; John B. Jumper in Section 22, November 18, 1848; William Morehead in Section 22, November 22, 1848; Calvin Miller in Section 36, September 16, 1848.

First Settlers.—In 1845 came Jacob Pence, from Champaign County, Ohio, and settled on the northeast quarter of Section 4, where he still lives. George W. Ammon settled on the farm where he now lives. Jesse Elliot settled on the Darby farm in 1846. Henry Olinger settled on the Henry Burns place in the year 1846. James M. Allen came in 1850 and settled where he lives now; Aaron Pennington settled where he lives now in 1852. Meredith Maple settled where he lives in 1858. Jacob Messersmith settled where Elijah Jolly lives in the year 1843. James B. Mark settled the south half of Section 13 in 1849. Joseph Sims, after whom the township was named, came in 1846, and made his home with Jacob Pence; he died in April, 1848. David Pence settled where he lives at present in 1847. James McLain settled in Sims Township in the fall of 1862, on the farm where he now lives, and was engaged in the manufacture of bowls for ten years in the winter season, and in 1863 he killed the last wild deer in the county so far as he knows; he has cleared eighty acres of land in Sims since he came here, and has killed 200 deer in Grant County during his residence therein. Purnel F. Peters settled in 1851 on the land where his son, J. A. Peters, lives. George K. Allen settled where Isaac Langley lives in 1851. John Gilland settled where he lives at present in 1850. James Gilland settled the David McLane farm in the year 1850. Jacob Friemrood first settled where George Baker lives in 1851. William Friarmood, in 1851, settled on land owned by Jacob Friarmood, then he went to the Rouser place, then to the Laforge place where he still lives. Azur Newton came in 1848, and settled where he still lives. Vinton Miller settled on the R. D. Lenfesty farm in 1850. Ephraim Boswell settled the Grief Matthews farm in 1858. Elias B. Burns settled the J. B. Myres farm in 1854. Isaac Gentis settled the Morris Curless farm in the fall of 1849. Solomon Barngrover settled the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 23 in 1851. Paul Miller settled where Joseph Davis lives in 1849. Garrett Williams settled on the Aaron Pennington farm in 1847. John B. Myer settled the Stanley farm in 1846. James Burns settled the Anthony Hoggatt farm in 1846. Joseph Barton settled where he now lives in 1848.

Swayzee.—This place is on the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, and has been regularly laid out. Munde & Son, general store; John H. Daugherty, general store; Azariah Haines, general

store; J. C. Grindle, general store; M. D. Bish, hardware; William Scott, drugs; W. G. Sims, drugs and hardware; George Stephens, drugs; John Chesterson, postoffice and notions; Moses Lillard, saloon; Henry John Blacksmith, blacksmith; W. P. Brumfield, blacksmith; M. F. Babb, painter; Thomas Hubbard, painter; A. L. McKinney, tinware; James Forest, dealer in grain; John Reed & Son, saw-mill; Ben F. and Marion Long, carpenters; Charles Martin, carpenter; Frank Lenox, physician; J. F. Lawshe, physician; William Larkin, principal, and E. D. Covalt, teacher in Swayzee school; Hattie Jones, milliner; C. W. Peters, hotel; A. J. Pence, livery and feed; Azariah Haines, livery and feed; L. B. Robinson, agent.

Christian Church was organized in 1884. Trustees, Abraham Martin, Morton Friermood, Isaac Gentis and Ed Bryante, pastor, Thomas Puckett; members, 150. The house was erected in 1885.

Methodist Protestant Church was organized in 1883, and trustees of 1884 are J. C. Grindle, J. B. Mark, E. E. Barngrover, John Shearer, Stephen Thrailkill, Josephus Davis and John Boswell; pastor, D. W. Evans; members, 100. Church erected 1885. Regular service on Sundays at both churches.

Cleopas.—This place has been regularly laid off, and is of record as "Cleopas," but the postoffice is called Sims, and the public call the place Sims. W. W. Vawters, drugs and general store; A. L. Tillman, general store; William Allen, blacksmith; Stout Wycoff, blacksmith; J. R. Lee, saw-mill; I. N. Seal, physician; W. W. Vawter, dealer in grain. Population seventy.

The Methodist Episcopal Church was organized.

CHAPTER XV.

BY WILLIAM NEAL.

VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP—SURFACE FEATURES—ANIMALS—DRAINAGE—THE BIG OAK—EARLY TRACES—LAND ENTRIES—FIRST SETTLERS—THE PIONEER POET—INTERESTING INCIDENTS—OTHER ITEMS—VAN BUREN—TOWNSHIP OFFICERS—DEATHS, ETC.

THE township of Van Buren, in Grant County, Ind., comprises all of Town 25, Range 9 east, and is bounded on the east by Wells County, on the north by Huntington County, on the west by Washington Township, and on the south by the township of Monroe.

Surface, Soil, etc.—This township was originally covered with a heavy forest of most kinds of timber that grow in this part of the State of Indiana. The general surface of Van Buren is possessed of more inequalities than most other parts situate in this part of the county, which, in the state of nature, appeared to be quite level, but as time advanced and the forest disappeared, and ponds and “sloughs” were drained out, the eye of the observer is struck with inequalities which were not seen in years gone by, nor even thought of by the early settlers. The facilities for drainage are good, and ere long every pond will have disappeared, and the passer-by will behold, instead, fields of waving grain and gardens and orchards adorning the country, once a howling wilderness, where the prowling panther and sneaking wolf had undisputed sway.

Animals.—This part of the county of Grant originally had a full representation as regards animated nature. The black bear (*ursus Americana*) was once a denizen of the forest of this region, and numerous are the stories told of the encounters of hunters with him while engaged in the chase of this animal. The gray wolf, with a few of the black species, was quite numerous and destructive to lambs, pigs, calves, sheep, etc., in the first settling. Wild cats were plenty; they were terrible when caught by a dog. Deer were plenty, and it was not uncommon for a hunter to kill four or five in a day.

Prairies.—The prairies in this township were not as large as in

some other localities. That known as McCowen's Prairie is largest (it is sometimes called Sweetsar's). It had at first near 200 acres of open prairie, covered with tall grass in summer, and in spring it was little else than a lake. Kirk's Prairie, just south of the Creviston Farm, is the source of Little Black Creek. It has been drained, and bids fair to become good farm land. A small prairie east of the Abe Endsley farm was another small body of water in spring, and in summer it suited the rattlesnakes to lie around and frighten those that came to get berries, flags, etc. A small prairie on Tony Korporal's land has disappeared and become a part of his farm. A prairie known as Tippy's had all the general features of those already described.

The Streams.—The drainage of this township is through its creeks and branches into the Salamonina River, except in the southwestern part through the north branch of Lugar's Creek, and thence to the Mississinewa.

Big Black Creek enters the township at the half-mile corner, on the east side of Section 36, and pursues a northwesterly course to a point near the center of Section 21; thence northeasterly, passing out of the township near the northeast corner of Section 12, having ten and eight-tenths miles within the township, with about thirty-four feet of fall. This creek was at first very fine in its number of fish. Big Black has an extensive drainage, and has been cut and recut till it is greatly improved. The cutting and clearing-out the upper part of this stream was one of the first undertakings of the kind in the county under a ditch law, having been surveyed in 1860, and was cut out during the war and surpassed the most sanguine expectations in the way of drainage.

Little Black Creek rises in the prairie south of the Creviston place, and has an easterly and southeasterly course of near seven miles by its meandering, with a fall of near forty feet; it enters "Big Black" on the Corey farm. Rood's Run is near four and three-quarter miles long, with a fall of near forty-three feet. Baker's Ditch including Brushy Run is another important system of drainage, as also Honey Creek and the outlet of McCowen's prairie. The Corey Ditch, the outlet of the Cover Pond, also Doyle's Ditch and several others as principal works of drainage, to say nothing of those of minor note. These give as complete a system of drainage as is to be found in any township.

The Big Oak.—A white oak stood on the lands of Stephens Corey. It was one of the great trees of North America of the *Quercus Alba* variety. It measured nine feet in diameter four feet from the ground, having a well-proportioned body and a regular and well-balanced top, measuring forty-five feet to the first limb from the ground. It stood in the Indianapolis and Fort Wayne State Road; the travel passed on each side, which probably caused its death, in 1839. It was cut down on Christmas day, 1850, in a "frolic" made for the occasion; it was perfectly sound.

Old Traces.—The Godfrey trace entered this township near the William M. Kirkpatrick farm, and passed near one-half mile south of Van Buren, and continued the same course passing through the lands owned by Michael Doyle, Sr., a little north of where his house now stands; thence passing on the ridge south of McCowan's prairie, and leaving the county. This was an Indian trace from the Godfrey reserve on the Salamonina to the Indians on the Mississinewa below Marion. The Lancaster trace went from where Jesse Lancaster settled in Section 7 in 1833, to a point in Wells County where he settled after leaving Grant County, passing nearly east and on the north side of McCowan's prairie. These traces and the Fort Wayne State Road were the only traveled routes in the township in 1839.

First Entries.—The first entries of land are found to be by Daniel L. Westcott October 28, 1835, in Section 1; William McCoy, in Section 1, November 21, 1836; Solomon Fry, in Section 1, September 6, 1836; James Kilgore, in Section 2, October 31, 1836; Jacob Crist, in Section 3, November 11, 1836; John Thomas, in Section 8, November 19, 1836; Ed B. Thomas, in Section 9, November 19, 1836; George Cailey, in Section 10, October 8, 1836; Stephens Corey, in Section 11, September 6, 1836; Michael Roush, in Section 11, September 8, 1836; Philip Shaffer, in Section 11, September 8, 1836; Calvin Rusell, in Section 12, September 19, 1836; John Matheny, in Section 12, September 6, 1836; Joseph Lindsey, in Section 14, October 14, 1836; John Boy, in Section 15, September 5, 1836; John Thomas, in Section 15, November 19, 1836; William M. Kirkpatrick, in Section 19, November 8, 1836; William Dillon, in Section 19, November 8, 1836; James Bay, in Section 20, September 5, 1836; Joseph Lugar, in Section 31, September 29, 1836; John Hamilton, in Section 31, September 16, 1836; Basil Foster, in Section 32, August 24, 1836; Dennis Springer, in Section 4, February 21, 1837; Abe See, in Section 8, March 23, 1837.

First Settlers.—In 1833 Jesse Lancaster located on the north-east quarter of Section 7, a little south of the Lee schoolhouse, on the south side of the outlet of the prairie or Little Black Creek; he was the first white person that tried to live in the territory known as Van Buren Township; it was then an unbroken Wilderness, with plenty of Indians camped round about for hunting deer and bear. On one occasion the wolves chased his dogs into his cabin, snapping at them in the door as they ran in and went under the bed. Lancaster did not remain here very long but moved over into Wells County, and entered land and settled on it. Ezekiel Dix lived on this claim after Lancaster left.

John Gilbert settled on the Walter Madden place in 1836; he was afterward elected auditor of Grant County. Joseph Lindsey came in 1837 and settled on the Mills Whinnery farm, now owned by Elijah Creviston. Joseph Whinnery settled on the Saxon farm in 1837; he made himself noted by his verse-making; here is a specimen of his poetry:

MEDITATION.

Days of my childhood,
Where are they?
Thou brimful eye,
Withhold thy tear,
For on Time's wing
Ye have fled away
And left me a wand'rer here.

EPITAPH.

This stone attests
What few others can,
That beneath this stone
There lies an honest man.

Joseph Boxell came in June, 1837, and settled where he lives at present; he is a minister in the Methodist Protestant Church, and in the early days he gave the name to Van Buren Township. Adam Pulley, Sr., came in 1837 and settled on the well known farm in his name. William Boxell settled in 1838 on the farm near Vanburen schoolhouse. John Boxell, in 1838, settled the farm known as his, at the bend of Black Creek. Samuel Malcom came in 1839 and settled on the farm now owned by Joseph Lugar, in Section 30; his house stood on the summit, between the waters of the Mississinewa and Salamonia. Solomon Fry settled where Henry Creviston now lives in 1838. John Duckwall settled the farm

where his two sons, Joseph and Burgoyne, now live, in 1838. Michael Roush came in 1837 and lived on the place entered by Philip Shaffer in Section 11. Henry Douglass came in 1837; James Douglass, his father, came in 1838; they both lived on the farm known as the Douglass farm, which is now owned by Joseph Lugar. John Huff and sons, Hiram and John, came in 1839. John Huff settled just north of Daniel Tinkle's, and the sons live on farms well known to the public. Philip Wineburner settled the William Hays farm in 1839. William Wineburner settled on the Isaac Anderson farm in 1839. Andrew Chidister was first settler on the Leas farm in 1836; he built the first brick house in the township. Frederick Light settled on the north part of the Elijah Creviston place in 1841. John Dugan settled where he now lives in the year 1839. William Long settled where Jacob Cochran now lives in 1840. Joseph Ludwick came in 1841 and settled on the Holmes farm. John Endsley came in 1840 and settled on the southwest quarter of Section 8; Abe See entered and first settled it. George W. Gardener, in 1841, settled the farm where his widow now lives. Samuel McCowen came as early as 1840, and settled on the east side of the prairie. William M. Kirkpatrick came in 1843 and settled the farm he now owns in Section 7. Daniel Creviston came in 1843 and settled where his widow now lives, in Section 7. George H. D. Rood came in 1843 and settled the farm on which the depot is located at Vanburen. Lot Green came from Fayette County, Ind., and settled where he now owns the farm in 1844; he is a minister in the Christian or Campbellite Church, and has served as justice of the peace. Joseph Campbell settled the Long farm in 1839; he sold to William Long, and first settled the Steinebruner farm in 1840. Deitrick Steinebruner came in 1846 and bought of Joseph Campbell. Hezekiah Zuck came in 1844 and settled on the farm well known as the Zuck place. Henry Shanelholser came in 1843; he still lives on this farm. Jonas Paxton settled where he lives in 1845. Lot Ray settled where Daniel Pulley lives.

Stephen Nicewanger settled in the fall of 1842 on the farm where his son William now lives. Lewis Landess came in 1841 and settled on the William Malcom farm, now owned by Dr. Lewis Corey; he then moved over to his present location in Section 11. William Hays settled where he now lives in 1849; here at one time

was located Greenbush postoffice. Elijah Lyon came in 1842 and settled in Section 26. Samuel Vannurden came in 1850. William Lamma and William M. Evans both settled in 1844, on the farm where Samuel Young lived till his death. Jacob Stroup, in 1840, settled on the farm owned by the late Alfred Wilson. Stroup was a "mity" hunter of all kinds of game—he had treed a wild cat in a brush heap. Joseph Whinnery, the poet, came along with a favorite dog that he said could kill the d—l, and wished Stroup to let the dog at it. One dash at the cat was enough, the "fur flew" and he was off like a shot with his "stub-tail" tucked under. Samuel Doyle came July 8, 1840, and settled where his son Michael now lives; at one time he served as one of the county commissioners. Michael Doyle came July 11, 1837, and settled where he now lives; he was a distinguished hunter, and now at eighty-three his mind is quick at recollection of the olden days of deer and bear and coon and turkey and fish; he has ever been kind and hospitable to all; he was a native of Guernsey County, Ohio. William Boller settled the farm where his heirs live in 1861. Joseph J. Pulley settled where he now lives in 1859. John Baker settled where he now lives, but Jacob Baker first built there. George W. Leverich settled where Kirkpatrick lives, west of M. Doyle's. Frank Thompson settled the Compton farm in 1846. Stephens Corey came June 31, 1839, and settled on the farm just north of where Corey's cemetery is located; he was one of the first justices in the township. In 1840 William Cloud settled the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 2, and Thomas Cloud settled the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 1 in 1841. Martin Coup settled the Moriarty farm. James Chidister settled where Stephen Leas lives in 1836. Philip Shaffer came in 1837. James Kilgore came in 1842 and settled on north half of Section 2. Robert Logan came in 1847. Henry Barnes came in 1852. Noah Cloud came in 1841. Harrison Long came in 1841. Alexander Dunwoody came in 1844. Ellis Long in 1840. Solomon Humbarger in 1850. Isaac, William and T. H. Farr are old settlers. Isaac Swisher came in 1840 and settled on the southwest quarter of Section 10; he was married in 1841.

Incidents.—A big black wolf kept prowling around in Van Buren Township in the early days, and Steve Studyvain came over from Monroe with a large trap, intending to "gather him in," but he eluded the trap Steve set for him and still went the rounds for

lambs and pigs. At length Michael Doyle became tired of his tricks and borrowed Studyvain's trap, set it near the carcass of a steer near the Cover Pond. The animal's foot was caught and its efforts to escape were terrible, but it was shot by Elijah Lyon, who was present with a gun. Michael Doyle in the early days counted 100 turkeys in his green wheatfield, but his dog put them to flight before he finished counting. He also killed a wolf in 1839 that weighed eighty-seven pounds.

In November and December, 1838, during the influx of population, fifteen persons lived for six weeks in a cabin 16x16 at Mike Doyle's; then E. E. Camblin, Sr., and family moved to their own cabin January 1, 1839. A bee tree on the land of Mike Doyle was climbed eighty-six feet by felling another tree against it. John Mays went up and lowered down what made twenty-one gallons of strained honey, besides a big lot that was carried away in the comb. An old-fashioned barn-raising came off at Andrew Chidister's; it was a double log barn with floor between pens built of hewed logs. Seven gallons of the "best rye" that could be had were "laid in" and the work of raising went on; there was enough of spirits it was said for such an occasion, but the building was only partially completed the first day. They sang, danced and "frolicked" all night, and even the presence of a justice of the peace did not insure such order and quietness as some would desire. When daylight came they declared not another log would "go up" unless more whiskey was brought. Four gallons more were obtained and then it went up with a hurrah!

A big otter killing came off on January 31, 1867, on Little Black Creek, just above the point where the Ft. Wayne road crosses; four large otters were killed on this occasion by Joseph, L. J., L. and Stevens Corey and Allen McKeever. Frank Leas and Dr. L. Corey bought all other interests in the pelts for \$20 and sent them to New York and had two large sets of furs made from them for their wives.

Uncle William Cloud and Aunt Betsy have lived together forty-five years in this township and fifty-eight altogether. The next oldest couple is William M. Kirkpatrick and wife. The oldest lady in the township is Aunt Katy Boxell.

John Duckwall and Samuel Malcom were soldiers of the war of 1812 and were at Detroit in Hull's surrender. Duckwall died

in 1879 aged eighty-seven. Smith Jeffries came here in 1850; he was in the war of 1812, served in Virginia and died in 1881, aged eighty-eight.

R. D. Fornshell came to this township in 1844; he was regarded as a leader in the Democratic party and for many years a school teacher, and for sixteen years he was elected justice of the peace, and then one vacancy occurred, when he was re-elected; he lives in Wells County now.

Matters of Note.—Old Indian camping grounds were situated where Godfrey's Trace crossed Black Creek near the southeast corner of J. F. Swan's land. One on the outlet of McCowen's prairie, at the Big Beaver Dam below Harry Smith's. A sugar camp on the land of Milton Camblin. This was a very noted camping-place.

In some mounds on the land of David Heckard, bones, ashes, coal and burnt clay have been found. There are several mounds on the land of William Leverich, and two on the land of Samuel Roush, on the south side of the creek. The first saw-mill was built on Black Creek, in 1848, by G. H. D. Rood; Michael Roush owned it afterward and it ceased to run long since.

Van Buren.—Almost ever since G. H. D. Rood settled on the Brewer farm, in 1843, the public ear has heard of Rood's corner, Rood's schoolhouse and later on of Rood's cross roads, and at a still later period was heard of Rood's town and "String town," and finally Van Buren, in 1880, when G. W. Champ laid out the first regular lots; but quite a number of buildings had been erected and considerable business had been transacted each year previous to this. The town has been enlarged by additions till at present the population is 256, and does a large business in timber, lumber and grain.

In 1858 John C. Mason erected a saw-mill on the site occupied by S. V. Shimp. A log church was erected in 1858 west of the cross road; Silas Parks, pastor. G. H. D. Rood built the first house for selling goods on the northeast corner in 1868; he sold to G. W. Camblin. E. Ford set up blacksmithing in 1868. The postoffice was established July 10, 1872, with mail once a week from Marion. The store of James & Barnes was set up in the spring of 1869; Paxton & Son bought them out and are still in business. A flouring-mill built in 1872 by Mills & Whisler has lately

been re-modeled and does a first-class business by A. N. Durnell & Co.

Drs. L. and L. J. Corey came to town in 1877, and opened a drug store in 1878. S. S. James has a hardware store. A general grocery store was started at the railroad station by Riley & Johnson in 1872. J. E. Riley is railroad agent, and L. A. Johnson is agent of the American Express Company. A. J. Barnes, hardware, set up in 1885. Jacob Hedrick started a steam saw-mill and tile factory in 1878. Corey, Whitecotton & Co., tile factory, located in 1883. H. Zuck, blacksmith, came in 1878. I. J. Miller, blacksmith and wagon-maker, arrived in 1885. Dr. Conwell came here in 1882. Dr. G. A. Landess came here in 1883. Welcome Chapel was erected and dedicated in 1877. A church of the Disciples of Christ was dedicated in 1877. At both churches there is regular service and Sunday-school. The Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad was completed to this point in the fall of 1880. There are also two hotels, a butcher, a barber and a shoe-maker. John F. Swan and George Camblin are the notaries public.

Landesville was laid out April 27, 1882. William Landess has a general store. There is a barber shop, a saw-mill, and the usual showing at a railroad station; also a postoffice.

Items of Interest.—Samuel Malcom and Stephens Corey were first justices of the peace. R. H. Burk and Eleanor Camblin were married February 20, 1840. Isaac Anderson and Eliza Camblin were married August 13, 1841. David J. Camblin and Mary E. Duckwall were married December 13, 1842. Louis Landess and Phebe Whinnery were married April 18, 1847. Henry Douglass and Betsy Malcom were married December 1, 1842. In 1840, March 8, was the first burial in the Corey Cemetery. This was a child of Michael Roush, and John Matheny was the second, on March 22, 1841, that was buried here. A great deer hunter by the name of Roberts used to kill a great many deer, leaving the carcass in the woods and bringing the choice pieces to those with whom he boarded, and allowed his friends to regale themselves on the choicest morsels the chase could furnish. Enoch E. Camblin, Sr., died May 24, 1839, and was the first one buried in the Doyle Grave-yard.

Deaths from Accident.—Mary B., wife of T. B. Runyan, was killed by lightning. A son of Joseph Lindsey was scalded to death

by falling into a kettle of boiling potash. John Frazier was killed by the fall of a coon tree in 1843. Jennie Knox hung herself at Conwell's barn. George W. Gardener hung himself. Elias St. Clair was caught in machinery at a mill and was killed in 1877. William Barnes was killed by a runaway team in 1878. George Roush was killed by a saw-mill explosion in 1878. F. Ludwick was killed by being thrown on a circular saw in 1877. William Anderson was killed by the fall of a tree in 1845. John Matheny shot himself in the year 1841. John Dailey fell dead in 1886 in the streets of Van Buren.

CHAPTER XVI.

BY WILLIAM NEAL.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP—PHYSICAL FEATURES—EARLY TRACT—LAND ENTRIES—THE PIONEERS—RELIGIOUS HISTORY OF THE TOWNSHIP.

THE township of Washington, in Grant County, Ind., comprises all of Town 25 north, Range 8 east, except that part which lies west of the river, to which is added all that part of Sections 24 and 25 that lie east of the river in Town 25, Range 7. This township is bounded on the east by Van Buren, on the north by Huntington and Wabash Counties, on the west by Pleasant Township, and on the south by Center.

Surface, Soil, etc.—Washington Township is generally undulating on the surface, and without being hilly, except in a few localities, it is sufficiently rolling to insure good drainage, and but few ponds remain that once marked the surface with wet and overflowed lands. The drainage is all into the Mississinewa, except the extreme northeast, which flows into the Salamonina. The surface was originally clothed with a heavy forest of mixed timber, except a few small prairies that were open and were mown at an early day in the history of the township for hay for the settlers' cattle in winter; but these prairies have disappeared by young growing timber extending over the surface of the muck of which they were composed. Generally this part of the county is more rolling than most other parts, and was for this reason selected by the settler in preference

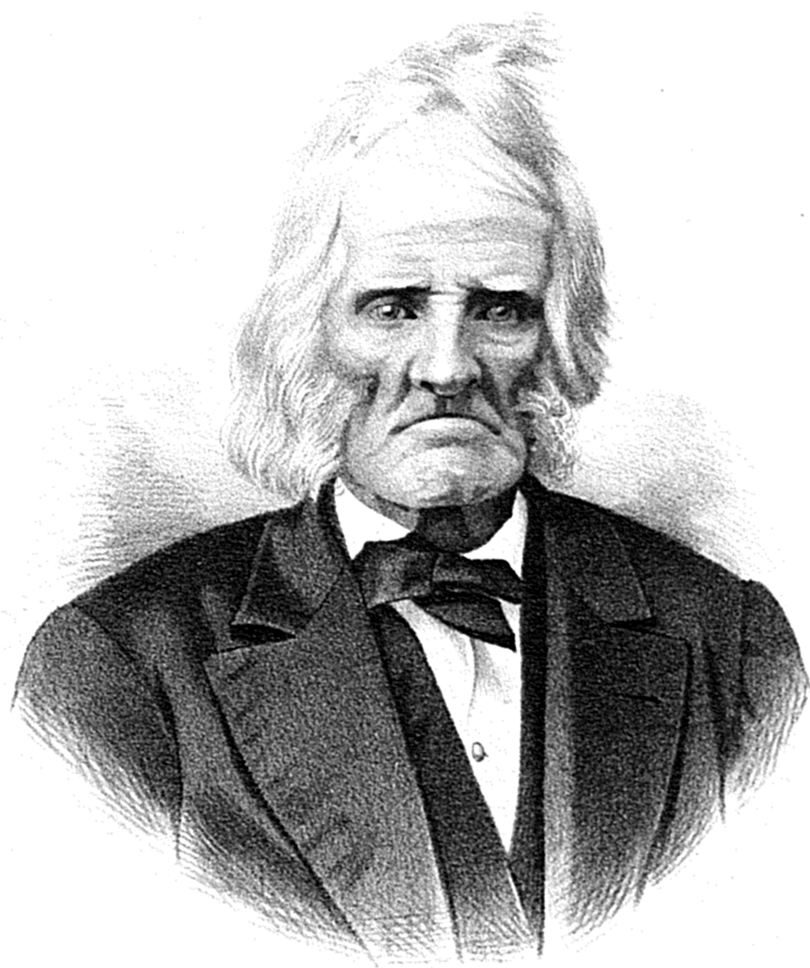
to level lands in the south and west parts of the county. These rolling lands are well adapted to the raising of wheat and the small grains, but corn also does well, and potatoes are an excellent crop. Most kinds of valuable timber grew here, from the majestic oak to the "bitter sweet" that twines about the sapling or on the bush. Here we find the walnut, so valuable for timber in these latter days. The poplar rears its head to the skies and furnishes a long body and a clear trunk for the saw-mill and lumberman. The sugar-maple, so valuable for fire-wood and making maple molasses in the spring. The beech grew here in great plenty, a tree producing hard wood for various purposes, and one that grows throughout the world in the temperate regions. We even have account of one that grew near the gates of ancient Troy. The majestic forest that crowned the gentle elevations has, to a great extent, passed away, leaving fields of waving grain instead, and the wind that roared through the forest sighs over meadows and fields, clothed with grain growing for the benefit of civilization and furtherance of the onward march of the arts, sciences and religion among enlightened humanity. If Washington Township has fine farms on rolling lands, she has also a large number of churches and prosperous schools and comfortable schoolhouses.

Streams.—Hummel's Creek, the source of which is in Huntington County, enters this township near the northwest corner of Section 3, and flows southeasterly into Section 12, thence southwesterly entering the river near the east and west center line of Section 30. The upper portion of this stream had the usual showing of black land covered with maple and elm, and the beaver dam and pond were there in constant succession; the lower portion, however, is rather deeply imbedded below the general surface, and near the mouth there are high hills on either side forming quite a low valley, and the hills on the Huntington road were well known to teamsters at an "early day" when gravel roads had not "put in" an appearance. Massey's Creek has its source near the west side of Section 23, and flows southwesterly and enters the river in Section 31, nearly eighty rods north of the south line of said section. A great portion of this stream flows through a deep valley with high and rather broken lands on either side; the upper portion is found wending its way among ponds and sloughs which have recently been drained and at present are doing duty in the way of raising crops where frogs and turtles held control.

The north branch of Lugar's Creek has its source in Sections 34 and 26, and flows northeasterly and southeasterly, leaving the township a little north of the half mile corner on the east side of Section 36. Brushy Run has its source near Hanfield and flows southeasterly into Black Creek, thence to Salamonina. In the southwestern part the drainage is into Metocina (Jocina) Creek; here the land is decidedly rolling, but well adapted to the production of crops of wheat and small grain of all kinds that grow in this latitude; corn grows well and extensive crops are produced and swine are raised for the market. There are numerous branches or small streams, and in the southwest part of the township amidst these small streams the observer feels as though he were transferred to some region among the mountains, and quite a number of these dells with a branch flowing through impress the beholder with grandeur and romance not to be found in other parts of the township; that which is known as "Possom Hollow" would repay the visitor ten-fold when he becomes weary of the home situation to repair to this vale for recreation and meditation, and while there to bear in mind

How blest is the solitary lot
Of him who all forgetting all forgot,
Within this humble dell.

Godfrey's Trace.—Godfrey's Trace passed through this township, having the same general course as in Van Buren, and leaving that township in Section 18, and passing thence in a somewhat westerly direction, and passed near the residence of Moses Bond, in Section 15, and continuing the same direction left the township. The Indians often were seen passing along this trace from the Mississinewa to the Salamonina, frequently camping near the point where Moses Bond settled; always in single file when on the march and moving quietly forward without any noise or demonstration of any kind; the same could scarcely be said of civilized man under like circumstances. In those days the trace spoken of, as well as some others of less note, was known further and referred to oftener than a State road at the present day, for it was of the utmost consequence to the early adventurer and inexperienced woodsman to have a trace or line of "blazes" to aid him in passing from point to point in the boundless woods. Although some imagine "there is a pleasure in the pathless woods," this lacks confirmation in the experience of a great many hunters and first settlers.



Michael Dwyer

First Entries.—Some of the first entries of land are as follows, to wit: Henry Hummel in Section 6, May 21, 1831; Charles Hummel in Section 6, May 21, 1831; John Matthews in Section 7, June 10, 1844; William T. Ross in Section 7, March 8, 1834; Moses Bond in Section 15, September 29, 1834; Isaac Hasket in Section 15, June 10, 1834; James Marshall in Section 15, September 22, 1834; George Renbarger in Section 17, October 7, 1834; Esther Hummel in Section 18, June 10, 1834; Henry Renbarger in Section 19, June 23, 1834; David Conner in Section 19, August 31, 1827; Samuel McClure in Section 19, August 3, 1829; John Swank in Section 20, October 13, 1834; Ed. P. Gaines in Section 20, October 7, 1834; Amos Elliston in Section 20, August 20, 1834; Moses McIlwain in Section 21, October 17, 1833; John Nicewanger in Section 21, September 26, 1833; Samuel McNary in Section 21, September 27, 1834; Jacob Miller in Section 28, November 28, 1834; John Hummel in Section 29, June 27, 1831; Reason Malott in Section 29, September 27, 1834; Benjamin Bond in Section 29, September 27, 1834; Magdalena Wiant in Section 29 and in Section 33, November 8, 1834; John Endsley in Section 30, September 13, 1835; Daniel Badger in Section 31, July 8, 1826; Eli Overman in Section 31, August 18, 1827; Jacob Wiant in Section 32, June 10, 1834; John O. Boots in Section 32, November 15, 1834; Jacob Handsley in Section 32, November 8, 1831; Robert Massey in Section 32, December 7, 1827; James Love in Section 32, October 30, 1833; Isaac Moore in Section 32, June 10, 1834; Henry Renbarger in Section 24, Town 7, February 9, 1826; David Conner in Sections 25, Town 7, January 4, 1829.

First Settlers.—In 1828 came John Pears, onto the mouth of Massey Creek, and settled on lands entered by Eli Overman, though Pearson owned this at the time; he remained only a short time till he moved to Henry County, but returned in 1832 and settled the D. S. Hogin farm in Center Township. Aaron Morris lived on this small farm one season in 1830. John Hummel came in 1830 and settled on what is known as the Hummel farm, being the northwest quarter of Section 29; Charles Hummel settled in 1830 in Section 6, on lands owned by him till his death; Henry Hummel came in 1830, and settled on the northwest quarter of Section 6, now known as the Lobdell farm. Moses Bond came in 1834, and settled where Mary Bond, his widow, now lives. Ed P. Gains settled on the

north part of the old Hummel farm in 1834. Samuel McNary settled on the William Cox farm in 1834, then moved to the McNary place in Section 29. Benjamin Bond, Sr., in 1834, settled on the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 29. Samuel N. Woolman came in 1836; he bought of Isaac Lancaster and settled on the south side of the southwest quarter of Section 29. Benjamin Marks settled on Henry Bradford's farm in 1837; he was a noted blacksmith. John Lobdell came in 1836 and settled on the northwest quarter of Section 6. Jacob Line came in 1837 and settled on Lagro road in Section 19; was a long time a justice of the peace. James Marshall came in 1834 and settled on the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 15.

Magdalena Wiant settled on the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of Section 33 in 1835. Jacob Wiant came in 1835 and settled on the Jason Willson farm. Davidson Culbertson came in 1849 and lived on the same farm in the meantime. George Bradford came in 1839 and settled where Harvey Creviston lives at present. Alfred Bocock came in 1837 and settled where E. W. Creviston lives. Henry Renbarger came in 1826 and settled by the river in the east fraction Section 24. James Love came in 1830 and settled on D. F. Horton's farm; Mr. Horton had a nursery and did an extensive business. William Love settled the farm where Irvin Love lives in 1840. James Hix came in 1834 and settled where — Drook lives. James Thompson came to the county in 1837 and finally settled where he now lives. George Hobaugh came in 1835 and settled on land owned by James Charles. John King the tanner, settled the farm where Mrs. Feighner lives. Archillas Bocock settled on the lands of John Sears, now owned by John Williams. Leonard Bradford came in 1839 and settled on lands owned by E. J. Creviston. Maurice Howard came October 11, 1837, and settled on lands now owned by William P. Bradford. Christopher Sears came in 1839 and settled where he now lives. William Dailey came in 1836 and settled on the King farm in Section 28. Daniel Bradford came October, 1839, and settled where he now lives. John Hamaker came in 1838 and settled on lands now owned by William P. Bradford. Richard H. Dicken came in 1838 and settled where he now lives; he was a great coon hunter. Enoch and John Hendricks both came in 1838; John died April 9, 1841. Redden Chance came and bought of H. Clark the land now owned by Mark Hillsam-

mer in 1836. Chance served as county treasurer. William R. Jackson came in 1840 and settled on lands now owned by the J. D. Beekman heirs. Nelson Turner came in 1844 and settled on lands entered by William Daily. Thomas Thomas settled the Boller farm in 1838. Dennis Dailey in 1835 bought of Jacob Hansley and settled thereon the lands now owned by James Charles. Jesse Marsh came in 1838 and settled on a farm now owned by Lewis Williams. Enoch Marsh came in 1837 and settled where Jesse M. Ballard lives. Benjamin Marsh settled on the farm where H. M. Stephens lives in 1837. Dow Marsh settled on the Joseph Lenfestey farm in 1837. William Bocock settled on the O'Farrell farm where Slack lives in 1843. Henry Tinkle came in 1837 and settled on the J. H. Baxell farm. George Wine came in 1838 and settled on the Ludlum farm. George Foster came in 1849 and settled on the Magdalena Wyant farm.

John Secrist came in 1843 and settled at the mill now owned by Charles. This mill was built by John Secrist in 1856. The saw-mill was built by Riley Marshall in 1836. Secrist rebuilt it in 1843. The dam was swept away by the New Year freshet in 1847 and built again by Secrist; this dam was at the head of the old race, but in 1862 it was removed to its present site.

Samuel McClure, Sr., built a mill on the river in Section 25, Range 7, in the year 1828-29. This mill was of great consequence to the first settlers. Isaac Cradford came in 1844 and settled where he now lives. Frank Thompson came in 1841 and settled where he now lives. Conrad Barley came in 1840 and settled where George Coon owns. John Endsley came in 1829 and settled the place owned by Arthur Norton, or the Bowman farm; he killed more deer than any other man in these parts. At one time a minister by name of Brumley had a meeting at Endsley's house, and during the service (the house being full) two deer crossed the creek. Endsley was out of doors, pushed the door back and took the gun out of the sack and killed one of them, dressed it, and had a part served up for dinner. Brumley spoke highly of the venison as they sat at the table. "Yes" said Endsley, "I killed it while you were preaching."

Daniel Shank came in 1843 and settled where he now lives. Elijah Cox came in 1841 and settled on land that is now a part of Nelson Turner's farm. He was noted for his ability as a hunter and his great success in taking deer and coon.

Ebon Badger came in 1840-41, and settled on the Jason Willson

farm; he was excelled by none as a hunter of deer and coon, and especially was he an adept in finding where bees were located. No tree was too tall for him to reach its top by "boring up" as it was called in those days, and thereby having access to the honey. Robert Massey came in 1828 and settled on the farm now occupied by Michael Coon; none excelled him in trapping muskrat, coon or mink, and to outdo him in cheerful, faithful labor at a log-rolling or house-raising, was a thing no one need to try with any hope of success.

The names of the following old citizens of Washington Township are equally deserving of special mention and entitled to the same honor and respect by their fellow citizens, as any that have been named yet. For lack of time and space we are compelled to notice in the manner following, to wit: Henson and Samuel Pulley, Joseph Lugar, James Dillon, Hiram Froat, James Philips, William Cranston, James Bloxham, Jonathan and Lot Bevard, Allen Edwards, Eli Rodgers, Martin Gingery, David Kingery, John Ellis, Abraham Calentine, Abraham Bish, Samuel Hawkins, J. W. Melick, James Carr, Jacob Rich, William Cox, William Williams, Albert Westfall, Andrew Ebbert, Phineas Skinner, Levi Carter, Anderson and John Maddux, Washington, Madison and Frank Helm, Wesley Allen, William Lenfestey. Samuel Williams came in 1838 and settled on the Noah Bradford farm. In April, 1829, Riley Marshall came from Randolph County, Ind., though formerly of Virginia, and taking a flat-boat at Deerfield, came down the river bringing his family with him and settled on the southeast fraction of Section 25, now in Pleasant Township; about two years after this he bought Booth's mill at Marion, and in 1836 he built a saw-mill where the Charles mill is, and built a brick house in 1838, where Moses Bradford lives. Robert H. Lenfestey came in 1835 and lived at the McRae corner three years, then settled where Lew Smith lives. Thomas Lenfestey came in 1836 and settled where he lived and died. Daniel Bodger settled on the east side of the river, just below where the Charles Mill stands, on lands entered by about 1826-27; he sold to Solomon Wright, and he to Tence Massey. Reason Malott came in 1829 and settled on the Draper farm, now owned by Dr. Williams. George Conn came in 1837 and settled on the Cristman farm; he was perhaps the equal of Robert Massey at the log-rolling or house-raising and might be called the pioneer Methodist of Washington Township. His house was always open for religious meetings; besides he

contributed largely to the support of yearly camp meetings on neighbor James Hix's premises. At an out-door meeting on Maurice Howard's land, a swarm of bees came along just as an old gentleman by the name of Briggs began to shout, the bees coming down and settling on a sapling in the limit of the camp grounds of said meeting; this Mr. Briggs claimed the swarm, on the position that it was his shouting that brought them down.

Salem Church (United Brethren), in the southwestern part of the township was erected and dedicated in 1857. The services on said occasion were conducted by Bishop David Edwards, of Dayton, Ohio. First trustees were C. B. McRae, David Hillsammer, Peter Bowman, David O'Farrel and John Y. Parlett. Present trustees: Catharine Shank, John Y. Parlott and N. J. Feighner. First pastor, David O'Farrel. Present pastor, William Hall, with a membership of about sixty.

German Baptist, built of brick on the east line of the township in 1874. The building committee were Albert Burris, William Pulley and Henry Finkle. Present oversight of the church is in the hands of elders. Present officiating elders, John M. Baker and Jacob Tinkle, with a membership of fifty-five. The house was partially destroyed by a cyclone May 20, 1877, but was immediately rebuilt. At the time of the cyclone Sunday-school was in session. Two young men were killed: Eddie Mills, son of John and Jane Mills, and John Jackson, son of John and Margaret Jackson; several were more or less injured. Mrs. J. A. Howard, Mrs. Samuel Pulley, Miss Margaret Jane Pulley and Mr. Benjamin Cranston were seriously hurt.

Fletcher (Methodist Episcopal), in the southeast part of the township, was erected in 1853. The services on dedication were held in 1854 by Rev. O. V. Lemon. First trustees: Dow Marsh, Andrew Riggle and Jonathan Bevard. First pastor, Rev. — Robinson. Present pastor, Rev. Gamble. Conspicuous among the early members of the church were Uncle Jesse Marsh and wife.

Hanfield Chapel (Methodist Protestant), is situated near the east side of the township, was erected in 1886 and dedicated in July of the same year by Rev. Hugh Stackhouse, of Mooresville, Ind. Trustees, Levi M. Cole and Hamilton Hix. Pastors, Charles and Alice Love. Members, forty.

Fairview Church (Wesleyan Methodist), in the central part of

the township, was built in the year 1862 and dedicated same year. Services on dedication were conducted by Rev. Lucius C. Matlock, of New York. First trustees, George W. Camblin, Gasper Bradford, Noah S. Bradford and Christopher Sears. First pastor, Rev. Alfred Sweet. Present trustees, John Sears, E. H. Trowbridge and William Raxton. Present pastor, Jacob Hester. Members, forty-five.

Bethlehem Church (Methodist Protestant), in central part of the township, was erected in the year 1876, and dedicated same year. Service conducted by Rev. Hugh Stackhouse, of Mooresville, Ind. Trustees: Van D. Hobaugh, John Allen, Abner Line, Benjamin Gaines and H. Z. Blinn. First pastor, Rev. B. M. Clark. Present pastor, Rev. W. H. Rogers. Present membership, thirty-five.

Union Chapel (United Brethren), in northeastern part of the township, was erected in 1876 and dedicated the same year by Rev. J. W. Hott, of Dayton, Ohio. First trustees, William R. Jackson, C. R. Porter, Isaac Bradford and Daniel Shank. First pastor, Rev. Cyrus Smith. Present trustees: Harvey Creviston, Isaac Bradford, William R. Jackson, Jefferson Hamaker and Daniel Shank. Present pastor, William Hall. Members, sixty-five.

Range Line (Disciples), northwest corner of the township, was built in 1856. Trustees: John Lobdell, Timothy Green and William Martin. Members, about 150.

Morris Chapel (Methodist Episcopal), in the northwestern part, was erected and dedicated in 1864. Services on dedication conducted by Rev. Thomas Stabler, assisted by Rev. A. Greenman. First trustees, J. C. Stallings, Lewis Smith, William Bruner, C. W. Bowman, Moses T. Bradford. First pastor, J. T. Iddings. Present trustees, J. C. Stallings, Job Watson, George Oatess, C. W. Bowman and Moses T. Bradford. Present pastor, J. W. Caine. Members, 100.

Sugar Grove (United Brethren), at the center of the township, was erected in 1850, and was the first church building erected in the township the same or the following year.

Bethlehem (Methodist Protestant) was built a mile south of Sugar Grove. The first house was of hewed-logs, and for years it served well its purpose, but many years can be counted since a beautiful frame building took its place.

Liberty Temple (Wesleyan Methodist), on the southern side of

the township, was erected in 1854, almost exclusively the work of Enoch Marsh, a local preacher in the Wesleyan Church. His ambition seemed to be not confined to preaching the Word, but to build a house for the Lord also. For years it stood as a witness of his liberality and fidelity to his Master's kingdom. The same grove that was set about this temple is still there, lending shade and beautifying the spot where Jesse M. Ballard's new residence now stands.

CHAPTER XVII.

BENCH AND BAR—FIRST COURTS AND OFFICERS—THE GRAND JURY—WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS—FIRST JURY TRIAL—FIRST CAUSES—THE DUNGEON—RESOLUTIONS OF THE BAR—CHANGE OF JUDGES—DEATH OF RICHARD WINCHEL—A RETROSPECTIVE VIEW—CHARACTER OF EARLY JUDGES AND ATTORNEYS—COURTS UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION—JOHN DOE *vs.* RICHARD ROE—LATER CIRCUIT JUDGES—FIRST MURDER TRIAL—DEATH OF JUDGE WALLACE—THE PROBATE AND COMMON PLEAS COURTS—ROLL OF ATTORNEYS.

THE first session of a circuit court in Grant County was held on Thursday, April 26, 1832, at the house of David Branson. Hon. Caleb Smith was the only presiding officer present and as the full court was composed of three judges (one president and two associates), the law required two of them to be present in order to transact business. At the end of the third day the court was adjourned until court in course by the sheriff, Benjamin Berry. August 8, 1832, the two associate judges, Caleb Smith and Samuel McClure, met at the house of Riley Marshall in special session to receive the resignation of Jesse Vermilya, the clerk. Riley Marshall was appointed in his stead.

The first well organized court in the county began its session at the house of David Branson October 25, 1832, but it at once adjourned to the house of Riley Marshall in the town of Marion, there to remain until a courthouse should be prepared. The associates were yet the only judges present. Harvey Gregg was prosecuting attorney; Benjamin Berry, sheriff, and Riley Marshall was appointed clerk. On the motion of H. Gregg, Calvin Fletcher and Thomas C. Anthony were "admitted to practice as attorneys and counsellors of law at the bar of this court."

The First Grand Jury.—The sheriff returned into court the following “panel of grand jurors, good and lawful men of Grant County, householders and freeholders of said county, to serve as such for the present term to wit: Elias Murray, foreman; Isaac Elliott, John Lamb, Thomas Branson, Solomon Thomas, Uriah Mooreman, Joseph Henslow, David Branson, Benjamin Prickett, Reuben Overman, Samuel Broderick, Charles Baldwin, John Rupel, Champion Heloxy, Solomon Wright and Jesse Adamson, who being severally sworn and affirmed, retired under charge of Joseph Cadwalder, a sworn officer of the court, to consider of their presentments and indictments.” This jury was composed of sixteen men, ten more than the law requires to-day.

The grand jury has long been one of the instruments by which the criminal law seeks to bring offenders to punishment. In accordance with the progress of civilization many changes have been made in some of the States and in other countries concerning the proceedings before this inquisitorial body. It has been thought by some to be too much of a star chamber affair where only one side is heard and where innocent persons are apt to be charged with crime. In keeping with this view the laws have been so regulated in some localities that evidence can be heard upon both sides of whatever matter is under investigation. But throughout all the grand jury has held its place as a favorite means in the hands of the officers of the law for proceeding against criminals. And it is doubtful if a hearing on each side of a cause can bring about such satisfactory results as has always followed the old process.

After the retirement of the grand jury the court adopted the common scrawl containing the words “Grant County Seal” as the official seal of the court. The first case that appears upon the records is entitled John Rawlins *vs.* Samuel McClure and had been appealed to this court most likely from one of the justices of the peace. The president judge being absent and Samuel McClure, one of the associate judges, being a party to the action, the cause was continued John Dolman, who had been brought from Miami County, Ohio, as a witness before the grand jury in a case of larceny against Thomas Mason, was allowed the sum of \$7 and was permitted to go in peace. On Friday the second day of the term, the case of John W. Cooley *vs.* A. D. Woodworth, another appeal case, was dismissed. The grand jury returned indictments against James Gerrard, A. D.

Woodworth, Murray C. Woodworth and William Gobel for assault and battery and against Jonathan Berry and Jesse Thompson for affray. Grant County was at that time in the Sixth Judicial Circuit of Indiana.

The third term of the Grant Circuit Court began on Monday, April 29, 1833. At that time the Hon. Charles H. Test appeared as presiding judge with the same associates as before. Caleb B. Smith, David Kilgore and William J. Brown were admitted as attorneys. The last named presented a commission as prosecuting attorney for the sixth judicial circuit. Court now began in earnest. The second grand jury was composed of these men: William Roberts, foreman, Joseph Cadwalder, Robert McCormick, Reason Malott, Joseph Lugar, Jonathan Goodwin, Jephtha Lutton, David Hiatt, Caleb Morris, Platt Sutton, William Prickett, Matthew Winslow, Thomas Haney and William Murray.

The first criminal cause was that of the State vs. Jonathan Berry and Jesse W. Thompson for affray. Berry pleaded guilty and was fined \$2. Thompson had not yet been served with process. William Goble said he was guilty of assault and battery, and the court assessed a fine of \$1 against him.

The first petit jury in Grant County appeared in court on the first day of this term and was composed of the following named men: William Ballinger, Jacob Hensley, Aaron Hill, Iredell Rush, Axum Jewly, Thomas Mason, William Webb, William Jones, John Benlow, Abraham Murray, Robert Hurley, John Dunn, Murray C. Woodworth, Jonathan Berry, William Hiatt, Teedack Prickett, Nathan Morris and John Odell. There were eighteen of them in all, according to the custom of summoning an extra number to take the place of any that might be challenged.

At this term of court Nathan Branson, one of the prominent early settlers of the county, pleaded guilty to the charge of assault and battery. But in those days an ordinary fight was not considered so much of a disgrace. In fact it was expected that a man would defend himself from the slightest aspersion on his name by his muscle. Such notions are now somewhat obnoxious to the better classes, and "fights" are correspondingly on the decrease.

At the October term, 1833, William J. Barnett presented a commission as sheriff, and Riley Marshall as clerk. The presiding judge failed to attend and the court was adjourned until "court in course."

Writ of Habeas Corpus.—The first writ of *habeas corpus* was sued out in behalf of Silas Hathcock in November, 1833. He had been tried on a charge of larceny before Ichabod Dilla, a justice of the peace in Grant County, and found guilty. He was confined in jail, and it was to be released from this that the writ was resorted to. It was tried before Samuel McClure, one of the associate judges, at the house of John Beard, November 18, 1833. The cause was determined favorably to the defendant and he was released from jail.

The first term of court held in the court house at Grant County began on Monday, May 5, 1834. Until this time they had been held in the house of John Beard. John S. Newman, William Elliott and Andrew Kennedy were sworn as attorneys for this court. The criminal causes, for which indictments had before that time been found by the grand jury, now came up for disposition. Among them were the following: Thomas G. Noble, retailing without license; William Crawford and Samuel Burgess, same; Champion Helvey, selling spirits to Indians; Thomas G. Noble, same; Ralph Voorhis, retailing without license; John Rollins, assault and battery; Samuel McClure, obstructing navigation; A. D. Woodworth, assault and battery; John Murray, larceny; William Roberts, failing to return marriage; A. D. Woodworth and others, riot; Isaac Norman, giving spirits to Indians; Murray C. Woodworth, assault and battery; Samuel Gilbert, giving spirits to Indians.

First Jury Trial.—The first trial held in Grant County before a traverse or petit jury was entitled *State of Indiana vs. Samuel McClure*. It was upon a charge of obstructing navigation. The jury was engaged in the case two days and at the end of that time returned this verdict: "We, the jury, do find the defendant guilty as he stands charged in the indictment, and do also find that he continued and kept up the mill-dam and obstruction for the space of four weeks, and assess his fine at twelve dollars."

At this term the grand jury reported the jail as "unclean and dangerous to the health of the prisoners and without sufficient bedding." Upon this the county commissioners were ordered to show cause at the next term why these defects should not be remedied. This they did satisfactorily.

Judge Bigger.—At the May term, 1836, Samuel Bigger succeeded Judge Test as president judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit.

By this time the court docket had begun to assume considerable

proportions, and it contained causes both civil and criminal of almost every grade and character. The method of practice was then so much different from what it now is, that an attorney of the present day will find himself somewhat puzzled to know just what some of the cases were about. The action for slander was one that came frequently into court. This was, most likely, the legitimate result of that same spirit which prompted men to resort to that mode of redress now championed by John L. Sullivan and others of his like. The first action for slander appears in the records for the May term, 1836. It was brought by Joseph Lugars against Benjamin Hillman. According to the records this same Lugars seems to have been a much slandered person about that time, for he frequently figures as plaintiff in actions of this kind. Actions for slander are seldom conducive to the peace and harmony of the neighborhood in which they originate. A judgment for damages beyond a mere nominal sum is hard to obtain; and such was the case in the early history of Grant County.

At the November term, 1836, the prison bounds were made to "extend to and include the town plat of the town of Marion, in which the jail of said county is situated." Concerning the jail of Grant County in those days, the following report of the grand jury in November, 1837, will afford some information: "They find the jail sufficiently strong in their estimation for the safe detention of prisoners. They are of the opinion, however, that the board doing county business should provide stoves, or some means for the comfortable and safe warming of the jail. The beds should be provided with additional clothes, and the crevices in the walls of the debtors' room should be closed so as to prevent the cold and inclemencies of the weather from entering said room so freely as they may at present."

First Cases.—Besides those already given, there are added here several other cases that were the first of their kind to be brought into the Grant County courts. In May, 1837, the first case of perjury appears, and the plaintiff was William Lamb. It was disposed of some time later after several continuances. In November, 1835, Riley Marshall, who was then county clerk, was indicted for official negligence, and Ezekiel Jewel was at the same time charged with having committed forgery. Marshall pleaded guilty and was fined \$1. Jewel was tried by a jury and acquitted. The first complaint for a divorce was filed in November, 1836, by William St. Clair.

He asked to have the bonds of matrimony between himself and Eleanor St. Clair forever dissolved. As she was a non-resident, the cause was continued for publication, and in May following the divorce was fully granted. Advertisement was made in the *Richmond Palladium*, as there was then no newspaper published in Grant County. In May, 1837, George Walker appeared as the first defendant in a prosecution for arson. He was tried by a jury, found guilty, and a fine of \$300 was assessed against him, and he was sentenced to six years of hard labor in the State prison. This was also the first sentence imposing confinement in the penitentiary. At the same term James M. Gereard was prosecuted for usurpation of office. In May, 1838, Joseph Roberts pleaded guilty to disturbing a religious meeting, and was fined \$1. At the same time Jacob Branson was fined for public indecency.

In May, 1838, Daniel James was succeeded by William Massey as associate judge. In November of that year Morton Jones appeared as clerk in the place of Riley Marshall. He was not permitted to hold it long for his death occurred in March following. The associate judges appointed James Trimble as his successor.

In the early days the habit of betting, or rather gambling, pervaded all classes of society from the high to the low. Indeed it can hardly be said that the custom has yet been done away with. A game of cards was, and is thought to be a dry and dull affair, unless there was "something up just to make it interesting." The grand jury at the March term, 1839, found a large number of indictments against various individuals for betting. Among them were two against John T. Elliott, the prosecuting attorney and two against Andrew Kennedy, one of the leading attorneys of the bar. Both pleaded guilty and paid a fine of \$1 for each offense. Murry C. Woodworth, who was a conspicuous character of the county at that time, was called upon to answer nine indictments of the same kind, and James Sweetser to six. It is said to have been only a few games of poker. Even the judges indulged themselves in this pastime, and one of the old attorneys now living in Marion boasts of having had several friendly games of poker with Judge Bigger about that time. At the March term, 1839, Charles W. Kent failed to respond when called upon to answer to a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill. He had been tried before a justice of the peace and had given bond to appear at the circuit court, but the bond was forfeited.

Judge Kilgore.—At the September term, 1839, Hon. David Kilgore presented his commission as president judge of the eleventh judicial circuit, of which Grant County was then a part. Caleb Smith and William Massey were his associates in the business of administering justice. Ebenezer G. Cary was clerk and Henley James, sheriff. John Brownlee, who was just assuming the duties of prosecuting attorney, was called upon at this term to answer six indictments for betting. This he did by saying that he was guilty, and the court fixed his fine at 25 cents in each case. There were forty-six cases for betting on the docket fee at this term, and besides Brownlee's there appear such names as James Trimble, William C. Miles, James H. Linsey, John Lugar, William Malcom, Jacob Jackson, James B. Fulwiler, David O. Branson, A. T. Stephenson, A. J. Harlan and several others.

James Brownlee, Nathaniel McGuire and Andrew J. Harlan were certified in the record to be men of good moral character. At this term Phillip Fifer was sentenced to hard labor in the State prison for five years. A jury had found him guilty of rape. Ezekiel T. Dix was given a judgment of \$200 against Abram Lee in an action for slander.

The Dungeon.—The grand jury at this term, after having concluded all other business, as the law requires, proceeded to examine the county jail; in their report is found this statement: "The jail seems sufficient, clean and sufficiently strong for the safe-keeping of prisoners, with the exception of the door and the window of the dungeon, which the grand jury think are insufficient." What would the people of Grant County think of a dungeon and a debtors' prison to-day? Less than fifty years these were maintained in their full vigor. But imprisonment for debt has at last been abolished in Indiana, and the unfortunate poor man stands on an equality with the rich. The modern agitation of the subject has resulted in the total rejection of the dungeon and all prisons that approach it in resemblance. The health and comfort of convicts and prisoners are guarded with a watchful care. During the year 1840 the grand jury constantly complained that the jail was kept too dirty.

In March, 1840, James Trimble, Jacob M. B. Miller and Solomon Wright were defendants in prosecutions for treating at an election. John Dolman was accused of being too avaricious and an indictment for usury was the result. In the records for this term

appears the following order by the court: "That John T. Elliott, Andrew Kennedy, John Brownlee and Richard Winchel be fined in the sum of \$5 each for contempt of the court in laughing." There has been written across this order these words: "Struck out by order of the court." A \$5 laugh would be more expensive than funny, but the court was evidently bound to maintain its dignity. John Brownlee and Andrew J. Harlan were required to answer charges, the former for "winning" and the latter for "losing."

The first case of bastardy came in at the October term, 1840. It was entitled State of Indiana on relation of Sarah Overman vs. Nathan Simons. In March, 1841, Josiah M. Harlan was certified to be a man of good moral character. At the October term of that year Robert Merryfield was appointed master in chancery for Grant County. In April, 1842, Samuel Patterson was found guilty of larceny and sentenced to one year's hard labor in the State prison and disfranchised two years. A new trial was granted, and that resulted in a verdict of fifteen days in the county jail and three years disfranchisement. In October Cimon Goldthwait and William J. Peele were declared to be men of good moral character. Standfield Reeves was found guilty of larceny, and the jury said he should work in the State prison for two years. At the time of pronouncing sentence a pardon from Gov. Bigger was produced.

Resolutions of the Bar.—After the adjournment of court Monday, April 17, 1843, the first day of the term, the members of the bar held a meeting to pay appropriate honor to the memory of Roberts Merryfield, a member of the bar that died. The record reads as follows: On motion of Col. Jeremiah Smith, Thomas J. Sample, of Uniontown, was called to the chair, and Daniel D. Pratt, of Logansport, was appointed secretary. The object of this meeting having been stated by the chairman the Hon. Andrew Kennedy addressed the meeting in a few appropriate remarks on the life and character of the deceased. On motion of Mr. Smith it was ordered that a committee of three be appointed by the chair to report to this meeting a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting on this melancholy event. Whereupon the chair appointed Daniel D. Pratt, Andrew Kennedy and John Brownlee said committee, and on motion of John Brownlee the meeting adjourned until to-morrow morning at half past seven o'clock. The meeting again convened pursuant to adjournment. The committee reported

the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, by the death of Roberts Merryfield, Esq., the members of the bar have lost an esteemed friend and brother, who bid fair to shine as an ornament to the profession, and of strictly moral habits, affable and kind to his fellow members of the bar and esteemed throughout the whole circle of his acquaintances. Though he had been but a short time at the practice of the law his industry, strength of intellect and native energy had already given him a very respectable standing as a lawyer. Cut off as he was in the prime of life, in the spring time of his growing fame, his fate is another sad proof of the uncertainty of life and the certainty of death. Therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Roberts Merryfield, Esq., the members of this bar have suffered a loss which they deeply feel.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family and friends of the deceased for this afflicting event.

Resolved, That as a testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased we will wear crape on our left arms for the period of thirty days.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers and a copy be delivered to the family of the deceased, and also that they be published in the *Democratic Herald* of this town

At this April term, 1843, E. G. Cary and Hugh M. Stephenson were declared by the court to be persons of good moral character. William Boxell was damaged to the amount of \$200; so said a jury in an action for slander against David Campbell. In October following John Brownlee was appointed master in chancery for Grant County.

At the October term, 1845, Benjamin W. Farnish succeeded William Massey as associate judge. The latter had been upon the bench for several years in that capacity. Asbury Steele at the same time assumed the duties of clerk. James Woolsey was tried on a charge of larceny and sentenced to a term of two years in the penitentiary and five years disfranchisement. On another indictment an additional punishment was assessed, ten days in the county jail and he was disfranchised three years. He was a horse-thief, a kind of character that infested northern Indiana to a large extent in an earlier day.

Accession of Judge Smith.—When the circuit court began its session in April, 1846, Hon. Jeremiah Smith produced his commission as president judge to succeed Judge David Kilgore. It was during this term that the following record was made: "On motion of John Brownlee it is ordered to be certified of record that Robert T. St. John is a man of good moral character, it having been first proved to the satisfaction of the court that the said Robert T. St.

John will be twenty-one years of age on the twenty-seventh of October next." At the term in October following David Kilgore was fined for disorderly conduct committed in presence of the court.

The first case of mayhem appeared on the records for the October term, 1847. It was against Samuel D. Kennedy, and he was found guilty by a jury, and fined \$10.

John Thompson was convicted of horse-stealing, and given three years in the State prison.

Richard Winchell.—During the April term, 1849, the members of the Grant County bar held a meeting to express their feelings in regard to the death of Hon. Richard Winchell, one of their number. Judge Smith was made chairman, and the meeting was addressed by John Brownlee. A committee consisting of John M. Wallace, Isaiah M. Harlan, and John Brownlee reported the following resolutions:

WHEREAS it pleased Divine Providence, on the 23d day of October last, to call from our midst a distinguished member of the bar of this circuit, our much esteemed and lamented friend, the Hon. Richard Winchell, whose high order of legal talents, united with a courteous, urbane and gentlemanly conduct, made him an ornament to his profession and endeared him to all with whom he had intercourse; and

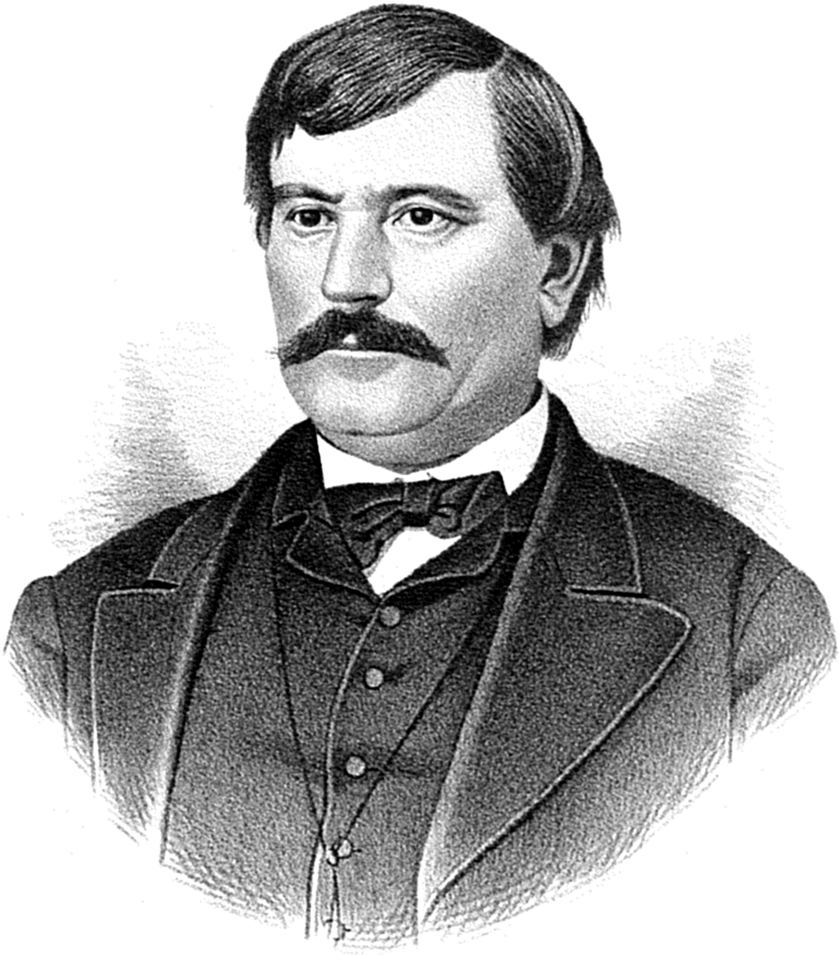
WHEREAS the members of this bar are desirous of leaving some proper and becoming testimonial of their high regard for the exalted talents and many virtues of the deceased; and to express their lively sense of their loss and heartfelt sorrow which his death has occasioned among them. Therefore,

Be it Resolved, That by the death of the Hon. Richard Winchell, the bar of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit has sustained an irreparable loss; that his family are bereft of a kind and affectionate husband and indulgent father, and the country of one of its most attractive and useful citizens.

Resolved, That though we may no more behold his beloved form in our social circle, listen to his powerful and energetic eloquence at the bar, no longer hear the music of his merry laugh which magically infused a spirit of life and hilarity, nor be again permitted to return the warm and affectionate grasp of the hand with which he was wont to greet us in days gone by, yet the sacred and endearing recollections with which his name and virtues were associated, secure for him a lasting place in our fondest remembrance.

At the April term, 1850, Asbury Steele, the clerk, and ex-Judge David Kilgore, were each fined for contempt of court.

During the October session, 1850, a committee consisting of John U. Pettit, A. Steele, James R. Slack, G. S. Buckles and John M. Wallace, reported the following resolutions concerning the death of Hon. Caleb Smith, who had been one of the associate judges ever since the organization of the county.



John M. Wallace

Resolved, That by the death of the Hon. Caleb Smith, so many years belonging to this bench, the public have lost an upright and faithful servant and judge, the country an exemplary citizen, society a good member and generous benefactor, and all of us a friend.

Resolved, That we offer our sympathy to the family and friends of the deceased, in this bereavement that a chastening Providence has brought them to suffer.

Resolved, That this court be requested to spread at large upon its minutes, our proceedings in commemoration of our esteem for the deceased.

Hon. Henley James succeeded Caleb Smith as Associate Judge, and took his seat as such at the April term, 1851.

The Court thought that the court room should be carpeted, and ordered the county commissioners to have that work done before the next term. In October they were ordered to "purchase a suitable bell, to be hung in the cupola of the court house on or before the first day of the next term of this court." At this same term of court the bar held a meeting and passed a series of resolutions on the death of Associate Judge Benjamin W. Furnish. Among them are the following:

Resolved, That the conduct and bearing of Judge Furnish toward us as members of the bar, has ever been kind, gentlemanly and indulgent; that we have ever regarded him as a gentleman and an upright judge; and as such, we, the members of the bar, deeply deplore his loss.

Resolved, That in the death of Judge Furnish, from our knowledge of him, we believe that the country has lost a good citizen, the church of which he was a worthy member, a bright ornament, and his family, who must feel most deeply the sad bereavement, a kind husband and an indulgent and loving father.

In November, 1852, Jeremiah Smith was superseded as judge by Joseph Anthony. Grant County was then in the Seventh Judicial Circuit, and the prosecuting attorney was Silas Colgrove, who presented his commission as such at that term. This was the last term of court held under the old constitution. At its close Judge Anthony made the following record: "In closing the first term of my service in the high station to which the favor of the people of this county in a great degree contributed to elevate me, I cannot feel that I do justice to them without expressing in this permanent manner that an indelible sense of gratitude is fixed on my mind toward the citizens of this county in common with the whole district; and it is due to them to say that I am delighted in the association in business that I am brought into when I notice the diligence and faithfulness of the officers of this court, and the zeal, ability and energy of the bar of your county, and to all for the courtesy, kindness and indulgence toward me personally; and in my official

action, by which I am stimulated to strive to do better in time by improvement and experience, and thus make returns for what I acknowledge to be due to the country from me."

This is all very well for Judge Anthony, but if the like was to be done to-day, people would at once whisper of policy, and conclude that the author was thinking of future elections.

A Retrospective View.—At the close of the old *regime* in the judicial affairs of the State, it is perhaps well to take a last look at the judges who presided in those earlier courts of the county, and of some of the attorneys who were conspicuous at the Grant County bar. The changes that were brought about in the methods of practice, together with the composition and character of the courts, also deserve some special mention.

Of the Hon. Charles H. Test, the first president judge of the Grant Circuit Court, it may be said that he was, in his day, one of the ablest circuit judges in Indiana. He lived at that time in Centerville, then the county seat of Wayne County. In personal appearance he was far from attractive, and was generally voted one of the homeliest men of his time. His dress lacked much of being neat. Notwithstanding this he was a man who had many warm friends, and his ability was of a superior order. His speech was short and sharp, and he was slight in stature. Upon the bench he maintained his dignity without austerity, and enforced the strictest rules in the conduct of his courts. It is said of him that on one occasion, when John Brownlee appeared in court in his shirt sleeves, the Judge ordered the bailiff to take him in charge and see that he had a coat put on. This was done as he directed.

Samuel Bigger, who succeeded Judge Test in this court at the May term, 1836, was one of the leading men of Indiana. His home was at Rushville, in this State, where he succeeded in the practice of his profession probably beyond his own expectations. He was not so good a speaker before a jury as he was with a popular audience, and as a "stump" speaker he was in very good demand. He was a large and nice looking man, whose tastes inclined strongly to politics. In 1840 he was elected governor of the State, and he died in Fort Wayne in 1845. The older members of the bar yet have many pleasing recollections of his term as judge.

David Kilgore, the third president judge, was a citizen of Delaware County, and lived on a farm five miles from Muncie. Nature

had endowed him with an abundance of common sense and ability. He was called General from having held that office under the old militia system of the State. His education was not extensive, but from general reading and close observation his knowledge of general matters became large. Before a jury he was effective, possessing that pointed and passionate eloquence which usually carries conviction with it. He excelled in the criminal law. As a judge, he was well liked, and his decisions were rarely reversed in the Supreme Court. After retiring from the bench, he again engaged extensively in the practice. He was of fine physique, and was much admired by all who knew him.

Judge Jeremiah Smith, who took his seat on the Grant Circuit bench at the April term, 1846, is said to have lived at Winchester. He, too, was an officer in the State militia, and was familiarly known as Colonel. In his profession he was a close student, and examined the authorities with great care. His decisions were only rendered after mature deliberation, and were, consequently, nearly always right. He was a better judge than an advocate, lacking the readiness and plausibility that are necessary in the successful practitioner. His ability as a public speaker was not above ordinary. Judge Smith was unfortunate in having his name in a measure connected with a gang of counterfeiters that infested this portion of this county during his time. Some of his relatives were connected with it, but all attempts to identify his name with their unlawful transactions were futile, and those who were acquainted with him never for a moment doubted his innocence. But being of a sensitive nature, he was much embarrassed at the thought of being suspected of complicity in matters of so objectionable a kind.

The last term of the Grant Circuit Court under the old constitution was held in November, 1852. At this term Joseph Anthony, of Delaware County, was judge. He was not at that time considered as much of a lawyer, and he was brought to his high position more by a combination of circumstances than by his ability to perform the duties of the office. His valedictory, if it might be so called, is given elsewhere and may serve as an aid in estimating his character. This was his only term of court in Grant County.

Courts Under the New Constitution.—The courts of Indiana received a radical change under the new constitution. They were organized throughout the State in the early part of 1853. Hitherto

the old common law methods had been in vogue, but under the new order of things the practice was much simplified and many of the long and tedious forms were done away with. This change brought about much opposition from some of the older members of the bar throughout the State. They had studied the common law for years, until they had become imbued with its principles. To them it embodied the genuine wisdom of the ages that concerned law and liberty. They admired it for its grandeur and its equality. It had been so long the recognized channel through which justice had been sought that "the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," and they were reluctant to give up any of its well known avenues. Indeed, to many of these older practitioners the common law practice had grown to be of such paramount importance, and had assumed, to them, such beauty and symmetry that they held it in awe and reverence. It was therefore little short of sacrilege to attempt the pruning of this system even in its smallest branches. To such an extent was this opposition carried that many never became reconciled to the change, while some even went so far as to abandon the practice altogether.

One distinctive feature of the change was the abolishment of the office of associate judge. This was an office more for ornament than utility. The circuit judge then held court in several counties, and in each he was assisted by two associate judges, who were residents of the county. They were men that seldom, if ever, had any knowledge of the law and their decisions usually followed in harmony with the president judge. At this time, however, they folded away their ermine and took their final leave of the Indiana courts, leaving the task of supporting the scales of justice to a single judge.

John Doe vs. Richard Roe.—The present code practice in Indiana has been in operation since May 9, 1853. Under the old system many relics of feudal times were still lingering. Several fictions of the ancient common law were still retained, but under the new code the methods of pleading were much simplified and the fictions were all abolished. Thenceforth all actions were to be prosecuted and defended in the names of the real parties. It was at that time that the famous mythical personages John Doe and Richard Roe were forever banished from the courts of Indiana. These were fictitious plaintiffs and defendants that were used in all actions to recover the possession of real property. This common

law action of ejectment originated about the beginning of the fourteenth century on account of "the thousand nicities with which real actions are harassed and entangled." The readiness with which John Doe always came forward to assert the alleged right of the man out of possession, and the equal promptness of Richard Roe to maintain that the man in possession was the lawful owner, were such as to command the devotion and sincere attachment of all true lovers of the old system. It was with deep regret that the old practitioners took leave of these knights errant of the common law.

The Early Attorneys.—By reference to the early attorneys at the close of this chapter it will be seen that no less than seventy-five men had been admitted as attorneys and counsellors of law at the bar of the Grant Circuit Court up to the close of 1852. This list is nearly complete although an occasional name may have been overlooked in the records. Among them appear the names of some of the most conspicuous members of the Indiana bar. Of the very earliest attorneys Caleb B. Smith was perhaps the ablest and most widely known. In his day he ranked as one of the leading advocates of the State. David Kilgore is elsewhere mentioned. Andrew Kennedy lived in Delaware County, and for ten years probably had the largest practice of any man at this bar. He was a good advocate and his manners were pleasing to those with whom he came in contact. As a Democrat he was one of the leading politicians of this portion of the State. Calvin Fletcher became one of the well known citizens of Indianapolis. William Coombs, who was admitted in 1836, settled at Fort Wayne and became one of the leading lawyers of northern Indiana over a large portion of which his practice extended. Judge Jeremiah Smith was admitted in May, 1838. John Brownlee was sworn as an attorney of the Grant Circuit bar at the November term, 1838, and from that day to this he has been one of its most conspicuous members. If not the first resident attorney of the county he was the first to take rank as a reliable and successful lawyer. From 1839 to 1840 he was prosecuting attorney. He received a large practice for that time, and had for his opponents such men as Caleb B. Smith and Andrew Kennedy. Late in 1839 he was joined by his brother, James Brownlee. Both are now in the active practice at the same court where they began in early life, having spent nearly half a century at the same bar as practitioners of the law.

Daniel D. Pratt of Logansport, who became United States senator, is too well known to need an extended notice here. Others whose fame is coextensive with the boundary of the State were Samuel E. Perkins, John U. Pettit, Joseph K. Edgerton and John D. Defrees.

James H. Lindsey, one of the early resident attorneys of Marion, was admitted in March, 1839, and for about ten years continued here in the practice. In September of the same year Richard Winchell located here as an attorney and was one of the ablest of the early attorneys. He remained in active practice until his death. The resolutions passed by the bar at the April term in his memory are elsewhere given. John M. Wallace was admitted in March, 1840. He, too, located at Marion and at once took rank as one of the leading lawyers of the bar. He served two years as prosecuting attorney, from 1842 to 1844. He was regarded as an able lawyer and a brilliant advocate. For several years he was one of the leading attorneys of Grant County. Robert Merryfield was admitted at the same term with Wallace. He was then but a beginner in the profession and his promising career was ended by an early death. Asbury Steele has been for many years a highly respected citizen of Grant County. He was for several years clerk of the court and in 1843 was admitted to the bar. Isaiah M. Harlan began his career as an attorney at the Grant County bar in October, 1840. Beginning in the fall of 1848 he was prosecuting attorney for three years. He, too, lived at Marion.

Later Circuit Judges.—The first term under the new constitution began in Grant County on Monday, March 28, 1853. Hon. John U. Pettit appeared as judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, and John M. Connell as prosecutor. James W. Brown was still clerk, and Alexander Buchanan sheriff. Perhaps no man in the State was better adapted to the trying duties of reorganizing the circuit court under the new methods of practice than Judge Pettit. He was a resident of Wabash County. His mind was a storehouse of information on almost every conceivable subject. A ripe scholar and a great reader, he was thoroughly acquainted with the history, poetry and the current literature of the country. In law no man in Indiana had a more comprehensive knowledge. While sitting as judge but few appeals were taken from his decisions, and the supreme court rarely reversed his judgments. Prior to this time he

had been a member of the Indiana Legislature, and had been United States Consul in Brazil. Beginning in 1854 he served four terms as a member of Congress, the first three as a Democrat and the last as a Republican. In 1862 he was commissioned colonel of the Seventy-fifth Regiment of the Indiana Volunteers, but was compelled to resign on account of feeble health. At the September term, 1853, the following record was made concerning the adoption of a seal of the circuit court:

I, the undersigned, judge of the Grant Circuit Court in said county and State, do hereby devise, adopt and create the following as the seal of the said court from henceforth, to wit: To be of metal, circular, and its face of the exact dimensions of the seal impressions made on the margin of this sheet, and so engraved and inscribed as to make the following impression in relief, to wit: On the outer rim at the margin, milled diagonally with the diameter of the seal, within said rim the words and name following to wit: "Seal of Grant Circuit Court" Within said words a dotted circle parallel with the outer rim, and within said circle an eagle with expanded wings, an escutcheon on its breast, an olive branch in its right talon and three arrows in its left, and above said eagle seven five-pointed stars, and six similar stars below. * * *

Signed,

JOHN UFFOLD PETTIT, *Judge*.

During the same term this other record was made: "The committee on the application of M. L. Marsh to be admitted as an attorney of this court, on full examination now make their report in these words (here insert it), which report is approved by the court." But the report is not shown. It was probably favorable.

The first railroad litigation was begun in the March term, 1854. Suits were brought against the Marion & Logansport Railroad Company for the use of John Brownlee, but they were all dismissed at the cost of the railroad company. Another was by the Marion & Mississinewa Valley Railroad Company against John D. Marshall, to set aside subscription for stock. The railroad company was successful in this suit.

Retirement of Judge Pettit.—When the circuit court for September, 1854, met it was presided over by Hon. John Brownlee, as judge of the Eleventh District. At the April term, 1855, Hon. John M. Wallace appeared as judge. Perhaps Grant County has never had an abler lawyer than John M. Wallace. He was a splendid advocate, and as a judge had few superiors. He remained upon the bench a full term of six years, and in the civil war served as colonel of the Twelfth Regiment. He was soon after appointed paymaster of the United States Volunteers. He is elsewhere extensively noticed in this volume.

The First Murder Trial.—The first trial for murder in Grant County was held at the April term, 1856. It was against Sarah Hubbard, and came to this county from Wabash on a change of venue. The jury was composed of these men: George W. Webster, John Russell, Isaac G. Carter, Enos Johnson, Jonathan Camblin, Samuel McNary, James F. Hall, Smiley Farth, James Hix, M. L. Ink, Joseph Brown and Davidson Culbertson. A verdict of guilty and imprisonment for life was returned by the jury. The prosecuting attorney was Orris Blake. At this same term of court Grant County had a murder case of her own. It was entitled the State vs. Maurice Neenan. Isaac Vandevanter, James F. McDowell and Andrew J. Harlan were appointed by the court to defend the prisoner, who proved himself to be a poor man, and unable to hire attorneys. The jury found him not guilty.

Another case that attracted considerable attention was the State of Indiana vs. Joseph B. Davis, for manslaughter. It was tried at the April term, 1857, and consumed a large part of one week. The attorneys for the State were I. M. Harlan, Brownlee Vandevanter and McDowell. The defense was conducted by Steele, Thompson and St. John. It resulted in an acquittal by the jury.

In February, 1859, Conrad Slagle was found guilty of assault and battery with intent to kill. He was sentenced to the State prison for two years by the jury, but a new trial was given. He was again found guilty and given the same verdict as before. In June of the same year Benjamin Cline on the same kind of a charge, and received the same penalty as Slagle.

The September term, 1860, was the last of Judge Wallace's official term. As indicating the esteem in which he was held by the members of the bar, the following resolutions were passed by them on the 20th of September of that year:

WHEREAS the Hon. John M. Wallace, judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit of Indiana, having discharged the varied and laborious duties of that important place for the term of six years past, and

WHEREAS his term of office is about to expire, and the present being the closing term of judicial service for this county, and

WHEREAS we, the members of the bar and officers of the court of Grant County feeling and believing it to be due to Judge Wallace to express our appreciation of his official conduct, and tender him a testimonial of our continued respect and esteem for the able, impartial and gentlemanly manner in which onerous duties have been discharged, therefore

Resolved, That we hereby tender to Hon. John M. Wallace our hearty approval of his official conduct and dignified bearing, trusting that he will accept our warm-

est wishes for his success in the future, and that the future may be as pleasant as his career on the bench has been successful.

Resolved, That we congratulate Judge Wallace and his successor that in surrendering and accepting the ermine, it is without stain.

These resolutions were unanimously passed upon the motion of Howell D. Thompson. James F. McDowell was chairman of the meeting and R. B. Jones, secretary.

First term of Judge Biddle.—On the 18th day of February, 1861, Hon. Horace P. Biddle presented a commission as judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, signed by Gov. Hammond, and dated October 26, 1860. At the same time M. H. Kidd was prosecuting attorney. In Judge Biddle Grant County had one of the ablest jurists upon the bench that Indiana has. He is now, and was then a resident of Logansport, and is one of the most highly respected men of the State. He served until the early part of 1867 upon the Grant Circuit bench. His eminent abilities as a lawyer and judge led to his elevation to the supreme bench of the State, and he was one of the conspicuous men of that court. In addition to his extensive knowledge of the law, he is well educated and a polished gentleman. His tastes are of a decidedly literary turn, and he has achieved some reputation as an author and poet.

Death of Judge Wallace.—The records for the November term, 1866, contain the following in reference to the death of Judge Wallace: "The sudden and unlooked for death on the 27th day of August, 1866, of Hon. John M. Wallace, a member of this bar and former judge of this court, is an event at once so mournful and so startling that the members of this bar can not suffer it to pass without thus publicly offering to this court an expression of their appreciation of his character as a lawyer and a gentleman and a profound regret for his sudden death in the very noon of his life." The resolutions are but a repetition of this and of other resolutions passed upon his retirement from the bench. Perhaps no man at the Grant County bar stood higher than Judge Wallace. As an able lawyer and eloquent advocate, but few were his equal, and no man in the county could have been more universally mourned. At the same time the bar passed resolutions concerning the death of Col. R. B. Jones, a member of the bar and former clerk of the court.

In April, 1867, Judge Biddle was succeeded by Joseph S. Buckles as judge of the Seventh Judicial Circuit. Judge Buckles

was a resident of Delaware County and had been a prominent attorney of this portion of the State for more than twenty years.

Character of later Judges.—Joshua H. Mellett assumed the duties of circuit judge in Grant County at the June term, 1871. He was probably as good a judge as has ever been upon this bench. His learning was deep in the law and he was painstaking and careful in the administration of affairs. He was courteous and affable in manners, thus winning the respect of the whole bar. He lives at New Castle in Henry County.

Judge Mellett's successor was Gen. James R. Slack, of Huntington, whose first term in this county was in April, 1873. He had gained a good reputation as a lawyer, but as judge many of the bar beheld his accession to the bench with misgiving. Notwithstanding this he succeeded in being a good judge. He was apt to be too hasty in his decisions. On the bench he was jovial as well as off, but he seldom allowed his appreciation of a joke to interfere with the proper decorum of the court. He had many warm personal friends and a high ambition to go to Congress, but never succeeded in obtaining that distinction.

Henry B. Saylor was also a resident of Huntington and came to the circuit bench in this county in September, 1881. He had served four years in Congress and was a good speaker. It was expected that he would make an excellent judge, but his mind, though active on the stump and in political matters, was somewhat slow in accepting a legal proposition. Under his supervision business accumulated. He was well educated and possessed a good knowledge of the law. Owing to a change in the district in 1885 he was succeeded at the April term of that year by William H. Carroll, of Blackford County.

Judge Carroll has been upon the bench only a short time, but thus far is giving good satisfaction to both the bar and the public. He is not of that brilliant kind of men whose abilities are easily measured. On the contrary he is reserved and unostentatious in the performance of his duties, but seems always to have the necessary resources and information required in a wise and impartial judge. As a public speaker he is not fluent and deals mainly with facts, not fancies. His charges to the jury are clear and concise and embody the question at issue, thus giving the jury a right understanding of points they are called upon to decide.

The Probate Courts.—The first court of any kind held in Grant County was a probate court. It began its sessions on the 7th of September, 1831, at the house of David Branson. Under the old laws the associate judges were ex-officio judges of the probate court in the absence of a regular probate judge. Samuel McClure and Caleb Smith, who had been appointed associate judges, presented their commissions as such, signed by Gov. J. B. Ray and dated August 8, 1831. Jesse Vermilya was clerk, and Benjamin Berry, sheriff. Thus constituted, it continued in session two days. The first regularly appointed probate judge was James Trimble, whose first term was held in November, 1838. He continued in that capacity but one year and was then succeeded by Benoni C. Hogin. Since his time the following were probate judges: in 1844 both J. W. Goldthait and George F. Dunn, the latter continuing until 1848. At that date he was succeeded by Frederick P. Lucas, who held the office until it was abolished by the adoption of the new constitution. During all this time the court had jurisdiction in nothing but probate matters, but appeals could be taken to the circuit court. Probate matters were settled in the court of common pleas under the new constitution.

The Common Pleas Court.—At its establishment the court of common pleas was given exclusive jurisdiction of probate matters, and the old probate courts were abolished. This was another of the changes which the new practice brought about. It had original jurisdiction of all that class of offenses which did not amount to a felony, except those over which justices of the peace had exclusive jurisdiction. State prosecutions were instituted by affidavits and information. Under certain restrictions this court had jurisdiction over felonies, where the punishment could not be death, and in no case was the intervention of the grand jury necessary. In all civil cases, except for slander, libel, breach of marriage contract, action on official bond of any State or county officer, or where the title to real estate was involved, this court had concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court, where the sum or damages due or demanded did not exceed \$1,000, exclusive of interest and costs. It also had concurrent jurisdiction with justices of the peace, where the sum due or demanded exceeded \$50. When the court was organized appeals could be taken from it to the circuit court, but that right was afterward abolished, but appeals could be taken to the supreme court,

and its jurisdiction was from time to time enlarged. The clerk and sheriff of the county officiated in this court as well as in the circuit court, and the judge was *ex officio* judge of the court of conciliation. This last had jurisdiction of causes of action for libel, slander, malicious prosecution, assault and battery, and false imprisonment, and extended to questions of reconciliation and compromise only. No attorney was allowed to appear for his client before the court of conciliation, but the parties were required to appear before the judge apart from all other persons, except that an infant was required to appear by guardian, and a female by her husband or friend. This branch of the court was abolished in 1867.

First Term in Grant County.—The first term of the common pleas court held in Grant County, began May 9, 1853. Walter March was the judge, and William Brotherton was the First District attorney. Judge March was succeeded by Henry S. Kelly in 1856, and then came John Green in 1860, and William Garver in 1864. The last named remained upon the bench until the court was abolished early in 1873.

Below is given a list of the prosecuting attorneys, with their first terms of court as such. Also a roll of attorneys which is believed to be nearly complete up to the new constitution. Since then it is almost impossible to give them with anything like completeness. A few that are not here given are spoken of elsewhere in this chapter. At the end is given a list of the present attorneys practicing at the Grant County bar, that are residents in the county.

Prosecuting Attorneys.—Harvey Gregg, October, 1832; William J. Brown, April, 1833; Samuel Parker, May, 1837; Jehu T. Elliott, March, 1839; John Brownlee, September, 1839; Jeremiah Smith, March, 1840; John M. Wallace, April, 1842; John Davis, April, 1844; J. S. Buckles, October, 1846; Isaiah M. Harlan, October, 1848; David Moss, October, 1851; John M. Connell, March, 1853; Isaiah M. Harlan, September, 1853; Orris Blake, September, 1855; Richard P. De Hart, February, 1859; M. H. Kidd, February, 1861; Thomas Whitesides, February, 1863; Dudley Chase, February, 1865; L. W. Gooding, April, 1867; David W. Chambers, March, 1868; William H. Carroll, 1873; Alfred Moore, November, 1873; Asbury E. Steele, November, 1877; Charles W. Wadkins, November, 1879; George W. Gibson, November, 1883; S. W. Cantwell, November, 1885.

Roll of Attorneys.—Harvey Gregg, October, 1832; Calvin Fletcher, October, 1832; Thomas C. Anthony, October, 1832; Caleb B. Smith, April, 1832; David Kilgore, April, 1832; William J. Brown, April, 1832; John S. Newman, May, 1834; William Elliott, May, 1834; Andrew Kennedy, May, 1834; David Macy, May, 1836; William J. Reynord, May, 1836; William Combs, May, 1836; Samuel Parker, May, 1837; Jeremiah Smith, May, 1838; John Brownlee, November, 1838; Edward Johnson, November, 1838; Daniel D. Pratt, March, 1839; Jacob Robbins, March, 1839; James H. Lindsey, March, 1839; Morrison (?) Rulon, March, 1839; John T. Elliott, March, 1839; Samuel E. Perkins, March, 1839; Peter A. Foreu, March, 1839; Richard Winchel, September, 1839; William L. Palmer, September, 1839; John Marshall, September, 1839; James Brownlee, 1839; A. J. Harlan, about 1839; Zachariah Puckett, September, 1839; Jacob B. Julian, September, 1839; John Davis, September, 1839; Robert Merryfield, March, 1840; John M. Wallace, March, 1840; Horatio M. Slack, March, 1840; James Hannah, October, 1840; Beattie McClelland, October, 1841; P. H. Lemon, October, 1841; Jefferson Sample, April, 1842; Mormon Way, April, 1842; George W. Beard, April, 1842; John Collett, October, 1842; Thomas J. Sample, October, 1842; Alphonso A. Cole, October, 1842; Asbury Steele, April, 1843; Andrew R. Sample, April, 1843; Walter March, April, 1843; Nimrod H. Johnson, October, 1843; John H. Cook, April, 1844; Joseph S. Buckles, October, 1844; Isaiah M. Harlan, October, 1844; E. G. Cary, October, 1845; Edward P. Carroll, October, 1845; John U. Petit, October, 1845; Samuel W. Harlan, April, 1846; William A. Peele, April, 1846; Joseph K. Edgerton, April, 1846; Daniel Cox, October, 1846; John D. Defrees, October, 1846; Thomas Shepherd, October, 1846; Joseph H. Matlock, October, 1847; Robert T. St. John, October, 1847; J. M. Wheeler, October, 1847; A. P. Ferry, October, 1847; John L. Knight, October, 1847; John S. Hendrix, April, 1848; James D. Conner, April, 1848; Warren Stewart, April, 1849; R. A. Riley, April, 1849; R. S. Lake, April, 1849; Isaac Vandevanter, October, 1849; Thomas D. Wallpole, October, 1849; David Moss, October, 1851; Howell D. Thompson, October, 1851; Winbourn R. Pierce, October, 1851; Andrew Diltz, October, 1851; William Brotherton, October, 1851; James A. Stretch, April, 1852; James F. McDowell, March, 1853; John M. Connell, March, 1853; Jonathan H. Jones, March, 1854; Thomas Doan, March, 1854;

Henry Kelly, September, 1856; William A. Woods, February, 1861; Joseph Smith, February, 1861; George W. Steele, February, 1861; Thomas D. Thorp, August, 1861; Thomas C. Whitesides, February, 1863; Joseph L. Custer, November, 1866; George T. B. Carr, December, 1871; A. E. Steele, December, 1871.

Resident Attorneys.—John Brownlee, Asbury Steele, R. T. St. John, I. VanDevanter, James Brownlee, James F. McDowell, M. L. Marsh, Joseph L. Custer, H. Oliver, H. J. Paulus, Richard G. Steele, Garrey D. Custer, George W. Gibson, George A. Henry, Samuel Moore, Jonesboro; Rufus W. Bailey, Hiram Brownlee, Asbury E. Steele, John T. Strange, W. L. Lenfestey, L. D. Baldwin, John A. Kersey, Byron H. Jones, George W. Harvey, A. T. Wright, E. L. Goldthait, A. M. Baldwin, William H. Charles, Foster, Davis Fairmount; J. Cyrus Dean, Point Isabel.

CHAPTER XVIII.

MILITARY HISTORY—THE EARLY MILITIA SYSTEM—THE MEXICAN WAR—TWO COMPANIES FROM GRANT COUNTY—PUBLIC SENTIMENT PRIOR TO 1861—FEELING IN GRANT COUNTY—NEWS FROM FORT SUMTER—FIRST COMPANIES FOR THE WAR—ROSTER OF OFFICERS AND MEN—SKETCH OF THE REGIMENTS IN WHICH GRANT COUNTY WAS REPRESENTED—PUBLIC OPINION—THE DRAFTS—MEN FURNISHED BY THE COUNTY, ETC.

FROM the earliest settlement in Grant County by the whites, there was but little military display to interrupt the peaceful pursuits of its citizens, until that deluge of civil discord which began in 1861. When the first permanent homes were established here, the Indian troubles that attended the second war with Great Britain had been settled. The celebrated Miami Confederacy had been entirely broken up, leaving the country undisturbed by the red warriors. Some of them yet lingered in the county, reluctant to quit the scenes of their nativity, but the tide of immigration soon submerged them and they are now scarcely known except in the fading memory of the oldest settlers.

The militia, which had done such effective service in the early Indian wars, was fostered by the early laws of the State. All able-bodied men of proper age were enrolled and required to attend certain days in each year for the purpose of drilling in military tactics. At first the people took active interest in learning the different military movements and studied in their homely way the strategies of

war. Each man furnished a gun in the beginning, and all were skilled in the manual of arms. These musters took place several times a year and were generally held at the county seat or some other important point in the county. They were always attended by large and motley crowds. A long period of peace had somewhat impaired the efficiency of these musters, and the occasions became more of the nature of holidays. As the men were privileged from arrest on "training days" a general jollification usually took place, and fun of the more rough and boisterous kind was indulged in, frequently mingled with fights. This system was maintained almost uninterrupted, until the time of the Mexican war.

The Mexican War.—The war which the United States waged against Mexico, had many enthusiastic advocates in Grant County. In that brief campaign, Indiana was represented by five regiments, and Grant County by two companies. In 1846 at the outbreak of the war a company was organized in the county, but the quota from the State was then full. The organization, however, was kept up until the spring of 1847, and on another call for troops the company was accepted. It was assigned the position of A in the Fourth Indiana Regiment of Infantry. The company was mustered in at Fort Clarke, on the Ohio River near Louisville, and had these officers: John M. Wallace, captain; J. S. S. D. Cary, first lieutenant; John W. Dodd, second lieutenant; Ninevah Berry, third lieutenant; Oliver H. P. Cary, orderly sergeant. Most of the distance to the place of rendezvous was made by wagons. Soon after the organization of the regiment it proceeded by the river to New Orleans. At that place it went on steamers for Galveston, but on the way one of the steamers blew up, resulting in the death of Firm. Carmichael from this county. He was taken ashore and buried at the mouth of a small river. At the same time, Aaron Lawson was badly scalded. From that place sixty men of Company A proceeded on foot to Sabine City. Their march lay along the shore, and the sultry weather was trying on these Northern men. On the way Samuel Harpole died from the effects of a sun stroke. Capt. Wallace resigned after a short time, and he was succeeded by John W. Dodd. Oliver H. P. Cary became first lieutenant, and Samuel Macom, second lieutenant. Lieut. J. S. S. D. Cary died while the regiment was stationed at Pueblo on guard duty.

Concerning the second company from this county for the Mexi-

can war the information is not so satisfactory. It was probably organized some time in the fall of 1847.

The officers were Ebenezer G. Cary, captain; Thomas Marshall and David Shunk, lieutenants. Capt. Cary died in the city of Mexico and was succeeded by Thomas Marshall. Upon the latter's death David Shunk became captain. The company was mustered into the service at Madison, Ind., and was H, in the Fifth Regiment. It proceeded at once to New Orleans and thence to the city of Mexico. The records in the Adjutant-General's office have been searched for the roster of these two companies but it could not be found.

For several years prior to 1861 the country had been drifting surely toward civil war. The two sections, the North and the South, had different interests to serve in the administration of national affairs. Until that time the contest had often been vigorous between the two sections, but always peaceful. The Republican party was then in its infancy, but it contained some elements that foretold destruction to the greatest institution of the Southern States—slavery.

It is true that the party had not then taken any direct stand upon the question of slavery, but its leaders were among the avowed opponents of that institution, and many had been identified with the movement for its abolition. Abraham Lincoln had publicly declared that it was his deliberate conviction that the Government could not exist half slave and half free. His election to the presidency, therefore, the Southern States accepted as a menace to their institutions, which had long been sanctioned by the laws and, as they thought, with apparent right. In that section of the Union the doctrine of State rights as paramount to national rights had long been taught under the leadership of John C. Calhoun. Accordingly they did not long hesitate to secede from the Union when it was known Lincoln had been duly elected President. The South had for many years been dominant in the affairs of the nation, and with them it was rule or ruin. In the election of 1860 they had seceded from the Democratic party, with which they had always acted, and refused to support Stephen A. Douglas for President.

On the 20th of December, 1860, following the election of Lincoln, South Carolina took the first active step and passed an ordinance of secession from the Union. In this movement she was followed in rapid succession by Mississippi, January 9; Alabama and Florida, January 11; Georgia, January 19; Louisiana, Janu-



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ary 26; Texas, February 1; Virginia, April 17; Arkansas and Tennessee, May 6; North Carolina, May 21. No President ever assumed the duties of that high office under more trying times than did Abraham Lincoln. Seven States had declared themselves out of the Union and refused to recognize his authority, and in less than two months four others had followed into the Confederacy. In February, 1861, a peace conference was held at Baltimore, attended by some of the most influential men from most of the States. The object was to effect a compromise between the different sections of the Union and to prevent a disruption and war. After a laborious sitting of several days it adjourned without having accomplished the purpose for which it was called. Excitement was at the greatest tension throughout the country and public spirit ran high. The extreme partisans that had supported the new President were for a time disappointed when they saw that other States were allowed unmolested to leave the Union and join the Confederacy. All over the North there was a divided sentiment in regard to the cause and responsibility of this attempt to sever the Union. There were many who believed that if the South wanted to withdraw from the Union, there was no legitimate way of preventing it. In other words they thought a State could not be "coerced." The condition of affairs was so strained that meetings were held in all parts of the country to discuss the state of the Union and advise the best course to pursue. It was in the midst of this excitement of the public mind that the firing upon Fort Sumter took place. That deed, more than all others, united the loyal hearts of the North in defense of the national flag that had been fired upon by those in rebellion. They welcomed it, perhaps, as the only solution to the questions of the hour, and gladly responded to the call to arms.

The Call to Arms.—No portion of the Union responded to the President's call for 75,000 volunteers with more alacrity than did Indiana. And of Indiana's thousands of loyal sons none were more eager for the fray than the citizens of Grant County. Hardly had the echoes from the last guns at Fort Sumter died away before the stirring scenes that attended a public volunteering were arousing the people of Marion and vicinity. The thought of our flag being lowered at the command of a rebellion inspired new patriotism in all those who loved that flag for the principles of union and toleration that it represented. If there had been any in this community

who held that obnoxious idea that the General Government could not coerce a State into compliance with its laws, they were prudently quiet when that question first came to the test. The sentiment of the people was almost wholly and unanimously in favor of maintaining the Union unimpaired.

As indicating the feeling in Grant County, and the condition of affairs immediately before and at the beginning of the civil war, the following by Edgar L. Goldthwait is given:

"But the commonplace domestic history of Grant County had about ended; mighty yet subtle influences were at work directed by the unscrutable hand of Providence for the formation of a new and better government. The ropes of sand which held together the provinces of this country were giving place to bands of steel. The defeat of Fremont only solidified that unorganized political element in the North, which finally united under the name of the Republican party. The people of the North were awakening to the dangers threatened by an alarmed and indignant section of the country, which had no interests in common with the people of the free States, while the most violent expressions of opinion were permitted in the North, where an Abolitionist was hated as vehemently as in the South; no Northern man could cross the Ohio River and advocate the principles of freedom and equality. Slave hunters galloped through Grant County looking for runaway negroes on their way, via the great 'underground highway,' to Canada. The numerous Quakers in the county, the negro settlement already established here, the Abolitionist sentiment which was a prominent feature of this community, made Grant County a desirable and comparatively safe resting-place for the escaping black man on his way to freedom, to an alien country. Handbills were posted in our courthouse offering reward for runaway slaves; and one, the writer recollects, for the delivery, into a slave State, of Charles Atkinson, a violent Abolitionist of Monroe Township, who devoted his time, talents and money for the cause of freedom.

"The great campaign of 1860 was carried on as vigorously in Grant County as anywhere in the North. Many eminent statesmen spoke here that year, among whom were Herschel V. Johnson, candidate for Vice-President of the United States; Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky; Joshua R. Giddings, and Henry S. Lane, candidate for governor of Indiana on the Republican ticket. Party feeling ran

high. The picturesque and striking style of personating national candidates had not yet been abandoned. The young Republican party adopted this style of electioneering with vigor and extraordinary effect. Great processions would reach town on the different highways and unite in a grand procession up and down the principal streets, with brass bands, fife and drum, glee clubs and uniformed men, women and children. The 'Ship of State,' which was so prominently connected with Fremont's campaign four years before, was succeeded by a symbol that created an enthusiasm that can now hardly be comprehended. These processions would be headed by a score of oxen drawing a mammoth log wagon, carrying an immense log, along which, on platforms built over the wheels, were a half dozen stalwart farmers, 'to the manor born,' swinging immense mauls on to wooden wedges stuck into the tough fibres of the wood. 'The rail-splitter' candidate for the Presidency had elements of strength that were not dreamed of in the aristocratic South and in the cultured East. The claims of the homely, uncouth and common man of the people from the prairies of Illinois, proved irresistible. His divided opposition was routed, and a political party, yet in its infancy, took possession of the government. Grant County's Republican majority was an increase over four years before, and since that time she has always given a substantial Republican majority.

"Then came distorted accounts of the dissatisfaction of the South. But few had any faith in the mutterings of the storm which was darkening the future of the country. War was so indefinite then, so little understood, that it was hard to comprehend it.

"But the passionate and ill-tempered South, which imagined its slave property endangered by the election of a Republican for President, could not be held in subjection. It organized into a separate government even before Lincoln had taken his seat. It created an army and navy, and within six weeks after Abraham Lincoln had been proclaimed President, attacked the United States troops at Ft. Sumter, in the bay of Charleston, South Carolina.

"In due time the news reached Marion that war had been declared by the South. The gallantry of Maj. Anderson was on every one's lips. The people came prepared to give an enthusiastic reply to President Lincoln's appeal for 75,000 troops to serve for ninety days, 'to meet armed resistance to the United States author-

ity, and put down the rebellion.' The endorsement of the President was enthusiastic and prompt. Grant County gave no uncertain answer to this call. A fife and drums gave the martial music that greeted the crowd which assembled at the court house. David Shunk and Oliver H. P. Cary were the central figures at that first meeting; both had served in the Mexican war, and were authorities in all military matters. Jacob Willis and John Reuss were also behind the railing where privileged characters sat in the old court house. Volunteers were called for, who, as they came forward, signed their names in the enrolling book, presided over by James A. Stretch. As each name was signed, three cheers would be given for him, and the fife and drums would break out into 'such strains of music as we shall never forget.' Joseph Horton was the fifer, Abner Leech on the snare drum, and David C. Hite beat the bass drum. A day or two was given to prepare for a leave of absence. The teacher had to find a substitute, the merchant and clerk to arrange their affairs, the professional man delegated his business to some one else, and the plow was left in the furrow. A few mornings later every volunteer was on hand ready to go into camp and train for the profession of a soldier. Patriotic citizens provided wagons to carry the boys to Anderson, where they were to take the train to Indianapolis and go into camp. The ladies prepared a bountiful supply of food for the boys on the way.

"In Sweetser's store, which stood on the site now occupied by Sweetser's bank, on the west side of the square, there had been stored for many years several dozen old-fashioned muskets which had done duty in the Mexican war. These old guns were distributed to the embryo soldiers as they stood in line, on the east side of the square, reaching from the old Gilbert corner up to the alley at Huffman & Echelman's grocery. The departure of this company of volunteers was most interesting. The streets and sidewalks were lined with weeping women and children, while the soldiers, ashamed to betray a weakness, hid their emotions by enthusiastically cheering everything in sight. The line was formed and marched up near the old plank road, on Branson Street, where the boys bade their friends a final farewell, and got into the wagons and started for Anderson.

"The enthusiasm all along the road was continuous. At Jonesboro the town was filled with excited people who gave the boys a

grand reception. Flags were flying everywhere, and a triumphal arch ornamented the street near where the present hotel now stands. At Fairmount the same welcome awaited the procession. Another triumphal arch, more flags, amid firing and songs by glee clubs and cheering and the wildest demonstrations of sympathy, met the boys, who, when a town was reached, would climb out of their wagons, shoulder their guns and march through the streets with all the gravity of veterans."

The First Troops for the Front.—The first company from Grant County for the civil war was mustered into the service at Indianapolis, on the 23d of April, 1861, just one week after the firing on Fort Sumter. In that time the President's call for troops had been made, a company enlisted in the county and was then at the State capital, drilling in the military evolutions. The regiment was the Eighth, and the company was lettered B. The first officers of this company were David Shunk, captain; O. H. P. Cary, first lieutenant, and John Reuss, second lieutenant. Their commissions were dated April 18, 1861. On the 26th of the same month, Capt. Shunk was promoted to major; O. H. P. Cary, became captain; John Reuss, first lieutenant, and Jacob M. Wells, was elected second lieutenant. No other changes took place in the officers until the expiration of the term of service, which was three months. The Eighth Regiment remained in camp at Indianapolis until June 19, when it proceeded to Clarksburg, in West Virginia. From there it marched to Buckhannon, thirty miles distant; but the rebels had abandoned that place and moved to Rich Mountain. Upon their arrival the regiment was assigned to the brigade under Gen. Rosecrans. On the 10th of July it moved to Rich Mountain, which it ascended that night. Early on the following morning it took part in the battle at that place. The Eighth Regiment opened the engagement, and Company B, commanded by Capt. Cary, took a conspicuous part. This was one of the earliest battles of the war of any consequence. The regiment then went into camp for nearly two weeks at Beverly, and then proceeded to Indianapolis, where it was mustered out July 24, 1861. A considerable number of the men in this company re-enlisted in the Eighth Regiment, three years' service. The following is a complete roster of the non-commissioned officers and privates for this company:

First Sergt. Jacob Beshore, m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Sergt. Frank Hall, wd. at Rich Mountains, Va., July 11, 1861.
 Sergt. John J. Johnson, m. o. as a private, Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Sergt. Benjamin F. Whitton, m. o. as a private, Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Corp. William N. Maffitt, m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Corp. Andrew J. Keltner, m. o. as Sergt. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Corp. James B. Ennis, m. o. Aug. 6, 1861, term exp.
 Corp. Ezra C. Hill, m. o. as Sergt. Aug. 6, 1861.
 Abner Leach, Musician, m. o. Aug. 6, 1861.
 Isaac Grove, Musician, m. o. Aug. 6, 1861.

PRIVATES.

Abrams, Samuel, m. o. Aug. 6, 1861, term exp.
 Adams, George, m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Bathreall, John W., m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Beatty, John, m. o. as Corp. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Benbow, Jesse, m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Bigelow, James K., m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Bratton, William G., m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Charman, George, m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Cook, Gabriel, m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Crouch, John E., m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Culbertson, Calvin G., m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Culbertson, David T., m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Culbertson, Jesse E., m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 DeVaugn, Samuel, wd. at Rich Mountain, Va., July 11, 1861.
 Faulkner, William H., m. o. Aug. 6, 1861, term exp.
 Foster, Samuel, m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Gardner, Edward S., m. o. Aug. 6, 1861, term exp.
 Gilpin, Isaiah, m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Graves, William, m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Harman, Amos W., m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Harman, Luther, m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Harter, Jacob H., m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Hedrick, John G., m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Hollingsworth, John B., m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Ink, Charles, m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Johns, William H., m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Kelley, Jonathan, m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Kelley, Samuel S., m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Kelley, William M., m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Kelsey, Smith, m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Maunering, Ezekiel C., m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Miller, Levi H., m. o. Aug. 1, 1861; term exp.
 Moyer, Charles, m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Norton, Henry, m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Overman, Calvin J., died June 5, 1861, at Indianapolis Hospital
 Powell, Richard M., m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp. •
 Powell, Walker, m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Reed, Henry H., m. o. Aug. 6, 1861, term exp.
 Revis, John, m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Reypoltz, John A., m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.

Rutherford, William, m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Russey, Ithamer W., m. o. as Corp. Aug. 6, 1861, term exp.
 Seegar, Jasper, m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Simpson, James W., m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Smith, Charles S., m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Smith, John, killed by cars, ——— Ohio.
 Smithson, Isaac, m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Speelman, Richard V., m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Spence, Wick, m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Steele, Richard, m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Sulton, William H., m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Sulton, Thomas, m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Swope, William, m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Thomason, James, m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Webb, Anderson, m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Webb, Henry W., m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Williamson, Benjamin P., m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Wilson, Samuel T., m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Wines, Andrew, m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Work, James C., m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Wright, William, m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Young, Henry, m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Zeek, Farlow S., m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Zent, John, m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.

RECRUITS.

Jones, Charles A., m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.
 Mounts, Samuel, m. o. Aug. 6, 1861; term exp.

The Eighth Regiment Reorganized.—In the Eighth Regiment as it was reorganized for the three years' service, David Shunk was lieutenant-colonel and Amos W. Sanford was chaplain, both from Marion, and Jacob Beshore appointed adjutant in December, 1864. These were the only regimental officers from Grant County. Lieut-Col. Shunk was promoted colonel in May, 1862, and was brevetted brigadier-general February 9, 1865. He died at Marion February 21, 1865. Gen. Shunk was perhaps more fully identified with the military history of Grant County than any other man. He had served with distinction as a captain in the war with Mexico, and at first call for troops in the civil war was elected captain of the first company. From that time until his death he was active in the Union cause, and none rendered more effective service. He was foremost in all the battles in which his regiment participated. In this regiment the Grant County company was given the position of H. The following were its commissioned officers for the entire term of its service, with the dates of their commissions:

Capt. Oliver H. P. Cary, April 27, 1861.

Capt. John Ruess, Oct. 23, 1861.

Capt. John L. Hummel, Jan. 1, 1865.

First Lieut. John Ruess, April 27, 1861.

First Lieut. Luther H. Harmon, Oct. 23, 1861.

First Lieut. Benjamin P. Williamson, July 19, 1865.

Second Lieut. Luther H. Harmon, Aug. 20, 1861.

Second Lieut. James R. Smith, Oct. 23, 1861.

Second Lieut. William W. Mather, April 1, 1862.

Second Lieut. Samuel Woods, July 19, 1865.

Second Lieut. James R. Smith was killed in action at Pea Ridge, Ark., Mch. 7, 1862.

A roster of the non-commissioned officers and privates is here given; date of the muster September 5, 1861:

First Sergt. James R. Smith, promoted Second Lieut.

Sergt. Henry Norton, vet., died in rebel prison at Salisbury, N. C.

Sergt. William W. Mather, promoted Second Lieut. Dec. 7, 1864.

Sergt. Henry Mechel, died at Indianapolis.

Sergt. Isaac V. Acker.

Corp. David S. Scott.

Corp. Benjamin P. Williamson, vet., appointed Sergt., promoted First Lieut.

Corp. Leander Z. Humel, died in Jefferson City Sept. 21, 1861.

Corp. Samuel Hoyse.

Corp. George H. Williams.

Corp. Stanford Lytle, died in St. Louis Feb. 25, 1862.

Corp. Charles Trentleman, died in Indianapolis Aug. 20, 1863.

Corp. John A. Edwards, wounded at Pea Ridge, died at Cassville, Mo., April 11, 1862, of wounds received at Sugar Creek.

James Longaker, Musician, vet., m. o. Aug. 28, 1865.

Henry Young, Musician.

Wagoner Jerome, Musician.

C. Dolman, Musician, m. o. Sept. 4, 1864.

PRIVATES.

Aldrich, Stephen R., disc. May 6, 1863; disability.

Blacksome, John B.

Blinn, Samuel, appointed Sergt. transferred V. R. C.

Barry, Richard, wounded at Port Gibson May 1, 1863, m. o. Sept. 5, 1864.

Bates, John W., disc. April 10, 1863; disability.

Bechtel, Samuel, transferred to V. R. C.

Coppock, James, m. o. Sept. 4, 1864.

Clevenger, William, vet., m. o. Aug. 28, 1865.

Conner, Daniel, died., Keokuk, Iowa, Nov. 24, 1862.

Conner, William J., vet., m. o. Aug. 28, 1865.

Chaffin, William M., killed at Vicksburg May 23, 1863.

Carr, Milze.

Conwell, William, vet., m. o. Aug. 28, 1865.

Douglas, Joseph, m. o. Sept. 4, 1864.

Duck, John, killed at Port Gibson May 1, 1863.

Dunlop, Samuel, vet., m. o. Aug. 28, 1865.

Denkart, John.

Edwards, William, vet., appointed wagoner.

- Finkle, John P., wounded at Pea Ridge.
Ginney, Dennis, supposed drowned at Helena, Ark., Sept. 16, 1862.
Gregory, Joseph, killed at Fort Esporauzes, Tex., Nov. 29, 1863.
Hodge, John E., m. o. Sept. 4, 1864.
Harvey, William V., vet., appointed Sergt., captured at Cedar Creek; sick at Indianapolis.
Hansley, William, vet., m. o. June 14, 1865.
Hummet, John L., appointed Sergt. vet., promoted Capt.
Hasting, Robert W., m. o. Sept. 4, 1864.
Heverlin, John, killed at Vicksburg May 22, 1863.
Hendrix, John H., died in St. Louis Nov. 26, 1861.
Hardacre, Joseph, m. o. Sept. 4, 1864.
Henderson, William.
Harter, Samuel, killed at Pea Ridge, March 7, 1862.
Horn, Samuel, m. o. Sept. 4, 1864.
Ivans, John.
James, W. B., died at Otterville, Mo., Nov. 17, 1861.
Joy, William, disc. Dec. 26, 1862.
Knight, Ira J., vet., m. o. Aug. 28, 1865.
Knight, William H., vet., deserted at Savannah, June 10, 1865.
Lawrence, Hiram L., vet., m. o. Aug. 28, 1865.
Lezenby, Jesse, vet., m. o. Aug. 28, 1865.
Leach, Marshall, vet., m. o.
Lytle, Newton, m. o. Sept. 4, 1864.
Lytle, John, vet., killed at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864.
Lytle, Thomas.
Londenberger, John, vet., m. o. Aug. 28, 1865.
Lewis, Lemuel W. H., m. o. June 14, 1865.
Malott, Simon H.
Maple, Solomon, vet., sick, Savannah since May 4, 1865.
McFarland, Edward, died at Otterville, Mo., Dec. 23, 1861.
Myers, Jonah.
Miller, John, vet., died at Baltimore, wounds.
Miller, John H., vet., appointed Corp., m. o. Aug. 28, 1865.
Miller, George W., vet., m. o. Aug. 28, 1865.
Melick, Thomas, died at St. Louis, July 13, 1863, wounds received at Vicksburg.
Mesler, Thomas N., vet., m. o. Aug. 28, 1865.
Miller, Reuben R., m. o. Sept. 4, 1864.
Norton, George W., vet., m. o. Aug. 28, 1865.
Nottingham, John C., vet., appointed Sergt., disc. May 17, 1865, disabilities.
Osborn, John, m. o. Sept. 4, 1864.
Price, William, killed at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.
Pilling, Richard P.
Puterbough, William A., m. o. Sept. 4, 1864.
Pemberton, Cyrus L., m. o. Sept. 4, 1864.
Reeve, Cephus, died at Keokuk, Iowa, Oct. 21, 1862.
Reeve, Abraham, vet., m. o. Aug. 28, 1865.
Ross, Daniel M. C.
Robinson, William, died at Otterville, Mo., Nov. 20, 1861.
Rooks, Jesse, vet., m. o. Aug. 28, 1865.
Ruggles, Robert, m. o. Sept. 4, 1864.
Rutherford, William, vet., m. o. Aug. 28, 1865.

Shideler, Jesse, vet., m. o. Aug. 28, 1865.
 Smith, John, died at Otterville, Mo., Jan. 8, 1862.
 Stanley, John P.
 Scott, William H., disc. Dec. 4, 1862, disability.
 Stevens, Amos, killed at Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.
 Tremain, William, m. o. Sept. 4, 1864.
 Woods, Samuel, vet., appointed Sergt., promoted Second Lieut., m. o. Aug. 28, 1865.
 Webb, Thomas C., wd. at Pea Ridge, vet., m. o.
 Wrone, Michael, vet., m. o. Aug. 28, 1865.

RECRUITS.

Andrews, Robert J., appointed Corp., m. o. June 14, 1865.
 Baxter, Samuel S., vet., m. o. June 14, 1865.
 Bagley, Stephen, vet., m. o. June 14, 1865.
 Bagley, Levi, vet., m. o. June 14, 1865.
 Baldwin, Ira, died at Sulphur Rock, May 23, 1862.
 Beshore, Jacob W., vet., appointed Sergt. Maj., m. o. June 14, 1865.
 Bowers, John T., wd. at Cedar Creek, when last heard from in Philadelphia hospital.
 Canaday, Charles W., killed at Vicksburg, May 20, 1863.
 Evans, John, died at Cole Camp, Mo., Nov. 14, 1861.
 Eyestone, Asbury, vet., m. o. June 14, 1865.
 Hess, Luther P., disc. March 18, 1863, disability.
 Hess, William T., disc. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Hollingsworth, John B., vet., m. o. June 14, 1865.
 Leach, Abner, disc. April 10, 1863, disability.
 Merk, Perry S., m. o. Sept. 4, 1864.
 Mills, Barney, disc. Nov. 16, 1863, disability.
 Mills, Elias M., disc. Nov. 16, 1863, disability.
 Miller, Levi H., vet., m. o. Aug. 28, 1865.
 Pearson, Isaiah, died at St. Louis, Nov. 15, 1862.
 Richardson, John P., vet., m. o. June 14, 1865.
 Rooks, William, vet., died at Terrebonne, La., July 7, 1864.
 Seegar, Jasper N., vet., appointed Quarter-master Sergt., m. o. June 14, 1865.
 Shunk, Henry C., vet., m. o. June 14, 1865.
 Stilts, William, vet., m. o. Aug. 28, 1865.
 Ward, William, disc. Jan. 14, 1863, disability.
 Whisler, Jonathan, disc. March 20, 1863, disability.

The company started out with 98 men, and was recruited with 26. Of these 29 died in the service and 2 deserted.

Sketch of the Regiment.—After being organized at Indianapolis, under the command of Col. William P. Benton, it proceeded to St. Louis on the 10th of September. From there it went to Jefferson City, and was placed in Gen. Jeff C. Davis' brigade, in Fremont's army. On the 17th of December, 1861, it assisted in the capture of 1,300 rebels at Warrensburg, Mo. The regiment remained in camp at Otterville and Springfield until early in the following spring, when it proceeded to Arkansas, and took part in the battle of Pea

Ridge on the 6th, 7th and 8th of March. For about three months it remained in camp at Cross Timbers and Sulphur Springs. It left the latter place June 22, for Helena, where it arrived July 13, after a severe and arduous march on limited rations. During this march it had several skirmishes and a battle at Cotton Plant. It remained in this vicinity until October, when it was placed under the command of Gen. Steele and went to Sulphur Hill, near St. Louis, Mo. It was stationed in the southeastern portion of that State until the 5th of March, 1863. At that time it embarked on steamers for Milliken's Bend, La., where Grant's army was then organizing. On the 29th of April, 1863, it crossed the Mississippi River, and May 1 took part in the battle at Port Gibson, losing in killed and wounded, 32; at the battle of Jackson on the 14th; at Champion Hills on the 16th; at Black River Bridge on the 17th; and from the 19th of May to the 4th of July was engaged in the siege of Vicksburg. In an assault on the enemy's works, June 22, the Eighth lost 117 in killed and wounded. Five of the killed were from Company H. It remained in that vicinity until the 20th of August, when it embarked for Carrollton, La., and thence made a campaign of the Teche country under Gen. Banks. After assisting in the capture of two forts, one on Mustang Island, and Fort Esperanza, it marched to Indianola. Up to this time the regiment had lost in killed in action, 48; died of wounds, 32; died of disease, 137; total, 217. At that place, January 1, 1864, the regiment re-enlisted, 417 out of 515 being re-mustered as veterans. In April following a furlough of one month was granted, and at the expiration of that it moved to New Orleans, and on the 28th of July engaged the enemy at Atchafalaya. From Morganza Bend it embarked for Washington City, where it arrived August 12. It was soon after placed under the command of Gen. Sheridan, and participated in the campaign in the Shenandoah, and was engaged at Opequon, September 19; Fisher's Hill, September 22; and Cedar Creek, October 19. In January it went to Savannah, Ga., and remained on duty in that State until August, when it was mustered out of service. It arrived at Indianapolis September 17, in command of Lieut.-Col. John R. Polk, with fourteen officers and 245 men, where it was finally discharged, after being publicly received by Gov. Morton on behalf of the State.

Public Sentiment.—In the midst of the excitement that attended

the downfall of Fort Sumter it would not be surprising if the temper of the people would carry them beyond the bounds of moderation. In the North nearly everybody was then in favor of maintaining the Union unbroken, and in Grant County the loyalty of its citizens was most pronounced. Parties seemed for the time to be obliterated. The *Grant County Republican* edited by David W. Jones in its issue of May 10, 1861, contained the following: "Having heretofore differed, generally, with Senator Douglas, we are now happy to find him uttering one sentiment as a leading one which we are disposed to enforce as the position of all Northern men, viz.: "That while we would not make war upon the South for their opinions, nor for their institutions, yet when they attempt to subvert our rights and overthrow the best government on earth, then will we take up arms and never lay them down until victory full and final shall be achieved.") This was, no doubt, the sentiment of the whole North, and it was to preserve these rights unimpaired that thousands now volunteered to undergo the hardships of war. Hardly had the first company of the county reached the camp of rendezvous before two other companies were ready for the front.

The Second Call for Troops.—The President's second call for troops was issued on the third day of May, 1861, and at that time the other companies were thoroughly organized. On the 9th of May they left Marion, an account of their leave-taking, is as follows: "Capts. Doan and Thompson, of the second and third volunteer companies of this county, received marching orders on Tuesday evening, from Adj. Wallace, and on Thursday morning, at 6 o'clock, the surrounding country was apprised of the same by the booming of cannon, and to repair immediately to Marion to take up their line of march to the capitol. By 9 o'clock the town was full of people, and crowds of soldiers were hurrying to and fro to bid a hasty good-bye to families and friends, and to make preparations for the journey. Farmers came with their teams in sufficient number to take all the volunteers, as also many on horseback, with extra horses for those who wished. At 10 o'clock a line was formed in the street opposite the Spencer House, to receive the flags, a beautiful one for each company, which the ladies of Marion had prepared to be presented respectively. A large crowd had assembled on the sidewalks and wherever there was standing room, when R. T. St. John, Esq., on behalf of the ladies, made the presentation in a neat

and feeling address which was replied to by Capts. Thompson and Doan in language which spoke the determined yet deliberate purpose of the volunteers not to suffer their banners to trail ingloriously in the dust, and thanking the ladies for their presentation of the same. Bidding the masses a general good-bye the companies moved southward to the plank road where they halted for the Mechanics' Brass Band to give opportunity for arranging the teams. We witnessed, as we did at the departure of the first company, many wives and mothers with tearful faces for the separation from husbands and sons they loved, caused by the country's call to arms in defense of their government, their liberty, their firesides and families; but the future heroes of some noble daring in the cause of freedom moved firmly onward nor faltered in the step they had taken." This article is taken from the *Republican* of May 10, 1861. The companies were accompanied to Indianapolis by a large number of the citizens and the brass band. Those were, indeed, sad scenes, when men left home and abandoned every fondest tie of life in defense of the principles of government that they deemed right.

The Twelfth Regiment.—These two companies were placed in the Twelfth Regiment, one year service. One of Marion's foremost citizens, Hon. John M. Wallace, was appointed colonel of this regiment, a position he held until August following, when he resigned to become paymaster of volunteers. Josiah P. Watson was made chaplain, and William Lomax surgeon of the regiment. Capt. Doan's company was assigned to the position of H., and Capt. Thompson's to that of I. The only commissioned officers of Company H with the dates of their commissions were Thomas Doan, captain, May 2, 1861; first lieutenant, George W. Steele, May 2d, 1861; second lieutenant, William Carroll, May 2d, 1861.

The non-commissioned officers and privates were mustered in May 15, 1861, and were as follows:

First Sergt. John O. Worster, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Sergt. Henry Clopper, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Sergt. Joel C. Littler, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Sergt. Geo. W. Thorn, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Sergt. Roland Smith, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Corp. William Forrest, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Corp. Henry R. Lyon, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Corp. John C. Wellman, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Corp. Milton A. Harriman, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Corp. Albert P. Mott, m. o. May 19, 1862.

Corp Charles W. Worster, died Sharpsbury, Md., Dec. 7, 1861.
Gilmore Hollingsworth, Musician, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Simon Maxwell, Wagoner, m. o. May 19, 1862.

PRIVATES.

Anigan, David, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Ballinger, David, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Bishop, Lewis, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Bracken, James A., m. o. May 19, 1862.
Brown, Joseph, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Brown, John, disc. Aug. 6, 1861; disability.
Carico, James L., m. o. May 19, 1862.
Crowell, Wm. P., m. o. May 19, 1862.
Cook, James, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Coslo, John, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Culbertson, Joseph, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Deldine, Joseph, left, sick at Indianapolis July 24, 1861; supposed disc.
Deerin, Francis, disc. at Evansville, Ind.
Evans, James, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Forrest, George, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Fisher, David J., m. o. May 19, 1862.
Gemmer, Peter, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Hamilton, James, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Hatfield, George, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Heal, William, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Hooser, James W., m. o. May 19, 1862.
Hows, Edward H., m. o. May 19, 1862.
Haden, Allen, disc. Aug. 6, 1861, disability.
Hows, John H., m. o. May 19, 1862.
Kindle, John E., m. o. May 19, 1862.
Kikly, Edward, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Luce, Benj. J. m. o. May 19, 1862.
Lowry, Samuel, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Micheal, John, m. o. May 19, 1862.
McDermot, Emanuel J., m. o. May 19, 1862.
McGovern, Patris, m. o. May 19, 1862.
McFall, Columbus R., m. o. May 19, 1862.
Murphy, John V., m. o. May 19, 1862.
Mann, Wm. H., m. o. May 19, 1862.
Moore, Wm., m. o. May 19, 1862.
Payne, Ephraim, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Powers, Wm., m. o. May 19, 1862.
Pool, Levi, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Ray, Wm., m. o. May 19, 1862.
Richmond, Webster, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Russey, Henry C., m. o. May 19, 1862.
Spense, Wm. H., m. o. May 19, 1862.
Scott, Daniel R., m. o. May 19, 1862.
Shomer, Peter, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Sims, James M., m. o. May 19, 1862.
Smith, Marion, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Somers, Charles, m. o. May 19, 1862.

Somers, Ambrose, m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Townsend, John W., m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Watson, Hugh, m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Worster, Amos M., m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Worster, Jno. W., m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Williams, Paul D. B., m. o. May 19, 1862.

RECRUITS.

Crowell, Milton, m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Davis, Tosler, m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Davis, Nathan, appointed Corp., m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Hollingsworth, Jno. B., appointed Corp., m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Jones, Franklin, m. o. May 19, 1862.-
 Kelsey, Albert W., m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Little, Azel, m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Little, Alexander, m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Lewis, John S. D., m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Morman, Elijah, m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Miller, Mathew, m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Payne, Wesley, m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Roush, John F., m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Roush Wm. P., appointed Corp., m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Talley, Joseph P., m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Waggy, Philip, m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Wallace, James S., m. o. May 19, 1862.

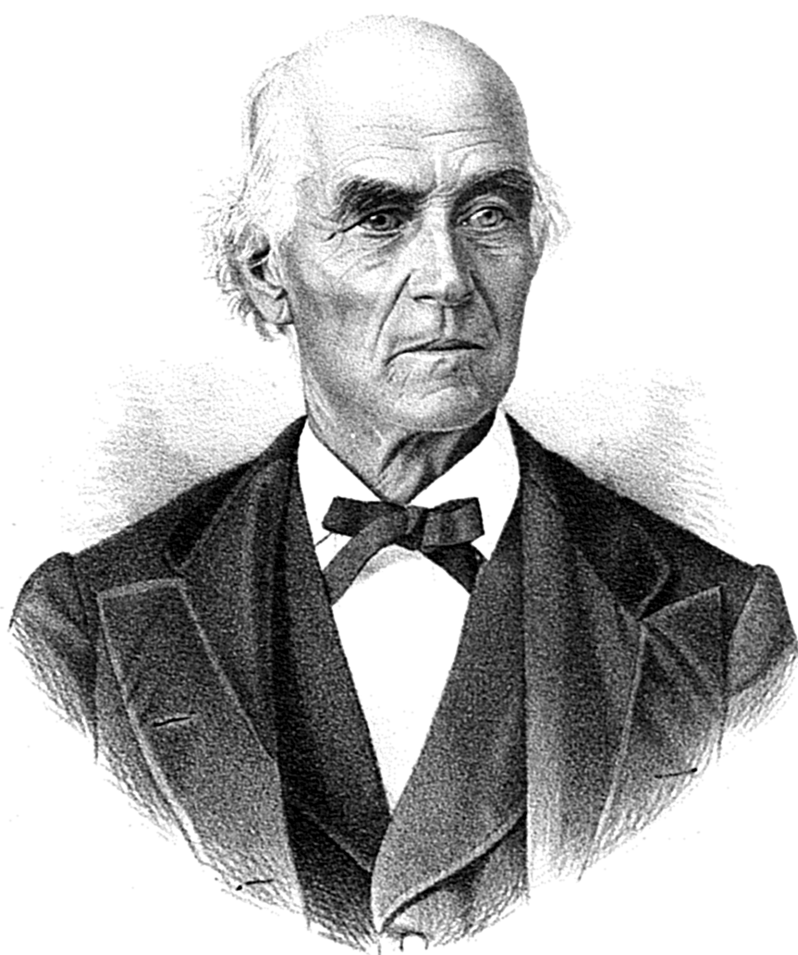
This company had an original enrollment of 66 and was recruited with 28 men; 2 of them died in the service and 5 deserted.

ROSTER OF COMPANY I.

Date of muster May 15, 1861.
 Capt. Howell D. Thompson, May 23, 1861.
 Capt. Alexander Buchanan, July 25, 1861.
 First Lieut. Alexander Buchanan, May 23, 1861.
 First Lieut. William Wood, July 25, 1861.
 Second Lieut. William Wood, May 23, 1861.
 Second Lieut. Alfred B. Taylor, July 25, 1861.
 First Sergt. Hezekiah Beeson.
 Sergt. Alfred B. Taylor, promoted Second Lieut.
 Sergt. William R. Butler, m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Sergt. Alonzo J. Mather, m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Corp. Edward S. Lenfesty, m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Corp. Nathan Dawson, m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Corp. William J. Barley, m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Corp. Francis M. Moore, m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Corp. John C. Moore, m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Corp. William Skinner, m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Corp. William Stilts, m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Corp. Milton Nixon, m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Basil F. Hite, Musician, m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Hiram Smith, Wagoner, m. o. May 19, 1862.

PRIVATES.

Andrew, Caleb B., m. o. May 19, 1862.
Barley, Martin, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Bergon, Michael, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Braffet, Orris, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Braffet, David, died at Evansville, Ind., June 23, 1861.
Conner, Daniel, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Custer, Andrew V., m. o. May 19, 1862.
Cox, Elihu H., m. o. May 19, 1862.
Custer, Joseph, disc. July 25, 1861, disability.
Coon, Benjamin, died at Sandy Hook, Md., Aug. 3, 1861.
Dunn, John, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Egbert, John, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Evans, James M., disc. Aug. 15, 1861, disability.
Gilbreath, William, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Gunkel, Albert G., m. o. May 19, 1862.
Green, Zachariah, deserted July 25, 1861, at Indianapolis.
Howell, John, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Howard, John A., m. o. May 19, 1862.
Hudsel, Edward, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Hadley, Isaac N., died at Sharpsburg, Md., Oct. 28, 1861.,
Henderson, William, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Jeffrey, William T., m. o. May 19, 1862.
Jackson, Francis M., m. o. May 19, 1862.
Line, William W., m. o. May 19, 1862.
Lucas, Jefferson, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Long, Oliver M., m. o. May 19, 1862.
Lenfesty, Joseph F., m. o. May 19, 1862.
Lugar, Joseph, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Moore, Archibald, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Mitchell, George, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Moore, Benjamin F., m. o. May 19, 1862.
McGuire, Oliver, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Miller, John, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Malott, Francis W., m. o. May 16, 1862.
Moore, Benj., m. o. May 19, 1862.
Nelson, Jesse H., m. o. May 19, 1862.
Nelson, Noah, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Neal, William, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Nipp, Wm., disc. July 25, 1861, disability.
Nelson, Lemuel R., deserted while on a furlough Feb. 28, 1862.
Owen, James I., m. o. May 19, 1862.
Overley, Isaac, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Orsborn, Isaac, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Pixler, Joseph, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Pixler, Thos. V., m. o. May 19, 1862.
Porter, James T., m. o. May 19, 1862.
Raypholtz, Lewis, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Smith, Shadrach, m. o. May 19, 1862.
Swaney, James W., m. o. May 19, 1862.
Smith, Francis M., m. o. May 19, 1862.
St. Clair, John P., m. o. May 19, 1862.



J. H. Hayes

Sullivan, Wm., disc. July 25, 1861, disability.
 Shugart, Wm. L., disc. Sept. 25, 1861, disability.
 Swineford, Orin, died at Darnestown, Md., Sept. 20, 1861.
 Shannahan, John, died at Winchester, Va., March 25, 1862.
 Woolman, Woodson, m. o. May 19, 1862.

RECRUITS.

Anderson, Samuel W., m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Antrim, Josiah, m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Antrim, Alfred C., m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Busick, Richard H., m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Burnsworth, John W., m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Barnes, Aaron H., m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Barnard, Jacob M., m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Bailey, Wm., m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Coffman, Wm., m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Devericks, John H., m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Elwood, Eugene, m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Frazee, Geo. W., m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Grindle, Jacob, m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Hawkins, John S., m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Hullinger, Alexander, m. o. May 19, 1862.
 King, Geo. F., m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Lugar, Wm., m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Lucas, Martin, m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Malott, Augustus F., m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Malott, Reasin A., m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Marry, Wm., m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Orsborn, Sam'l., m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Parker, Isaac, m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Skinner, Sylvester C., m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Skinner, Isaac G., m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Shockey, Anthony.
 Sutton, John, m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Scott, Conrad, appointed Corp., m. o. May 19, 1862.
 Turner, John, m. o. May 19, 1862.

Company I started out with 74 men, and was afterward recruited with 29; 5 of these died and 10 deserted.

Movements of the Twelfth.—On the 11th of June the regiment left Indianapolis for Evansville where it remained until the 23d of July. At that time it started for Baltimore, and upon arriving there a few days later was placed in Abercrombie's brigade of Gen. Banks Army of the Shenandoah. It remained in camp near Maryland Heights until August 16, and then for some time at Hyattstown. The following month marches were made to Darnestown, Nolan's Ferry, Seneca Creek and Tuscarora Creek; in October to Point of Rocks, Hyattstown, Urbana and Frederick. On the 11th the regiment left the latter place and marched through Boonsboro

and Middletown to Williamsport, Md. On the 13th the different companies were stationed at Williamsport, Dam No. 4, Dam No. 5, Sharpsburg and other points on the Maryland side where they were engaged in outpost duty until March, 1862, during which time skirmishes and picket firing across the river were frequent. March 1 the regiment started for Winchester near which place a skirmish took place on the 11th. Thence it moved to Benyville, across the Shenandoah, the Blue Ridge to Aldie. On the 3d of April it reached Warrenton Junction where it remained until the 5th of May. It then proceeded to Washington and on the 14th was mustered out of the service.

The Twelfth, Three Years.—The next company that left Grant County in point of time, was F, of the Thirty-fourth Regiment, R. B. Jones, captain. Pursuing them according to the number of their regiment an account will next follow of Company C, Twelfth Regiment of three years' volunteers.

This company was organized when the year had expired for which the men in the first organization of the Twelfth were enlisted. But fifty-three of the members of Company C were from Grant County, and they volunteered for three years. They were mustered into the service in the early part of August, 1862. During its entire term of service there were 117 men enrolled, 21 of them recruits; 17 died in the service and 2 deserted. The commissioned officers were as follows:

Capt. David P. Cubberly, Aug. 5, 1862.

Capt. Hezekiah Beeson, Feb. 5, 1863.

Capt. Edward S. Lenfesty, Feb. 16, 1864.

First Lieut. Hezekiah Beeson, Aug. 5, 1862.

First Lieut. Edward S. Lenfesty, Feb. 5, 1863.

First Lieut. Charles F. Mather, Feb. 16, 1864.

First Lieut. George H. Williams, Sept. 25, 1864.

Second Lieut. Edward S. Lenfesty, Aug. 5, 1862.

Second Lieut. Charles F. Mather, Feb. 5, 1863.

Second Lieut. George H. Williams, Feb. 16, 1864.

Second Lieut. William H. Ellis, May 1, 1865.

The non-commissioned officers and privates of this company that were credited to Grant County are here given, but not those who were credited to other counties.

First Sergt. Chas. F. Mather, promoted Second Lieut.

Subst. Milford D. Jones.

Subst. Wm. E. Darter, died at La Grange, Tenn., Jan. 13, 1863.

Subst. Geo. H. Williams, promoted to First Lieut.

Corp. Elihu H. Cox, appointed Sergt., m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Corp. John Dunn, died at Grand Junction, Tenn., March 20, 1863.
 Corp. Wm. H. Ellis, appointed First Sergt., m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Corp. Francis W. Malott, m. o. as a private June 8, 1865.
 Wm. H. Bowman, Musician, m. o. as a private June 8, 1865.
 James M. Evans, Musician, aptd corp. m. o. June 8, 1865.

PRIVATES.

Arnold, Jno. J. disc. March 13, 1865.
 Alexander, Enoch, disc. April 2, 1863—wounds.
 Braderick, Wm., appointed Corp. killed at Richmond, Ky., Aug. 30, 1863.
 Belenger, John, died at Camp Sherman, Miss., Aug. 15, 1863.
 Bradfield, James, m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Bevard, Joseph, m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Beekman, Jacob R., m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Creviston, Levi, died at Grand Junction, Tenn., March 6, 1863.
 Druley, Sam'l, appointed Corp. m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Day, Nathaniel W., disc. Feb. 24, 1863, wounds.
 Dewey, Charles H., m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Edwards, Emanuel, m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Eddington, Sam'l, disc. April 24, 1863, wounds.
 Frazee, Jesse D., appointed Corp. m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Floyd, William, m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Gray, Joseph, m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Gilpin, George W., m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Gilpin, Andrew J., died at Wyatt, Miss., Dec. 11, 1862.
 Grindle, James W., m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Hayes, Hiram P., m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Hadstead, William F., died at Indianapolis Aug. 18, 1865.
 Haun, John, m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Huff, Marshall N., appointed Corp., m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Hedrick, George, m. o. as absent, wd., June 8, 1865.
 Hultz, John B., appointed Corp. Sergt., m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Jump, Gustavus W., m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Lenox, Edwin, killed at Richmond, Ky., Aug. 30, 1862.
 Meisse, William, died Sept. 20, 1862, wounds received at Richmond, Ky.
 Malott, Jacob, m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Miller, Vinton, appointed Corp., m. o. June 8, 1863.
 McLain, Samuel, died at Chattanooga Nov. 26, 1864.
 Motler, Cyrus, m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Odam, William, m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Powell, John, m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Sutton, William H., transferred to V. R. C. March 31, 1864.
 Shook, Elijah, m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Veach, George M., m. o. June 8, 1865.
 White, Andrew J., m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Williams, George, m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Young, Henry, transferred to Company K.

RECRUITS.

Ellwood, David R., transferred to Fifty-ninth Regiment.
 Mills, Jonathan, disc. Feb. 3, 1863, wounds.
 Shields, John, appointed Corp., m. o. June 8, 1865.

DRAFTED

Lang, Richard, transferred to Fifty-ninth Regiment.

Sketch of Twelfth Reorganized.—The only regimental officer from Grant County in the Twelfth as it was reorganized was Dr. William Lomax, who continued surgeon until his term expired in June, 1865. The regiment was organized at Indianapolis August 17, 1862, under Col. William H. Link. Soon after it started to Kentucky and on the 30th participated in the engagement at Richmond, that State, with a loss of 173 killed and wounded. Among the number was Col. Link, who died of his wound September 20, 1862. Most of the regiment was captured and afterward paroled. Being exchanged in November following it was ordered to join Grant's army, and performed guard duty most of the time until June, 1863. At that time it started for Vicksburg and was in Logan's Fifteenth Corps of the Army of the Tennessee, in which it served more than two years, participating in all of its marches, skirmishes and battles. After the fall of Vicksburg it went to Jackson and to the Big Black River, and on September 28 to Memphis. It then marched with Sherman to Chattanooga. At the battle of Mission Ridge the regiment lost in killed and wounded 110. After pursuing Bragg to Graysville, and going thence to the relief of Burnside at Knoxville, it returned to Scottsboro, Ala., December 26, where it remained until May, 1864. On the Atlanta campaign it took part in the battles at Dallas, Resaca, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Jonesboro, losing 240 men, in killed and wounded, between Dalton and Atlanta. It pursued Hood through northern Georgia and returned to Atlanta in time to join Sherman on his march to Savannah. It arrived at the latter place December 10, and soon after started through the Carolinas to Goldsboro. On these marches it engaged the enemy at Griswoldville, Savannah, Columbia and Bentonville. After the surrender of Johnson's army the regiment marched to Raleigh, Richmond and then to Washington, where it was mustered out of the service June 8, 1865. On the 14th it arrived at Indianapolis 270 strong and was discharged.

Companies F and K of the Thirty-fourth.—The fourth and fifth companies that were composed mostly of Grant County men were F and K commanded by Capts. R. B. Jones and A. H. Lawshe. They were organized during the summer and early fall of 1861 from men in all portions of the county. The enrollment of Company F

was eighty-six men, and of these sixty-three were credited to Grant County; and of the fifty-seven recruits forty-seven were also credited to the county. The company lost twenty-two that died in the service and five by desertion. The commissioned officers were: Capt. Robert B. Jones, September 16, 1861; Carelus M. Crawford, June 15, 1862; Henry Spencer, July 23, 1863. First lieutenants Jasper Seegar, September 16, 1861; Carelus M. Crawford, April 5, 1862; Henry Spencer, June 15, 1862; Henry J. Work, July 23, 1862. Second lieutenants Carelus M. Crawford, September 16, 1861; Henry Spencer, April 5, 1862; Iredell B. Rush, June 15, 1862; Henry J. Work, June 20, 1863; Ira K. Whitson, May 1, 1864. Following is the roster of the non-commissioned officers and men in the company that were credited to Grant County, a total of 110 out of 143.

First Sergt. Henry Spencer, promoted Sec. Lieut.
 Sergt. Henry J. Work, promoted First Lieut.
 Sergt. Robert Russell, deserted Nov. 1, 1861.
 Sergt. James W. Simpson, vet., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 Corp. Asbury E. Steele, disc. Jan. 5, 1862, disability.
 Corp. William Hilborn, disc. disability, date unknown.
 Corp. Samuel R. Joy, died at Riddle's Point, Mo., Mar. 24, 1862.
 Corp. Calvin G. Culbertson, disc. Oct. 2, 1862, disability.
 Corp. Charles A. Capper, vet., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866, as First Sergt.
 Corp. Samuel M. Butler, killed at Magnolia Church, Miss., May 1, 1863.
 Samuel Spencer, Musician, disc. May 29, 1862.
 William H. Hiatt, Musician, vet., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 Nimrod Lewis, Wagoner, disc. Jan. 30, 1862, disability.

PRIVATES.

Alfred, Moses, disc. Jan. 25, 1862, disability.
 Allen, John, vet., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866, as Sergt.
 Anderson, Joseph, m. o. Sept. 25, 1864.
 Beshore, Samuel, m. o. Sept. 21, 1864.
 Black, William H., vet., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 Brooks, Samuel, vet., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 Butler, Warren O., vet., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 Capper, Asa, vet., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 Capper, Michael, vet., disc. Sept. 13, 1865, disability.
 Cole, Philip W., vet., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866, as Sergt.
 Cole, William W., disc. Dec. 12, 1862, disability.
 Cole, Harvey, disc. disability.
 Cox, Dillon M., vet., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866, as Sergt.
 Creviston, Ephraim, m. o. Sept. 21, 1864.
 Day, Hueston, vet., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866, as Corp.
 Evans, David, vet., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 Fanning, George W., vet., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 Furnish, John F., disc., date unknown.
 Garrison, John, died Feb. 13, 1862.

Hiatt, Levi, m. o. Sept. 21, 1864.
 Hiatt, Leander, m. o. Sept. 21, 1864.
 Hix, Oliver P., m. o. Sept. 21, 1864.
 Hix, Benjamin, vet., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866
 Hill, Oliver C., died Nov. 3, 1861.
 Horine, Samuel, disc.
 Horine, Marion G., vet., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 Horine, Thomas J., disc. June 20, 1862, disability.
 Hodge, Henry, died at New Madrid, Mo., April 23, 1862.
 Holman, Joseph, died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Aug. 2, 1862.
 Homer, Moses, vet., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866, as Corp.
 Huffman, Samuel P., vet., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 Jones, Lewis, disc. June 20, 1862, disability.
 Jones, Milfred, disc. Feb. 3, 1866, disability.
 Kein, Augustin, disc. Dec. 17, 1863, disability.
 Keever, Martin, m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 Kine, Patrick, disc. April 4, 1863, disability.
 Lenfesty, Robert F., vet., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866, Hospital Steward.
 Leonard, John, died at New Madrid, April 5, 1862.
 Little, David S., died at New Madrid May 29, 1862.
 Malcom, Robert, m. o. Sept. 21, 1864.
 Malcom, Isaac, vet., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 Malcom, Mahlon, transferred to V. R. C. May 31, 1864, wounds.
 Marshall, Milton, vet., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 McCombs, William N., vet., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 McCoy, Allen, deserted Feb. 14, 1862.
 Mendenhall, John, died at Milliken's Bend, La., July 20, 1863.
 Moore, James A., disc., May 29, 1862, disability.
 Mullins, James, vet., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866, Musician.
 Shoemaker, William, died at Louisville, Ky., March 4, 1862.
 Shoemaker, Thomas G., died at Paducah, Ky., Feb. 23, 1862.
 Swan, Samuel C., vet., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866, as Corp.
 Troxell, John, vet., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 Troxell, Marion, m. o. Sept. 21, 1864.
 Turner, Lewis, disc. June 10, 1864, disability.
 Westfall, Charles, vet., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.

RECRUITS.

Ballinger, Jesse, disc. Oct. 18, 1862, disability.
 Bradford, Hiram, m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 Brumley, Samuel, m. o. July 18, 1865.
 Capper, David, m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 Culbertson, Albert H., disc. March 11, 1863, disability.
 Cole, Joseph, m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 Cole, Harvey, m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 Duncan, Samuel, died at home.
 Dollar, William M., died at Jefferson City, La., June 12, 1864.
 Eaves, Isaac, m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 Edwards, Daniel F., disc. June 22, 1862, disability.
 Foster, Samuel, died at home.
 Felton, Charles, m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 Havens, Aaron, died at New Madrid, Mo., June 13, 1862.

Havens, Samuel B., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 Havens, William, deserted at Indianapolis May 6, 1864.
 Hedrick, Charles F., disc. Nov. 13, 1865, disability.
 Howell, Charles, m. o. Sept. 7, 1865.
 Hoover, David Y., vet., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866, as Corp.
 Jacks, Hallett B., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 Johnson, John, m. o. Feb. 3, 1866, as principal Musician.
 Keever, Addison, disc. Nov. 10, 1862, accidental wounds.
 Kelley, Samuel S., died at New Orleans Oct. 24, 1863.
 Kelly, William M., died at Benton Barracks, Mo., April 9, 1863.
 Love, William R., m. o. Jan. 15, 1866.
 Lucas, Jefferson, died at De Crow's Point, Tex., Jan. 24, 1864.
 Lenox, Albert J., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 Lewellyn, Josephus, m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 Marshall, Linus, vet., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 Maddox, Joseph W., vet., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 Macey, John C., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 McIlheney, James G., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 Mowrer, Daniel C., died at New Iberia, La., Nov. 30, 1863.
 Mark, Harvey S., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 Miller, Vinton, m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 Oliver, Edmund, transferred to Company D, June 12, 1864.
 Patterson, John Mc., vet., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 Powers, John, m. o. Oct. 11, 1864.
 Pulley, Adam, m. o. Jan. 15, 1866.
 Rogers, Joseph, disc. Jan. 1, 1863; disability.
 Rush, Iredell B., promoted Second Lieut.
 Sullivan, Daniel, disc. May 25, 1865; disability.
 Stout, Joseph W., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 Stout, Elijah, D. R., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 Shannon, Martin, vet., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 Turner, Ivean T., m. o. April 2, 1865.
 Thomas, Isaiah, m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 Tippey, James L., m. o. Jan. 15, 1866.
 Work, James C., vet., disc. Aug. 2, 1865; disability as Corp.
 Wiand, Samuel B., died at De Crow's Point, Tex., Feb. 15, 1864.

Organization of the Company.—The first meeting of Company F was held in Marion, of which the following account is taken from the *Republican* of July 12, 1861: "MILITARY.—At a meeting for the purpose of electing temporary officers for the 'Minie Rifles,' held at the court house in Marion, July 9, 1861, C. M. Crawford was chosen president of the meeting, and James A. Stretch, secretary. On motion the company proceeded to the election of temporary officers, which resulted as follows: R. B. Jones, Captain; C. M. Crawford, first lieutenant; T. C. Moore, second lieutenant; D. S. Hogan, orderly sergeant; W. W. Moore, H. J. Work, Charles Lenfesty, J. H. Fishel, sergeants; William E. Hogan, J. M. Noble, William H. Ammons, J. L. Whisler, corporals; Andrew Diltz,

company clerk. On motion, R. B. Jones, R. T. St. John and D. S. Hogan were appointed a committee on uniforms, and C. M. Crawford, Thomas Adams and W. W. Moore, on by-laws, who are required to report their proceedings two weeks from this evening (July 23). The company meets Saturday evening, July 13, at the seminary for drill; a full attendance is requested. The next regular meeting of the company for business will be held at the court house, July 25, 1861."

Company K.—The first organization of Company K in the Thirty-fourth cannot be definitely stated. The officers received their commissions as follows:

Capt. Amos H. Lawshe, Sept. 16, 1861.
 Capt. Edward H. Loring, Feb. 5, 1862.
 Capt. Nimrod Headington, Jan. 4, 1863.
 Capt. Stillman C. Montgomery, April 10, 1863.
 Capt. John E. Markle, May 1, 1863.
 First Lieut. Richard V. Speelman, Sept. 16, 1861.
 First Lieut. Hugh Fortner, Feb. 5, 1862.
 First Lieut. Stillman C. Montgomery, Jan. 4, 1863.
 First Lieut. John E. Markle, April 10, 1863.
 First Lieut. John P. Campbell, May 1, 1864.
 Second Lieut. Edward W. Loring, Sept. 16, 1861.
 Second Lieut. Henry H. Beeson, Feb. 5, 1862.
 Second Lieut. John E. Markle, Jan. 4, 1863.
 Second Lieut. James W. Thompson, April 10, 1863.

The company was mustered into service October 10, 1861. The non-commissioned officers and men to the number of sixty were from Grant County, and are here given:

First Sergt. Henry H. Beeson, promoted Second Lieut.
 Sergt. Hugh Fortner, promoted First Lieut.
 Sergt. Edward B. Smith, disc. Dec. 16, 1862, disability.
 Corp. Garrison Dawson, disc. July 18, 1864.
 Corp. Allen J. Hudleston, m. o. Sept. 21, 1864.
 Lucius C. Jacobs, Musician, Wagoner.
 David Vance, Musician, disc. Aug. 9, 1862, disability.

PRIVATES.

Brummet, David, killed at Port Gibson, May 1, 1863.
 Bruss, Nathaniel J. m. o. Sept. 21, 1864.
 Campbell, Joseph P. m. o. Sept. 21, 1864.
 Campbell, Joseph P. vet., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 Clainn, William, vet., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 Dooley, Caleb, vet., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 Fransler, Elijah, vet., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 Forte, George W., vet., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866 as Corp.
 Fracheur, Oliver J. M., died at Carrollton, La., Sept. 3, 1863.
 Frazer, Jonas, vet., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.

Green, Eli, vet., drowned June 19, 1865.
 Hale, Harvey, vet., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866, as Sergt.
 Havens, Joseph T., died at Cairo, Ill., Oct. 30, 1863.
 Jones, William H., died at Helena, Ark., March 10, 1863.
 Jones, Henry C., vet., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866,
 Jones, William R., disc. April 4, 1863, disability.
 Key, Edward A., died at Jalapa, Ind., March 11, 1862.
 Keever, David, vet., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 Leming, Gabriel, vet., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866, as Corp.
 Lenon, John, m. o. Sept. 21, 1864.
 Mars, Uriah, disc. July 17, 1863, disability.
 Miller, John, disc. July 22, 1863, disability.
 Miller, George, vet., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866, as Corp.
 McNeal, Jehu, vet., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 Poffenberger, Richard, disc. Oct. 20, 1862, disability.
 Poffenberger, David, vet., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866 as Corp.
 Raypholtze, Ephraim, m. o. Sept. 21, 1864, as First Sergt.
 Renbarger, Wilson, vet., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866, as First Sergt.
 Renaker, Jacob C., transferred to V. R. C., wounds received at Port Gibson.
 Walker, William A. disc. July 28, 1862, disability.
 Webster, Elisha B. disc. Oct. 12, 1863, disability.
 Williams, Robert H., vet. m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 Williamson Thomas, vet., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 Woodyard, John M., Musician, vet., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866, as Corp.

RECRUITS.

Baird, John H., disc. Oct. 19, 1863.
 Campbell, John P., disc. May 28, 1864, as Sergt.-Major.
 Coffman, Geo. H., died at New Orleans July 4, 1864.
 Conner, David, m. o. Jan. 30, 1866.
 Ferrel, Robt. M., disc. Feb. 10, 1863, disability.
 Fields, John H., disc. Aug. 19, 1865.
 Grindle, Geo. L., vet., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866, as Sergt.
 Lotridge, James, m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 Lugar, Jacob C., m. o. Jan. 30, 1866.
 Lillard, Thomas J., m. o. Jan. 23, 1866.
 Line, Wm. J., m. o. Jan. 31, 1866.
 Miller, John, died at New Orleans April 29, 1864.
 Moffett, Tunis, m. o. Jan. 17, 1864.
 Prime, Wm., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 Swope, Wm. J., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 Smith, Francis M., m. o. Jan. 23, 1866.
 Skinner, Isaac, m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 St. Clair, John, m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 Wray, John, m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.

The original enrollment of the company was 83 men, and it was afterward recruited with 36, making a total of 119; 20 of these died and 5 deserted.

The Thirty-fourth Regiment.—In the regimental officers of this regiment Grant County was well represented. The first colonel was

Asbury Steele, one of Marion's most prominent and well known citizens. Robert B. Jones became colonel of the regiment October 31, 1863, after being regularly promoted from captain to the offices of major and lieutenant-colonel. Iredell B. Rush became adjutant June 20, 1863, and Benjamin B. Campbell April 7, 1862. The latter was promoted captain of Company H. James M. Butler, also of Marion, became captain of Company I June 20, 1863. The regimental band came from Marion, too, as the following, taken from the *Grant County Republican* of September 25, 1861, attests: "The Marion brass band, that has so often and with such pleasure delighted our people with their excellent music, left Monday morning for Anderson to join the Thirty-fourth Regiment under Col. Steele. No company or number of men have left here with more regret to the citizens, or more hearty wishes for their health and comfort in the service. The boys, with one exception, are single, and go to cheer, with their patriotic strains, the hearts of our brave volunteers who have left wives and children and friends to fight the battles of the Union. May every note inspire fresh courage and nerve the hearts and hands of the soldiers. We at home shall hear no more, at least for a while, the shrill music of their horns, nor enjoy a serenade at midnight from their band. May they all live to return in health and much improved, even upon their present efficiency as players, to receive the welcome which awaits all the brave boys of Grant, and to make vocal again our now desolated village with swelling notes of triumph over treason and rebellion."

Movements in the Field.—After being organized at Anderson it started for the field October 10, 1861. From that time until November 15 it was in camp at Jeffersonville. It moved from there to New Haven, Ky., and in the middle of December went to Camp Wickliffe, in that State, where it remained until February, when it went to the Green River. It went from there to the Ohio, and about twenty miles below Louisville boarded transports for New Madrid, where it arrived March 3, and from that time took part in the siege until the evacuation, March 14. It then marched to St. Merriweather's landing, and drawing with it two thirty-two pounder siege guns, which they placed in position on the night of the 15th. Next morning it was attacked by seven rebel gun-boats, and after a spirited engagement of two hours, the enemy was obliged to withdraw with the loss of one boat. This battery cut off the retreat

from Island No. 10, and was the means of the capture of the whole garrison. After this it was garrisoned at New Madrid until June 14, in the meantime assisting in the capture of Fort Pillow. In that month it moved to the mouth of White River, which stream it ascended, under command of Col. Fitch, as far as Aberdeen, Ark. Ten miles from there it engaged the enemy on the 9th of July, and drove him to Duval's Bluff. Marching to Clarendon it re-embarked for Helena, where it arrived on the 14th. It remained at this post during the fall and winter of 1862, making frequent expeditions against the enemy. It was assigned to the division of Gen. Hovey, and, April 10, started on the Vicksburg campaign. In this it bore a distinguished part. At Port Gibson it made a charge during the battle and captured two field pieces and forty-nine prisoners. The regiment lost 49 killed and wounded. On the 16th of May it took part in the battle of Champion Hills, and while advancing in line of battle captured the Forty-sixth Alabama Regiment, its colors, field officers and 127 men. The Thirty-fourth lost 79 killed and wounded. It took part in the siege of Vicksburg with a loss of 13 killed and wounded. In the siege of Jackson it lost 8. Early in August it went to New Orleans, and on the 12th of September it went to Brashear City. In this section it assisted Banks in the Teche country. It was stationed at New Iberia in December, and at that place 460 of the regiment re-enlisted, and in April came home on veteran furlough. Returning to the field it was placed on duty at New Orleans until December, 1864, when it embarked for Brazos Santiago, Tex. This regiment fought the last battle of the war on the 13th of May, 1865, at Palmetto Ranch, adjoining the old battle-field of Palo Alto. Two hundred and fifty of the regiment fought 500 of the enemy mounted, with a battery of six field pieces, driving them three miles in three hours. By that time the rebels succeeded in getting their battery in position, and compelled the regiment to retreat. Two companies, B and E, were captured. The regiment lost eighty-two in killed, wounded and prisoners. In June it marched 260 miles up the Rio Grande, and were the first Union troops to occupy Ringgold Barracks. In July it returned to Brownsville and remained in that vicinity most of the time until its final discharge in February, 1866.

Additional Men in the Thirty-fourth.—Grant County was also represented in other companies of this regiment. Thirteen men in Company I were as follows:

Britton, M. Richardson, vet , disc. July 31, 1865, disability.
 Butler, William R., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866, as Corp.
 Bourk, William J , m. o. Nov. 26, 1865.
 Hedrick, Charles F., transferred to Company C, Dec. 31, 1863.
 Lamme, Jonathan, died at New Orleans, Jan. 1, 1865.
 Lillard, Lewis C., m. o. Jan. 29, 1866.
 Powell, Walker, vet., disc. Oct. 4, 1865, disability.
 Powell, R. M. J , disc. Sept 23, 1863, disability.
 Ruley, John T., died at Indianapolis, Aug. 12, 1864.
 Sutton, Platt, m o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 Turner, Lemuel, disc. Dec. 8, 1862, disability.
 Walker, George, vet., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 Walker, Francis, m. o. Jan. 22, 1866.

Company D had these men from Grant County:

Crye, Jacob D., wd., leg amputated, m. o. Sept. 21, 1864.
 Downs, Jesse F., disc. March 10, 1864, disability.
 Harrold, John R., m. o. Oct. 11, 1865.
 Love, Byram, vet., m. o. Feb. 3, 1866.
 Oliver, Edmund, m. o. Oct. 11, 1865.

In Company B Charles A. Jones, of Marion, became second lieutenant.

The Thirty-fourth Regiment was for a long time the one that contained the most men from Grant County, and consequently was most interesting to its citizens. From a long poem printed soon after the regiment was organized the following is copied:

THE HOOSIER THIRTY-FOURTH.

The Hoosier boys have risen up,
 And loudly now do call,
 Oh! lead us to the battle field,
 To conquer or to fall.

When Gov. Morton called them out
 They came enough and more,
 And not the last among them
 Was the gallant Thirty-four.

Our Headington will never bring
 Disgrace upon his land,
 But he will fight until he dies
 With the noble Hoosier band.

And when upon the battle-field
 Col. Steele shall give command,
 The Southern traitors then will know
 What Hoosier boys can stand.

Capt. Swain will meet them,
 And show them that we fear
 No Southerner, when they fight
 The Hoosier volunteer.

Capt. Whiting with his band
Of tiger boys so brave
Have found a land of liberty,
That land they'll die to save.

Capt. Terrell, tho' he is young,
Yet to the world will show,
That to protect his country dear,
His blood shall freely flow.

There are Capts. Jones and Morrison,
Campbell and Hunter too,
With Capts. Lawshe and Twible,
With the red, the white and blue.

And Wells leads on his little troop
With Ryan by his side,
With Maj. Wilson and Col. Steele
The glories to divide.

—*Grant County Republican*, November 29, 1861.

Company D, Fifty-fourth.—The next regiment in which Grant County was represented by any considerable number of men was the Fifty-fourth. It was enlisted for the term of one year. The company from this county was D, organized in the summer of 1862. Lewis C. Beckford was captain, John A. Howard and Joseph Lugar were first and second lieutenants. Their commissions were dated October 22, 1862, and they were mustered into the service on the 30th of the same month. Out of a total of 96 men the company lost 40 that died in the service and 4 by desertion. The date of the muster was October 30, 1862. The following is a list of the men, with remarks as far as could be obtained:

First Sergt. Anderson Wiley, died Aug. 1863, disease.

Sergt. Frank H. Hall, m. o. Dec. 8, 1863.

Sergt. George F. King, m. o. Dec. 8, 1863.

Sergt. John Turner, m. o. Dec. 8, 1863.

Sergt. Jonathan Hollowell, died April 6, 1863.

Corp. Sylvester Skinner, unaccounted for.

Corp. John Hubert, m. o. Dec. 8, 1863.

Corp. Newton S. Wise, m. o. Dec. 8, 1863.

Corp. Levi Stelts, re-e., transferred First Heavy Artillery.

Corp. Owen P. Nottingham, m. o. Dec. 8, 1863.

Corp. Jephtha P. West, died April 28, 1863, disease.

Corp. Richard Deeren, m. o. Dec. 8, 1863.

Corp. Phineas Howard, disc. March 10, 1863, disability.

George W. Burnsworth, Musician, m. o. December 8, 1863.

Sanford D. Maggart, Musician, disc. March 26, 1863, disability.

Benjamin C. Beeve, Wagoner, died February, 1863, disease.

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Anthony. William, died March 14, 1863, disease.

Bond, William P , died in rebel prison, Vicksburg, Jan. 14, 1863.
Bradshaw, Quincy, died Jan. 6, 1863, disease.
Bradford, Jesse T., m. o. Dec. 8, 1863.
Bonddies, Amos, March 26, 1863.
Bond, Benjamin, m. o. Dec. 8, 1863.
Blake, Henry, m. o. Dec. 8, 1863.
Burke, John A., m. o. Dec. 8, 1863.
Bevard, Jesse M., died at Indianapolis.
Burnsworth, John, died at Cairo, Aug. 21, 1863.
Bocock, Van D., died Feb. 20, 1863, disease.
Buzzard, Michael, m. o. Dec. 8, 1863.
Couch, William H , m. o. Dec. 8, 1863.
Couch, John G., died at Vicksburg June 13, 1863.
Callantine, David, disc. May 23, 1863.
Campbell, William, m. o. Dec. 8, 1863.
Camblin, Thaddeus D., died of disease.
Camblin, Jonathan D., died at Young's Point.
Clark, Daniel, died April 6, 1863.
Carter, Robert T., died at New Orleans Nov. 11, 1863.
Craig, George W., re-e. transferred to First Heavy Artillery.
Craig, Alonzo, m. o. Dec. 8, 1863.
Cloud, Thomas B , died at New Carthage, La.
Clements, Samuel J., died March 12, 1863.
Culbertson, Thomas, disc. for disability.
Detimore, Levi, m. o. Dec. 8, 1863.
Duling, Edmund, died Jan. 7, 1863, of wounds.
Duly, Levi J., m. o. Dec. 8, 1863.
Draper, Simon J., died March 27, 1863, disease.
Evens, George, m. o. Dec. 8, 1863.
Eadsly, William, died Jan. 24, 1863, wounds.
Endsley, Curtis, died at New Orleans, Oct., 1863, disease.
Ely, Adam F., m. o. Dec. 8, 1863.
Elbert, Samuel, m. o. Dec. 8, 1863.
Freeman, Harvey, died April 4, 1863, disease.
Frazee, George W., m. o. Dec. 8, 1863.
Gundy, Peter, m. o. Dec. 8, 1863.
Gains, George, died at Milliken's Bend, March, 1863.
Gains, Oliver, m. o. Dec. 8, 1863.
Giltson, John W., m. o. Dec. 8, 1863.
Gaudy, Samuel, died June 1, 1863.
Hollowell, Linsey N., m. o. Dec. 8, 1863.
Jeffrey, Smith, died June 30, 1863, wounds.
Jackson, John, died at Young's Point, Feb., 1863.
Johnson, William, died.
Jones, George W., died at Annapolis, Md.
Kilgore, Joseph, m. o. Dec. 8, 1863.
Kinard, John, died at Young's Point, Feb., 1863.
Lemons, Lewis, m. o. Dec. 8, 1863.
Lee, Enoch M., m. o. Dec. 8, 1863.
Light, George, died at Young's Point, Feb., 1863.
Marrow, Thomas A., died May 4, 1863.
McClure, Samuel, m. o. Dec. 8, 1863.

Miller, Isaiah, unaccounted for.
Miller, Samuel, died March 10, 1863.
Marmon, Zachariah, unaccounted for.
Owen, Adam K. m. o. Dec. 8, 1863.
Oliver, John, m. o. Dec. 8, 1863.
Oliver, Edmond, disc. Jan. 2, 1863, wounds.
Pinkerton, William B., m. o. Dec. 8, 1863.
Pully, Henson, m. o. Dec. 8, 1863.
Porter, William, m. o. Dec. 8, 1863.
Parker, Andrew, m. o. Dec. 8, 1863.
Pully, George W., unaccounted for.
Reeve, Isaac B., m. o. Dec. 8, 1863.
Roberts, Richard, deserted Nov. 12, 1862.
Stephens, Robert, disc. Dec., 1863, disability.
Taylor, William, m. o. Dec. 8, 1863.
Timony, John D., m. o. Dec. 8, 1863.
Tinkel, Jacob C., m. o. Dec. 8, 1863.
Vance, Amos, m. o. Dec. 8, 1863.
Walton, Ellis, died Jan. 16, 1863, wounds.
Weaver, Levi, m. o. Dec. 8, 1863.
Whister, John, died at Bovina Station, Miss.
Wines, Andrew D., died July 4, 1863.
Wolf, Lyman, m. o. Dec. 8, 1863.
Dillon, Martin, m. o. Dec. 8, 1863.

This company was mostly raised in consequence of the draft that occurred in the early part of October, 1862.

On the 9th of December the regiment left Indianapolis for Memphis, where it arrived on the 12th. On the 20th it embarked with Sherman's expedition to Vicksburg, and on the 26th, with its brigade, moved up the Yazoo River. On the three following days the regiment was exposed in the front all the time, participating in the two charges made on the rebel works at Chickasaw Bluffs, near Vicksburg, losing in killed, wounded and missing 264. In January, 1863, it took part in the expedition against Arkansas Post, after the fall of which place the regiment returned to Young's Point. After a sickly season there and a short change at Milliken's Bend, the regiment became a part of Osterhaus' division that led the campaign against Vicksburg. It was engaged at Port Gibson, and then garrisoned at Raymond. From there it acted as escort to prisoners as far as the Yazoo River. It then returned to Vicksburg and took part in the siege until the surrender, and assisted in the siege of Jackson. Soon after that it was transferred to New Orleans and joined the Army of the Gulf. From there, on September 6, it started in the Teche campaign, and went as far as Opelusas. It returned to New Orleans November 1, and on the 8th of December, 1863, was mustered out of the service.

Company C, Eighty-ninth Regiment.—The next regiment in the order of its number that contained a company from Grant County was the Eighty-ninth. The company was C, and was raised mostly in the vicinity of Jonesboro and the southern part of the county during the summer of 1862. The commissioned officers were as follows:

Capt. Charles R. Jones, Aug. 8, 1862.
 Capt. Farlow S. Zeek, Feb. 28, 1863.
 Capt. Franklin Jones, Oct. 28, 1864.
 First Lieut. Farlow S. Zeek, Aug. 8, 1862.
 First Lieut. Franklin Jones, Feb. 28, 1863.
 First Lieut. William V. Russell, Dec. 14, 1864.
 Second Lieut. Franklin Jones, Aug. 2, 1862.
 Second Lieut. Jacob B. Wells, Feb. 28, 1863.

The non-commissioned officers and privates of the company were as follows:

First Sergt. William L. Shumaker, disc. Nov. 28, 1862.
 Sergt. Samuel DeVaughn, died at Fort Pickering, Tenn., Feb. 20, 1863.
 Sergt. John B. Wells, promoted Second Lieut.
 Sergt. Ichabod Smith, m. o. July 19, 1865, as First Sergt.
 Sergt. William Hyatt, disc. Feb. 28, 1863.
 Corp. Edward Hine, died of wounds received at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864.
 Corp. Cyrus W. Harvey, m. o. July 19, 1865, as First Sergt.
 Corp. Lancaster D. Baldwin, m. o. July 19, 1865, as Sergt.
 Corp. Isaac E. Moore, m. o. July 19, 1865, as Sergt.
 Corp. William Newly, killed at Pleasant Hill, La., April 9, 1864.
 Corp. Isaac Smithson, transferred to Twenty-sixth Regiment July 10, 1863.
 Corp. David Zeek, m. o. July 19, 1865.
 Mervah Knight, Musician, m. o. July 19, 1865.
 Lewis Payne, Wagoner, m. o. July 19, 1865.

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Bartley, Joseph, m. o. July 19, 1865.
 Baldwin, Leander, m. o. July 19, 1865.
 Barton, Snowden B., m. o. July 19, 1865.
 Bradbury Wm. A., m. o. July 19, 1865.
 Benbow, Isaac E., m. o. July 19, 1865.
 Bright, Abram, died at Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 15, 1862.
 Brushwiller, Robert A., m. o. July 19, 1865, as Corp.
 Brewer, George, died at Indianapolis Dec. 15, 1862.
 Brewer, Willis, died at Ft. Pickering, Tenn., March 6, 1863.
 Bayless, Thomas, died April 9, 1864, of wounds received at Pleasant Hill.
 Castle, Samuel A., m. o. July 19, 1865.
 Cook, Milton, m. o. July 19, 1865.
 Cook, John R., died at home Oct. 21, 1864.
 Coppack, Calvin, m. o. July 19, 1865.
 Coppack, John, died April 9, 1865, of wounds received at Ft. Blakely.
 Devaughn, Thomas B., disc. Jan. 27, 1863.
 Duling, Elijah, m. o. June 7, 1865.



Arthur E. Curlews

Elliott, Elisha, died May 3, 1864, of wounds.
Elliott, Wm. S., m. o. July 19, 1865, as Corp.
Fleming, Asbury, m. o. July 19, 1865.
Furnish, Charles S., died at Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 2, 1863.
Graves, Joseph, m. o. July 19, 1865.
Griffitts, Simeon, m. o. July 19, 1865, as Corp.
Graves, John, m. o. July 19, 1865.
Griffitts, David, m. o. July 19, 1865.
Havens, James C., transferred V. R. C , July 1, 1864
Haynes, Samuel E., died May 10, 1864, from wounds.
Helton, John, m. o. July 19, 1865.
Hill, Daniel, died at Ft. De Russy, April 9, 1864.
Hollis David, disc. June 10, 1865.
Howell, John M., m. o. July 19, 1865.
Jack, Wm., m. o. July 19, 1865. .
Jones, Clarkson, died at Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 9, 1863.
Jack, Marion, m. o. July 19, 1865.
Jadden, Gilbert, m. o. July 19, 1865.
Jones, Hiram, m. o. July 19, 1865.
Jones, John, m. o. July 19, 1865.
Kates, Richard, m. o. July 19, 1865.
Kepler, Geo. W., m. o. July 19, 1865.
Lay, Wm. D., killed at Yellow Bayou, La., May 18, 1864.
Little, Joseph, m. o. July 19, 1865
Lucas, John, died at Vicksburg, Mi ss April 21, 1864.
Lucas, Samuel S., m. o. July 19, 1865, as corp.
McCormick, Wm. H., m. o. July 19, 1865.
Metauk, George, killed at Pleasant Hill, April 9, 1864.
Meek, James R., m. o. July 19, 1865.
Modlie, George W., m. o. July 19, 1865.
Montgomery, Thomas, m. o. July 19, 1865. .
Modlin, Alfred, m. o. July 19, 1865.
Mote, Alfred, m. o. July 19, 1865.
Nelson, Griffith m. o. July 19, 1865. '
Nelson, Henry, died at Cairo, Ill., Oct. 2, 1864.
Nelson, Joel R., deserted Dec. 30, 1862.
Osenbaugh, James, m. o. July 19, 1865.
Osenbaugh, Jacob, disc. Nov. 28, 1862.
Owings, Charles C., died at Vicksburg, Miss., May 24, 1864.
Patterson, Jesse, m. o. July 19, 1865.
Payne, John M., died at St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 28, 1863.
Palmer, Ashford, died at Indianapolis, Dec. 3, 1862.
Russell, William V., promoted First Lieut.
Reeves, Joseph P., m. o. July 19, 1865.
Rich, Calvin, died at New Albany, Ind., Sept. 29, 1862.
Roush, Isaac S., died at Ft. Pickering, Tenn., March 15, 1863.
Simons, Hiram, died at Ft. Pickering, Tenn , July 21, 1863.
Simons, Harrison, disc.
Simons, William m. o. July 19, 1865.
Smiley, Martin, disc. Nov. 28, 1862.
Swisher, George, W. died at Vicksburg, Miss., May 27, 1864, of wounds.
Turner, George, disc. Nov. 28, 1862.

Turner, James. K. m. o. July 19, 1865.

Webb, Andrew, missing at Munfordville Sept. 18, 1862.

Whitson, Willis, died at Memphis Feb. 28, 1863.

Willhelm, Frederick, m. o. July 19, 1865.

Wilcutts, Calvin, died at Ft. Pickering, Tenn., March 27, 1863.

Wilson, Thomas, died at Memphis, Nov. 14, 1863.

Winslow, Jonathan, m. o. July 19, 1865.

Wright, James, died at Fort Pickering, Tenn., June 7, 1863.

Wright, John, m. o. July 19, 1865.

The original enrollment was 92 and the number of recruits 13. Of these 33 died and 1 deserted.

Sketch of the Eighty-ninth.—The place of rendezvous was at Wabash, whence it proceeded to Munfordville, Ky., via Indianapolis and Louisville. In an attack upon that place by the rebels the regiment lost 2 killed and 15 wounded. With the garrison at that place it was captured and the following day, September 17, paroled. After being exchanged it went in December to Memphis. At Fort Pickering it remained on guard duty until October, 1863, and from that time in Memphis until January, 1864. In that month it moved to Vicksburg, where it remained most of the time until March. On the 10th it started up Red River and four days later took part in the capture of Fort De Russey, losing 1 killed and 9 wounded. On the 9th of April, in the battle of Pleasant Hill, the Eighty-ninth lost 7 killed and 47 wounded. In a sharp engagement at Bayou La Moore, on the 7th of May, it lost 4 killed and 11 wounded, and in another battle at Smith and Norwood's plantation, 8 killed and 45 wounded. On the 24th of May it arrived at Vicksburg, and on June 4 moved to Memphis. It then marched to Collierville, Moscow, La Grange, Pontotock, Harrisburgh, and on July 14 participated in the battle of Tupello, losing 1 killed and 12 wounded. After this it remained in the vicinity of Memphis until September 8, when it took transports for Jefferson barracks, Mo. It made a march of 720 miles to the interior of the State and returned. November 25 it moved to Nashville, Tenn., remaining until December 16, participating in the battle near that place. The next day it started in pursuit of Hood, and January 1, 1865, arrived at Clinton, Tenn. From east Mississippi it proceeded in February to New Orleans via Vicksburg. It took part in the siege of Spanish Fort. On the 13th of April it marched to Montgomery, Ala., where it did picket duty until June 1, and from that time at Mobile until July

19, when it was mustered out of the service. During its term of service the regiment lost 31 killed, 167 wounded and 4 missing. It marched 2,363 miles on foot, 7,112 by steamer and 1,232 by rail, making the total distance traveled 10,707 miles.

The Fifth Cavalry (Ninetieth) Regiment.—The Ninetieth Regiment, or Fifth Indiana Cavalry, contained about seventy men from Grant County. Nearly all of them were in two companies, A and M. In Company A there were but two commissioned officers from this county. They were James A. Stretch, August 13, 1852, and George L. Swope, November 1, 1863, both of them captains. Besides these there were eighteen others in the company from this county, all mustered in during the early part of August, 1862. They were

John M. Ammons, m. o. May 25, 1865.
 John C. Barley, m. o. June 15, 1865.
 Martin Barley, m. o. June 15, 1865.
 Henry C. Gapin, m. o. June 15, 1865.
 Thomas Gregg, m. o. June 15, 1865.
 Benjamin F. Whitten, m. o. June 15, 1865.
 Martin B. Connor, m. o. June 15, 1865.
 Samuel Abrams, m. o. June 15, 1865.
 William H. Falkner, m. o. June 15, 1865.
 John W. Hurley, m. o. June 15, 1865.
 William R. Hillman, m. o. June 15, 1865.
 Basil F. Hite, m. o. June 15, 1865.
 Solomon Pence, disc. Sept. 9, 1863.
 Jacob Pyatte, m. o. June 15, 1865.
 Silas Ring, killed in action May, 1863.
 Eli D. Wright, died at Cumberland Gap, 1864.
 Daniel Zeller, died in rebel prison Jan. 11, 1864.
 Bradford S. Ammons, m. o. June 15, 1865.

Out of a total enrollment of 138 the company lost 15 by death and 5 by desertion.

In Company M, John M. Ammons was commissioned captain September 7, 1862, and Andrew J. Keltner second lieutenant, September 1, 1864. The former resigned March 1, 1864, and the latter was mustered out June 27, 1865. These were the only officers from Grant County. The other men from the county numbered forty-four and were mustered into the service August 2, 1862. Their names were:

Whitman, James A., disc. July 18, 1865.
 Frazier, John T., m. o. Sept. 15, 1865.
 Line, Joseph W., m. o. May 26, 1865.
 Adams, Thomas, died at Cave City, Ky., June 7, 1863.
 Bruce, James W., died in rebel prison Aug. 5, 1864.

Bailey, Perry F., disc. Nov 5, 1862, by civil authority.
 Crouch, John E., m. o. Sept. 15, 1865.
 Duncan, David D., m. o. June 15, 1865.
 Duncan, George W., m. o. Sept. 15, 1865.
 Floyd, Benjamin, m. o. Sept. 15, 1865.
 Gray, Henry, m. o. Sept. 15, 1865.
 Hults, George W., died in Andersonville prison July 6, 1864.
 Hamilton, William, died at Camp Nelson, Ky., July 9, 1864.
 Holloway, Timothy, m. o. Sept. 15, 1865.
 Hewitt, Jesse M., m. o. Sept. 15, 1865.
 Hazel, Henry, transferred to regular army.
 Holloway, Jesse C., died in rebel prison Sept. 15, 1864.
 Hare, Michars L., unaccounted for.
 Jackson, John W., transferred to V. R. C.
 King, John B., m. o. Sept. 15, 1865.
 Marse, Willis A., m. o. Sept. 15, 1865.
 Nelson, Martin, disc. Dec. 19, 1862.
 Nelson, Winburn, transferred to V. R. C.
 Oliver, Harrison, died in Andersonville prison June 16, 1864.
 Perry, William H., deserted Aug. 18, 1864.
 Parker, James G., m. o. June 16, 1865.
 Rock, James E., died in Andersonville prison.
 Rock, Daniel E., m. o. Sept. 15, 1865.
 Reed, Henry H., m. o. Sept. 15, 1865.
 Skinner, Martin F., m. o. Sept. 15, 1865.
 Wall, John J., disc. July 15, 1865.
 Wall, Mills, m. o. Sept. 15, 1865.
 Yates, Enoch, disc. Nov. 15, 1862, by civil authority.
 Zent, John, m. o. June 6, 1865.
 Bradford, Eli M., died in rebel prison 1864.
 Buraker, Jacob, m. o. Sept. 15, 1865.
 Cochran, Edmund, died at Chattanooga.
 Clouse, Joseph, disc. June 21, 1865.
 Cramer, George, m. o. June 16, 1865.
 Noble, Jewett M., m. o. Sept. 15, 1865.
 Oren, Henry, m. o. Sept. 15, 1865.
 Pilcher, Frank O., m. o. Sept. 15, 1865.
 Powell, Richard M., disc. March 21, 1865.
 Seward, Lewis, disc. March 31, 1864.
 West, Taylor, m. o. Sept. 15, 1865.

This company started out with 102 men and was recruited with 18. Of these 22 died in the service and 8 deserted.

Company A was stationed at Newburg, in this State, on the Ohio River, during the winter of 1862-63. But few regiments were more actively engaged than the Fifth Indiana Cavalry. It took active part in the early campaigns in Kentucky and Tennessee, and was in nearly every cavalry engagement of the Atlanta campaign. During its term of service the regiment was in twenty-two battles and skirmishes, and during the month of June, 1864, in Georgia,

was engaged in skirmishing nearly every day. It marched 2,400 miles and was transported 1,000 miles by water. It captured 640 prisoners, and its casualties were as follows: Killed in action, 34; died from wounds, 13; died in rebel prisons, 115; died in hospital, 74; wounded in action, 72; taken by the enemy as prisoners, 497; officers wounded, 6; officers killed, 1; officers taken prisoners, 17; total casualties, 829.

The One Hundred and First Regiment had a large representation of Grant County men. Company E was mustered in August 12, 1862, and contained fifteen men from this county as follows:

Feightener, William, m. o. June 24, 1865.
Montgomery, John C., died at Munfordville Nov. 27, 1862.
Taylor, Jonathan T., m. o. June 24, 1865.
Barton, William N., died at Munfordville Dec. 18, 1862.
Barton, John S., disc. Feb. 28, 1863.
Barton, Joshua, disc. Jan. 8, 1863.
Bhymer, William, m. o. June 24, 1865.
Black, Benjamin, disc. Feb. 23, 1863.
Creek, Solomon, m. o. June 24, 1865.
Fennimore, Henry, died at Chattanooga Nov. 2, 1863, wounds.
Mann, John, died at Munfordville Dec. 4, 1862.
Mann, Andrew J., disc. Aug. 4, 1864.
Montgomery, Solomon, died at Murfreesboro Feb. 22, 1863.
Powers, Charles L., m. o. June 24, 1865.

Company F was mustered in August 16, 1862, and had these seven men from Grant County:

Crago, Nathan, m. o. June 24, 1865.
Dicken, George W., m. o. June 24, 1865.
Gaunt, Abram, m. o. June 24, 1865.
Gaunt, Elijah F., disc. Aug. 12, 1863.
Hawkins, James, m. o. June 24, 1865.
Hollowell, Isaac, m. o. June 24, 1865.
Plank, William W., m. o. June 24, 1865.

Company H was mustered in August 21, 1862, and had twenty-four men from this county as follows:

Boswell, Joseph S., m. o. June 24, 1865.
Smith, John, m. o. June 24, 1865.
Felton, Mansfield, m. o. June 24, 1865.
Burns, James A., disc. May 3, 1863.
Bradbury, James S., killed at Chickamauga Sept. 19, 1863.
Barten, George C., disc. Jan. 1, 1863.
Boswell, David S., disc. May 3, 1863.
Barngever, Isaac, died in Andersonville Aug. 31, 1864.
Bunker, Darius, m. o. June 24, 1865.
Conger, William H. H., transferred V. R. C. July 19, 1865.

Felton, Benjamin, disc. June 9, 1863.
Felton, Robert, disc. Aug. 1, 1863.
Gossom, William, deserted Dec. 27, 1862.
Harter, Lewis, deserted Dec. 27, 1862.
Hayden, Allen B., transferred V. R. C., July 6, 1865.
Horner, John A., disc. Nov. 5, 1862.
Kilgore, John, died at Chattanooga Sept. 2, 1862.
Leer, David W., m. o. June 24, 1865.
Miller, John W., m. o. June 24, 1865.
Perry, John, disc. Feb. 8, 1863.
Pence, Andrew J., disc. March 15, 1865.
Shanehan, Nicholas, m. o. June 24, 1865.
Thresher, Woodson W., m. o. June 24, 1865.
Watson, Hugh, transferred to V. R. C. July 18, 1864

Company I was mustered in the service September 6, 1862, and out of 100 men that were enrolled in the company, sixty-eight were from Grant County. The officers for its entire term with the dates of their commission were as follows:

Capt. Thomas Doan, Aug. 17, 1862.
Capt. George W. Steele, Sept. 6, 1862.
Capt. William Wood, Jan. 31, 1863.
First Lieut. George W. Steele, Aug. 17, 1862.
First Lieut. John J. Ellis, Sept. 6, 1862.
First Lieut. Joseph Bond, Oct. 27, 1863.
Second Lieut. John J. Ellis, Aug. 17, 1862.
Second Lieut. William Wood, Sept. 6, 1862.
Second Lieut. William G. Wilson, Jan. 31, 1863.
Second Lieut. William Oliver, May 1, 1865.

All these were credited to Marion except the last named.

PRIVATES.

Jones, Henry C., killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.
Baird, William R., disc. April 21, 1863.
Wonderly, Isaac, m. o. May 9, 1865.
Conner, John T. promoted Chap.
Schackey, Anthony, m. o. June 24, 1865.
Hollingsworth, Enos, to V. R. C., Aug. 1, 1863.
McRae, William H., killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.
Knight, Samuel, to V. R. C., July 1, 1863.
Clanin, Samuel H., died at Nashville, Nov. 15, 1863.
Ayres, Joseph, died at Munfordville, Nov. 6, 1863.
Bradberry, Thomas B., died at University Hill, Aug. 3, 1863.
Brandenburg Mathias C., m. o. June 24, 1865.
Benbow, Benjamin F., died at Chattanooga, Dec. 2, 1863.
Barnes, Elijah, disc. Dec. 24, 1862.
Cloud, Thomas, m. o. June 24, 1865.
Conner, John C., m. o. June 24, 1865.
Clanin, William, m. o. June 24, 1865.
Compton, Reuben, died in Andersonville, Sept. 6, 1864.

Compton, Abijah, died of wounds at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.
Chamness, Edward B., m. o. June 9, 1865.
Carle, Jacob, m. o. June 9, 1865.
Currens, John M., trans. to Engineer Corps.
Elliott, William, died at Munfordville, Dec. 5, 1862.
Fox, David, m. o. June 24, 1865.
Green, Emery, died at Murfreesboro, Jan. 20, 1863.
Garner, Henry, disc. Jan. 15, 1864.
Hosterman, William, killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.
Hocksett, Eli, m. o. June 24, 1865.
Hardacre, John, m. o. June 24, 1865.
Havens, Abraham, supposed to have died at Andersonville.
Henly, John R., m. o. June 24, 1865.
Hollingsworth, Cyrus, disc. Oct. 20, 1862.
Johnson, Thomas, m. o. June 24, 1865.
Jones, Jonathan H., disc. April 1, 1863.
Marsman, Obed S. B., m. o. June 24, 1865.
Murry, Abraham, died at Munfordville, Dec. 5, 1862.
Modlin, William H., died at Louisville Dec. 30, 1862.
Morris, Silas, m. o. June 21, 1865.
Malatt, Thomas, m. o. June 24, 1865.
Monday, Anthony, to V. R. C. July 1, 1863.
Mark, John H., died at home April 27, 1863.
Myers, Jacob, died at Chattanooga, Dec. 20, 1863.
McCarty, Patrick, m. o. June 24, 1865.
Myers, Thomas, m. o. June 24, 1865.
Moline, Daniel, m. o. June 24, 1865.
Overhultz, Eli, m. o. June 24, 1865.
Ritter, Elias, disc. Dec. 2, 1863.
Shockey, Daniel, m. o. June 24, 1865.
Strehl, Amos G., m. o. June 24, 1865.
Tizer, Gabriel P., disc. Jan. 19, 1864.
Taylor, Matthew, to V. R. C., May 21, 1864.
Thrailkill, Joshua, died at Munfordville, Oct. 6, 1862.
Thrailkill, Henry, m. o. June 24, 1865.
Williams, Silas R., m. o. June 24, 1865.
West, Spencer, m. o. June 24, 1865.
Whitson, Eli M., m. o. July 3, 1865.
Crumrine, Daniel, to Fifty-eighth Regiment, June 22, 1865.
Crumrine, William, to Fifty-eighth Regiment, June 22, 1865.
Downard, William W., to Fifty-eighth Regiment, June 22, 1865.
Lucas, Theophilus F., m. o. June 24, 1865.
Lucas, Albert, to V. R. C., Nov. 1, 1863.
McKee, Alexander, to V. R. C., Nov. 1, 1863.
Maxwell, Simeon, to Fifty-eighth Regiment, June 22, 1865.
Morehead, William, to Fifty-eighth Regiment, June 22, 1865.
Overholtz, Levi, killed at Vaught's Hill, March 20, 1863.
Osborn, Alvarion, died at Munfordville, Dec. 27, 1862.
Phipps, David M., m. o. June 24, 1865.
Parker, John C., m. o. June 24, 1865.
Thorn, Sylvester L., transferred to Marine Brigade, May 16, 1864.

FLAG PRESENTATION.

The following correspondence explains itself:

MARION, August 24, 1862.

Soldiers:

We, glorying in the cause of freedom, stand a united band to aid the brave champions who have leaped forth at their country's call, to grasp the sword in defense of that country's rights. And as a simple memento of our heartfelt solicitude for the commendable and glorious cause in which you so nobly and voluntarily hazard life and willingly forego the peaceful pleasures of happy homes, accept this banner, which is the work of our hands.

Though a dark cloud seems to lower at present over our national horizon, yet with so many noble sons of freedom rushing to their country's call, we have every hope of a speedy rescue from traitor hands.

May yours be a brilliant and successful career, and let your watchword ever be

Land beloved! our fathers' glory
And the shrine that holds their dust;
Shall the swelling notes of freedom
Ever on thy hills be hushed!
No! All foes to thee shall perish,
For, with lifted hands, we vow,
Never shall the sun in heaven
See thy hills less free than now.

THE YOUNG LADIES OF MARION.

REPLY.

CAMP SHALER, September 19, 1862.

Young Ladies of Marion:

It is no usual feeling of pride and heartfelt gratitude that inspires our hearts when we remember (as we ever shall) that we are the humble recipients of so beautiful a banner.

This banner, emblem of our nation's greatness, we shall ever honor. By honoring it as such, we honor the fair donors. It is true we are but a drop to the ocean, but a few among the mighty hordes who have so nobly responded to our country's call. Though few in numbers our patriotism is boundless for the perpetuity and speedy restoration of peace to our once glorious and happy but now distracted country.

No selfish motives nor personal ambition has prompted us to thus willingly forsake our pleasant, happy homes, with all that renders life endurable, for the toils, the sorrows, privations and dangers of a soldier's life. Other and holier motives move us to action. In hopes that ere long we may return, bearing the olive branch of peace, and if, through the providence of God, we are permitted to reunite, we then hope to be able to acknowledge, formally, the reception of this banner.

Yes, we all hope to return to our happy homes; husbands to wives and children, sons to fathers and mothers, and to the loved ones at home.

May we all meet again,
Meet ne'er to sever;
Soon may peace wreath its chain
'Round us forever.
Our country then repose,
Secure from all her foes,

In this dark world of woes,
For ever and ever.

SOLDIERS OF CAPT. STEELE'S
COMPANY I, 101ST REGT. IND. VOLS.

Published in the *Grant County Republican*, October 3, 1862.

The Regiment.—Among the officers of the regiment Thomas Doan became colonel and George W. Steele was commissioned as lieutenant-colonel but was mustered out as major. John T. Conner became chaplain. These were all the regimental officers from Grant County.

The One Hundred and First was organized in what was then the Eleventh Congressional District, during the month of August, 1862, and rendezvoused at Wabash. Early in September it moved to the front and until late in December was in various parts of Kentucky on duty. On the 11th of January, 1863, it encamped at Murfreesboro, Tenn., in the vicinity of which it remained until the 18th of March. Not long after that it participated in the engagement at Vaught's Hill with a loss of 43 killed and wounded, and returned to Murfreesboro. At Hoover's Gap, June 24 and 25, it was engaged and then encamped at University Hill until August 17. It then crossed the Raccoon and Lookout Mountains and on the morning of September 19 reached the battle-field of Chickamauga. In that battle it took a conspicuous part for two days with a loss of 13 killed, 85 wounded and 16 missing. The regiment then moved to Chattanooga where it remained most of the time until May, 1864. At Mission Ridge, November 25, 1863, it lost in killed and wounded 34. Under the command of Gen. Thomas it started early in May with Sherman's army on the Atlanta campaign. It was at Tunnel Hill, Buzzard's Roost, Snake Creek Gap, Resaca, Adairsville, Cassville, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Jonesboro and in September reached Atlanta. After the fall of that place it pursued Hood as far as Gaylesville and then returned in time to join in Sherman's campaign to the sea. It arrived at Savannah December 23, and soon after started north through the Carolinas and Virginia and reached Washington May 19. On June 14 it started for Louisville, Ky., where it was mustered on the 24th and a few days later was finally discharged at Indianapolis. The regiment marched 3,507 miles, traveled by rail 759 and by steamer 650, a total of 4,916 miles.

Company K, One Hundred and Thirtieth.—In this company the commissioned officers were captains, Jesse Butler, January 26, 1864; William Dillon, April 1, 1865. First lieutenants; William Dillon, January 26, 1864; Smith Kelsey, April 1, 1865; Frederick D. Cartwright, June 1, 1865. Second lieutenants, Allen C. Newhouse, January 26, 1864; Ephraim L. Payne, July 1, 1865; Frederick Cartwright, May 1, 1865. Of the 92 men that composed this company 22 died in the service and 1 deserted. The following men were from Grant County:

Kelsay, Smith, m. o. June 8, 1865.
 Sergt. O'Banion, William M., disc. June 9, 1865.
 Sergt. Payne, Ephraim L., m. o. Dec. 2, 1865.
 Sergt. Smith, William, m. o. Dec. 2, 1865.
 Corp. Crowell, Milton, m. o. June 16, 1865.
 Corp. Bowers, David H., died in field hospital, Georgia, July 9, 1864.
 Corp. Nelson, Thomas, m. o. Dec. 2, 1865.
 Corp. Adamson, Johnathan, m. o. Dec. 2, 1865. -
 Corp. Gibson, John, m. o. Oct. 1, 1865.
 Corp. Lytle, Wesley, m. o. Dec. 2, 1865.
 Benjamin F. Wallace, Musician, m. o. Aug. 18, 1865.
 Andrew Lytle, Wagoner, died at Decatur, Ga., Sept. 20, 1864.

PRIVATES.

Allred, George N., m. o. Dec. 2, 1865.
 Brewer, James, died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 18, 1864.
 Fleener, William H. J., m. o. Dec. 2, 1865.
 Fritts, Harrison M., m. o. Dec. 2, 1865.
 Holing-worth, Wesley B., m. o. June 11, 1865.
 Jones, Lemon, m. o. Dec. 2, 1865.
 Jones, Spicer, m. o. Dec. 2, 1865.
 Kendal, Thomas, died at Nashville, Tenn., June 20, 1864.
 Linder, William B., disc. Sept. 5, 1865.
 Lane, Peter Z. T., disc. Nov. 12, 1864.
 Moon, Caleb, m. o. Dec. 2, 1865.
 McCaskey, Harvey, m. o. Dec. 2, 1865.
 Moore, James A., m. o. July 17, 1865.
 Murmitt, John D., m. o. Dec. 2, 1865.
 McCoy, Caleb, m. o. Dec. 2, 1865.
 Morman, Stephen, died in New York harbor May 25, 1865.
 Miller, James, died at Independence, Ind., Jan. 29, 1864.
 Powell, John, died in Georgia July 19, 1864.
 Rex, Lewis, died at home Sept. 10, 1864.
 Smith, Andrew J., m. o. Jan. 28, 1865.
 Street, David R., m. o. Jan. 28, 1865.
 Street, Joel M., m. o. June 30, 1865.
 Sinclair, William, m. o. June 16, 1865.
 Wells, John T., m. o. Dec. 2, 1865.
 Wright, Zenas J., m. o. Dec. 2, 1865.
 Williamson, Z. T., m. o. Dec. 2, 1865.

Wilson, James, m. o. Dec. 2, 1865.

Wilson, Samuel, m. o. Dec. 2, 1865.

Waggy, Philip, discharged Feb. 3, 1865.

Sketch of the Regiment.—The One Hundred and Thirtieth Regiment was organized at Kokomo March 12, 1864, and at once started for the field. On April 5 it left Nashville and arrived at Charleston, Tenn., on the 24th. May 3 it took up the line of march, and on the 9th first came in presence of the enemy at Rocky Face Ridge. From that time until May 15 there was a continual series of skirmishes that culminated in the battle of Resaca, in which the regiment took part. After this it underwent many hardships and was in the battles of Lost Mountain and Kenesaw Mountain; was at Decatur and for many days under fire at the siege of Atlanta. It was at the battle of Jonesboro, and after the fall of Atlanta pursued Hood as far as Gaylesville. From there under the command of Gen. Thomas it marched to Chattanooga, Columbia and Centerville. At the last place it remained until November 30, and December 15 joined in the two days' fight before Nashville. It then proceeded to Washington City and sailed for Fort Fisher. It then moved to Fort Anderson, Newbern, and at Wise's Forks had a severe battle, after which it went to Kingston. On March 20 it removed to Goldsboro. A few miles from that place, on April 10, an encounter was had with rebel cavalry. The regiment was employed during the summer and fall of 1865 in guard duty at Charlotte, N. C. It was mustered out of the service at that place December 2, and at once started for Indianapolis, where it was discharged with twenty-seven officers and 540 men.

From Company K Capt. Butler was promoted major April 1, 1865.

Last Company for the Front.—The last company that was organized from Grant County men was D, in the One Hundred and Fifty-third Regiment. It was commanded by that veteran soldier of the county, Oliver H. P. Cary, as captain. His commission was dated February 18, 1865, and on the 1st of March following he was promoted colonel of the regiment. It was but a fitting tribute to one who had taken such an active part in all military matters that interested his country and his county. He was in the first as well as the last company that left the county. The other captain was Joseph Lugar, March 2, 1865. First lieutenants, Joseph Lugar, February 18, 1865; Joseph F. Ruess, March 2, 1865. Second lieu-

tenants, J. F. Ruess, February 18, 1865; John W. Miles, March 2, 1865.

ENLISTED MEN OF COMPANY D, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Date of muster January and February, 1865:

Andrew, Jehu P., m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Armstrong, Wilson J., died at Louisville, July 25, 1865.
Butler, Warren O., m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Beshore, Leander P., m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Birley, Jacob, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Beshore, Samuel B., m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Brownlee, John Q., m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Bradfield, Calvin, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Blinu, Henry Z., m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Blue, James, died at Saratoga, Ky., April 29, 1865.
Burke, Hiram O., m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Beekman, Lewis C., m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Boler, Adam S., m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Carroll, George W., m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Crowell, Benjamin, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Clawson, James, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Crispin, James, died at Louisville, Ky., July 1, 1865.
Cain, James, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Cook, William, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Cary, O. H. P., promoted Capt.
Culbertson, Allen H., m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Cranston, Archibald, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Davis, James, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Eyestone, David, disc. July 23, 1865.
Elliott, Azro, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Evans, Andrew J., m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Foster, John, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Fields, Thomas, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Fields, William L., m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Gray, William, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Grindle, Abner L. D., m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Gabriel, Elias, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Hays James N., m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Hurley, James, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Helm, Benjamin, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Hite, David C., m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Hodge, Justin B., m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Hilborn, William H., m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Hicks, William, m. o. July 7, 1865.
Hicks, Hamilton, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Harmon, Joseph M., m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Harmon, Amos W., m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Heckard, Harrison, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Jones, William F., m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Johnson, William S., m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Knight, John L., m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Knight, Wm. H., m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Kem, Joseph T., m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.

Loring, Hudson, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Lennox, Frank, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Line, Joseph B., deserted May 13, 1865.
Leazenby, Joseph, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Lugar, Joseph, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Lugar, Jonas, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Lanfesty, Wm. L., m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Miles, John W., m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
McDowell, Wm. F., m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Marsh, Jesse A., m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Maggart, Sanford D., disc. Aug. 29, 1865.
Mills, Wm., m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Morris, Joshua, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Middleton, John, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Mowrer, Oliver N., m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Mather, John T., m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
McGuire, Alvah L., m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Miller, John L., m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Malott, James, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Overman, Milton, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Otis, George, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Poffenbarger, John, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Richards, Wm., deserted July 27, 1865.
Renaker, Hiram, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Renaker, James, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Renbarger, James, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Spellman, Richard V., m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Swafford, Christian L., m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Swafford, William H., m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Shaster, Wm., m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Spencer, Otto B., m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Smith, Bethuel, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Sharp, Benj. R., deserted July 31, 1865.
Shook, Aaron, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Sisson, James L., m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Sanborn, Robert, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Sisemore, James A., m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Smith, James W., m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Scott, Allen C., died at Princeton, Ky., Apr. 8, 1865.
Sharp, George C., m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Sharp, Abel L., m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Thrailkill, David., m. o. Sept. 4, 1861.
Thorn, Edward, deserted Feb. 24, 1865.
Tippy, Jesse, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Thomas, Snead, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Ward, Wm. M., m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Wiand, Harrison, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Weasoner, Elihu J., m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Wilson, Andrew, deserted June 24, 1865.
Webb, Harrison, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Woolman, Woodson, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Woodruff, Robert B., m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Wright, Clayborne, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.

Wilson, Robert, died at Saratoga, Ky., Apr. 29, 1865.

Young, Benj F., m o Sept. 4, 1865.

The original enrollment of this company was 104 and it received but 1 recruit; 5 died in the service and 4 deserted.

In this same regiment John A. Howard, of Marion, was commissioned captain of Company G, a position he held until the regiment was mustered out.

Sketch of the Regiment.—The One Hundred and Fifty-third Regiment was composed of companies recruited in the Eleventh Congressional District, and was organized at Indianapolis on the 1st of March, 1865, with Oliver H. P. Cary as colonel. It left for Nashville, Tenn., on the 5th, but was stopped at Louisville, and sent to Russellville, Ky., and from thence detachments were sent out to Hopkinsville, Bowling Green and other points in that section of the country. Companies D, G and H were at different times engaged in fighting guerrillas, and lost five men in killed and wounded. On the 16th of June the regiment returned to Louisville, and was assigned to duty at Taylor Barracks in that city, where it remained until September 4, when it was mustered out of service. Arriving at Indianapolis on the 6th with 30 officers and 700 men, it was publicly welcomed home, at a reception meeting held on the same day on the capitol grounds, at which speeches were made by Gen. Mansfield, Hon. John H. Farquhar and Col. Nelson Trusler.

Bounty and Relief.—Perhaps no county in the State was more prompt in its attention to the soldiers' families than Grant County. Early in the struggle the county board authorized the payment of considerable sums for the relief of the wives and children of volunteers. Samuel McClure was appointed agent to look after the proper objects of the appropriations. These early and ready steps gave undoubted impulse to the volunteering, for the men felt that in leaving their families they would be properly cared for while they were fighting the battles of their common country. But the most efficient sources of relief came from the people in their individual capacity. Special efforts were made to send articles to the front that would be of use to the boys and make them know that they were remembered at home. Boxes of provisions and "sweetmeats" were frequently sent. In October, 1861, the Grant County *Republican* contained a call for various articles of clothing to be left at the office of R. T. St. John and they would be forwarded to the

soldiers. The same paper, in its issue of November 8, contained the following:

"The ladies of Marion have gone to work in real earnest to provide socks, undershirts, drawers, etc., for our soldiers. At a meeting last week at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Mrs. Lenfesty was appointed president; Misses McIlhenny, Butler and McClure were appointed secretaries, and Mrs. Lois Cary treasurer. The ladies composing the society then formed themselves into visiting committees, which canvassed the towns and country in every direction, collecting woolen yarns and blankets, and have also received quite a sum of money. Knitting is now going on vigorously, and the cash will be expended for flannel, which will be made into under garments." In the same paper the societies proposed "to give to all country ladies who will knit good double mittens 40 cents per pair within ten days or two weeks at farthest." In January, 1862, the society sent to the Twelfth Regiment 106 pairs of socks, 27 pairs of mittens and 2 blankets; to the Eighth Regiment 64 pairs of socks, 44 pairs of mittens and 7 blankets. Before this a considerable number of each of these articles in addition to underclothes had been forwarded. But it would be both useless and tedious to enumerate the charities which this society performed during the years of the war. No doubt the hearts of the soldiers, when they received these articles from home, overflowed with joy at the thought of being so kindly remembered by the distant friends and loved ones. No doubt their hardships were much and often relieved by these slight tokens of a grateful people's admiration. The generosity of the people in Grant County is well illustrated by the following table showing the amounts paid by the county and by the townships for bounty and relief:

	BOUNTY.	RELIEF.
Grant County.....	\$131,980 00	\$8,000 00
Washington Township.....	2,400 00	735 00
Pleasant Township.....	1,700 00
Richland Township.....	650 00	385 00
Center Township.....	2,395 00
Mill Township.....	2,000 00	3,998 00
Monroe Township.....	1,700 00	222 50
Jefferson Township.....	3,850 00	225 00
Fairmount Township.....	2,045 00	2,239 00
Liberty Township.....	2,100 00	2,950 00
Green Township.....	500 00	1,971 75
Sims Township.....	281 00	7,295 00
Franklin Township.....	2,645 00	1,135 00
Grand County Total.....	\$151,901 00	\$31,548 25
Total of Bounty and Relief.....		\$183,447 25

No more pertinent nor suggestive comments on the patriotism of the various portions of the county than the above table can be made. Of the amount of bounty above stated over \$117,000, was paid out in \$500 bounties, authorized by the county board January 24, 1865. Before then the bounties had been \$10 and \$100, so that most of the volunteering was done without the stimulus of a large bounty.

The Draft.—The first draft occurred in Indiana on October 6, 1862. This was held under the President's third call for troops, dated August 4, 1862, asking for 300,000 soldiers. The enrollment for this draft was made September 19, and at that time Grant County was credited with a total militia force of 2,409. To be deducted from this were 212 exempts and 119 conscientiously opposed to bearing arms, leaving 2,078 subject to draft. The county was credited with having 786 men then in the service, and a total volunteer list of 938. The difference between these probably indicates the number of soldiers whose terms had expired before that date. When this draft was ordered Grant County lacked 128 of having filled her quota, distributed among the townships as follows: Van Buren, 30; Washington, 20; Pleasant, 20; Richland, 12; Monroe, 5; Jefferson, 16; Fairmount, 17; Liberty, 8. But between that date and October 6 this number of men was raised and the county thus escaped the draft.

Under the call of October 17, 1863, for 300,000 troops, the quota for Grant County was 162, which number was raised without draft. Up to July 18, 1864, when the call for 500,000 was made the county was required to furnish 848 men in addition to those heretofore stated. To offset this number the county was credited with 512 new volunteer recruits, 85 veterans and 247 by draft, a total of 844, leaving a deficiency of only 4. It is needless to say that these were raised. The President's last call for troops was for 300,000 men, issued December 19, 1864. On the 14th of April, 1865, all efforts to raise troops were abandoned. At that date the county was charged with a quota of 264 men; against this there was a credit of 234 volunteer recruits, 78 veterans and 17 by draft, a total of 329, thus leaving a surplus in favor of the county at the close of the war of 65 men. The grand total of men with which Grant County is credited as furnishing for the war is 2,405. Of course there were not that many separate men from the



COL. O.H.P. CARY.

Western Biogr. Pub. Co.

Truly Yours
Col. O.H.P. Cary

county. Many enlisted two and some of them three times, and were counted for each enlistment. It is probable that not more than 1,800 or 2,000 different men were in the war from this county. The draft officers that were first appointed in Grant County were R. T. St. John, draft commissioner; I. Van Devanter, marshal; S. D. Ayers, surgeon.

Miscellaneous List of Officers.—The following list of commissioned officers is given that are not elsewhere stated in this volume:

In the Thirty-sixth Regiment, Oliver H. P. Cary was made lieutenant-colonel, September 21, 1861, and colonel July 31, 1864. Samuel W. Sawyer, chaplain of the Forty-seventh Regiment, October 20, 1861. Thomas D. Thorp, first lieutenant Company F, April 30, 1862. John A. Meek, assistant surgeon of the Eighty-Ninth, March 2, 1863. Sanford T. Baldwin, second lieutenant Company H, of the One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment, September 3, 1863. Jacob Cox, first lieutenant Company I, One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment, September 3, 1863. James W. Spence, second lieutenant Company C, Seventh Cavalry (One Hundred and Nineteenth Regiment), August 24, 1863; he died October 2, 1863. John G. Hedrick, first lieutenant Company A, of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment, May 16, 1864. Francis Beals, second lieutenant Company D, of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment, June 2, 1864. Jacob M. Wells, captain Company B, of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, United States colored troops, April 20, 1864. Isaac Hamilton, first lieutenant Twelfth Battery Light Artillery.

Officers in the Legion.—The following were the officers in the companies of the Legion formed in this county: Minie Rifles, Robert B. Jones, captain; C. M. Crawford, first lieutenant; T. C. Moore, second lieutenant. Fairmount Guards, Roland Smith, captain; Joseph Macy, first lieutenant; Columbus Moore, first lieutenant; William Dillon and Dennis Montgomery, second lieutenants. Marion Guards, John G. Hedrick, captain; Benjamin Crowell, first lieutenant; F. M. Moore, second lieutenant. Liberty Wide-awakes, Jesse Butler and Ruel J. Garnett, captains; Joseph H. Hannah and William Jackson, first lieutenants; Andrew J. Fite, second lieutenant. Jonesboro Home Guards, D. H. Hillman, captain; William Roush, first lieutenant; J. H. Nelson, second lieutenant. Franklin Town-

ship Home Guards, John M. Marshall, captain; Levi Lloyd, first lieutenant; Eli O. Small, second lieutenant.

Miscellaneous List of Privates.—The following is a list of privates that were credited to Grant County in the various military organizations that have not already been given:

COMPANY A.

Date of muster 1861.

Henry Garrison, m. o. Aug. 28, 1865.
Gabriel Johnson, m. o. Sept. 4, 1864.
Columbus F. Lay, m. o. Sept. 4, 1864.
George Needler, m. o. Aug. 28, 1865.

COMPANY I, EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Geo. W. Ammon, vet., m. o. June 14, 1865.

COMPANY K, EIGHTH REGIMENT.

William Coulter, deserted Feb. 24, 1863.
William Hindsley, m. o. June 14, 1865.
Lemuel W. Lewis, m. o. June 14, 1865.
Henry Swartz, deserted Feb. 24, 1863.

COMPANY K, TWENTIETH REGIMENT.

Thomas W Hicklay, killed.

COMPANY E, TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Thomas Baird, m. o. June 4, 1865.
Henry Branson, drafted, m. o. June 4, 1864.
John W. Peterson, m. o. June 4, 1865, substitute.
Lewis Rayhaltz, m. o. July 17, 1865, substitute.

COMPANY C, TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Deloss L. Cady died at Otterville, Mo., Jan. 25, 1862.
John Clemens, m. o. Sept. 21, 1864.
James Welch, m. o. Sept. 17, 1865, substitute.

COMPANY G, TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Abraham Caparoon, m. o. Sept. 21, 1864.
Eli B. Lightfoot, disc. Jan. 1, 1862, disability.
Joseph E. Wilkins, transferred to V. R. C. Dec. 8, 1863.
Joseph Young, m. o. Sept. 21, 1864.

COMPANY C, FORTIETH REGIMENT.

Samuel M. Arnold, m. o. Oct. 24, 1865.
Elijah H. Brewington, deserted July 16, 1865.
Aaron Derr, died at Huntsville, Ala., Feb. 28, 1865.
William H. Earheart, m. o. Oct. 24, 1865, substitute.
Christopher Heviland, m. o. Dec. 21, 1865, drafted.
Berdine Isenheart, m. o. June 13, 1865.
Joseph H. Newman, m. o. Dec. 21, 1865, drafted.
William Raney, missing in action, Franklin, Nov. 30, 1864, drafted.

COMPANY K, FORTIETH REGIMENT.

George Bradford, died at Pulaski, Tenn., Jan. 29, 1865.
Jesse Beecher, m. o. June 15, 1865.

John G. Bowman, m. o. June 15, 1865.
 James H. Ballard, died at Huntsville, Ala., March 18, 1865.
 Henry Calantine, m. o. June 17, 1865.
 George W. Coon, m. o. June 15, 1865.
 Adam F. Ebee, m. o. June 15, 1865.
 Adam J. Feighner, m. o. June 15, 1865.
 Jefferson Hamaker, m. o. June 15, 1865.
 Francis M. Jackson, m. o. June 15, 1865.
 Benjamin Johnson, m. o. June 15, 1865.
 Wm. Little, m. o. June 15, 1865.
 Ezra M. Marsh, m. o. June 15, 1865.
 Wm. H. Porter, m. o. Oct. 20, 1865.
 Lewis M. Smith, m. o. June 15, 1865.
 Jacob Shively, m. o. June 15, 1865.
 Barney Sherin, m. o. June 15, 1865.
 Simon P. Shira, m. o. June 15, 1865.
 William Sherin, m. o. Oct. 25, 1865.
 Mahlon Thompson, m. o. Oct. 25, 1865.
 Burr Woolman, m. o. June 15, 1864.

COMPANY I, FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Milton Bronson, m. o. June 18, 1865.
 Albert Cottrell, m. o. June 18, 1865.

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COMPANY G, FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

Milton Edsall, transferred Invalid Corps, May 7, 1863.
 John Gaff, deserted, Oct. 7, 1863.
 John Winebrenner, deserted Oct. 1, 1863.
 Jacob Zumbran died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 21, 1863.

COMPANY F, FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Henry J. Bowers, m. o. Dec. 13, 1865.
 John W. Dicks, transferred to 1st U. S. Engineers, July 30, 1864.
 James Moroney, m. o. Dec. 14, 1864.
 Rufus Perry, transferred to V. R. C., May 31, 1864.
 Anderson Rhoads, deserted June 19, 1865.
 Lewis Rhoads, transferred to V. R. C. Jan. 14, 1864.
 Isaac Winton, m. o. Dec. 13, 1865.

COMPANY G, FIFTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Martin V. B. James, died at Peru, Aug. 15, 1863.
 Perry Slagle, m. o. Dec. 13, 1865.

COMPANY I, FIFTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

William Ballenger, died at Nashville, April 27, 1862.
 William R. Anderson, deserted Nov. 5, 1862.
 Eben Ballenger, disc. Sept. 1, 1862.
 James A. Carter, deserted Jan. 21, 1862.
 Wm. M. Dillon, deserted Nov. 5, 1862.
 Jeremiah Evans, died at Cartersville, Ga., June 29, 1864.
 John Egon, deserted Feb. 1, 1862.
 Wm. Graves, m. o. Dec. 14, 1865.
 John W. Kinder, disc. Oct. 28, 1862.

COMPANY E, FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

John Zeech, m. o. Aug. 8, 1865.

COMPANY F, FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

James F. Carter, m. o. July 25, 1863.

COMPANY I, FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Robert Goff, m. o. July 17, 1863.

Peter Hawk, m. o. July 17, 1865.

Wm. B. Petty, m. o. July 17, 1865.

Alexander Winebrenner, m. o. July 17, 1865.

Humphrey Williams, m. o. July 17, 1865.

COMPANY K, SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Thomas F. Buckingham, transferred to the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment, June 15, 1865.

Lewis M. Burleson, transferred to the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment, June 15, 1865.

Landon C. Burleson, m. o. June 5, 1865.

Wm. H. Keys, transferred to the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment, June 15 1865.

Geo. W. Pate, died at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 28, 1865.

COMPANY A, SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Silas G. Morehead, m. o. June 8, 1865.

William Overman, m. o. June 8, 1865.

Eli H. Overman, m. o. June 8, 1865.

COMPANY E, SEVENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

Clarke Chambers, m. o. June 8, 1865.

COMPANY C, EIGHTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Wm. F. McCasky, killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 20, 1863.

Lewis H. McCasky, disc. Dec. 1, 1862.

COMPANY E, EIGHTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Robinson Benham, died at Keokuk, Iowa, Feb. 16, 1863.

Anthony W. Daffin, m. o. May 26, 1865.

John H. Daffin, died at Camp Sherman, Miss., Sept. 19, 1863.

Abner Holloway, m. o. June 2, 1865.

Overman Curtis, m. o. June 2, 1865.

COMPANY K, EIGHTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Edward D. Winchel, transferred to Company C, Forty-second Regiment.

COMPANY D, NINETIETH REGIMENT.

Richard A. Malott, supposed lost on the "Sultana," April 27, 1865.

COMPANY K, NINETIETH REGIMENT.

Edward L. Gardener, m. o. June 15, 1865.

Anderson C. Webb, m. o. July 11, 1865.

COMPANY I, NINETY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Edward D. Breden, m. o. March 23, 1864.

COMPANY K, NINETY-FIRST REGIMENT.

Caleb Zook, m. o. Aug. 31, 1865.

John Foley, deserted Jan. 2, 1865.

COMPANY H, NINETY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Joseph Lenhart, died at Scotsboro, Ala., Feb. 20, 1864.

Thomas B. Coan, m. o. June 9, 1865.

John H. Crose, disc. Jan. 18, 1863.
 Daniel W. Dipert, disc. April 4, 1863.
 John H. Hayman, disc. Oct. 28, 1862.
 John Hout, died at Scottsboro, Ala., April 20, 1864.
 Timothy A. Harmon, disc. Jan. 14, 1864.
 John J. Hout, disc. May 21, 1864.
 John Hair, m. o. June 9, 1865.
 John M. Kitch, m. o. June 9, 1865.
 Jacob Klingler, m. o. June 9, 1865.
 David Lower, died at East Point, Ga., Oct. 1, 1864.
 Manassas Miller, died at Mound City, Ill., Aug. 5, 1863.
 John F. Moyar, m. o. June 9, 1865.
 Joseph C. Nice, died at Vicksburg, Miss., Oct. 2, 1863.
 Jacob Stickles, deserted Nov. 30, 1862.
 John J. Stance, disc. May 28, 1863.

COMPANY K, ONE HUNDRED AND FIRST REGIMENT.

Harrison Burk, m. o. June 24, 1865.
 Geo. M. Miller, m. o. June 24, 1865.

COMPANY C, ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH REGIMENT.

John Q. Overman, trans. to Company F, Seventh Cavalry.
 Alkana Adamson, trans. to Company F, Seventh Cavalry.
 John M. Bradford, trans. to Company F, Seventh Cavalry.
 George Charman, died at Columbus, Ky., Feb. 9, 1863.
 John S. Ducate, trans. to Company F, Seventh Cavalry.
 Benj. Hiatt, trans. to Company F, Seventh Cavalry.
 Charles Jones, trans. to Company F, Seventh Cavalry.
 Thomas Lytle, trans. to Company F, Seventh Cavalry.
 Jonas Mires, trans. to Company F, Seventh Cavalry.
 Jacob W. H. Mayers, trans. to Company F, Seventh Cavalry.
 Henry Oppy, disc. May 1, 1865.
 Wm. Patterson, m. o. Nov. 10, 1865.
 Geo. W. Rush, m. o. June 19, 1865.
 John Rees, deserted May 20, 1865.
 Samuel Squibb, trans. to Company F, Seventh Cavalry.
 John Sparks, disc. Dec. 8, 1863.

COMPANY G, ONE HUNDRED AND NINETEENTH REGIMENT.

William H. Grow, deserted twice.
 Samuel H. Wells, m. o. May 24, 1865.

COMPANY C, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

John A. Heistand, m. o. Aug. 25, 1865.

COMPANY L, ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Esquire Scott, deserted Apr. 27, 1864.

COMPANY A, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Henry C. Blinn, appointed principal Musician.
 Thomas L. Carroll, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
 James Clawson, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
 James O. Dequasie, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
 Eli A. Edwards, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
 David Eyestone, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.

John Fenstermaker, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
Daniel Fox, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
Carey A. Horton, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
Joseph T. Kern, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
John Kersey, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
William H. Loyd, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
David Lockridge, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
Eli B. Marshall, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
Wm. Meek, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
Wm. H. Miller, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
Daniel Rush, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
John Sohn, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
Lemuel Small, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
Aaron Shook, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
Francis Walker, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.

COMPANY D, ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

Silas Andrews, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
Hiram Beal, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
Nelson Conner, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
Walker Crowel, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
Dallas Dore, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
Amos Fallar, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
Joseph Hocket, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
Wm. S. Hocket, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
Blanchard Hocket, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
Jesse Haisley, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
Gilmore Hollingsworth, never m.
Thomas Moon, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
Thomas Mann, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
Hezekiah Miller, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
Barney Mills, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
John McKinster, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
Jesse H. Nelson, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
Wm. H. Nicholas, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
Ephraim Pool, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
Joseph Rush, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
Alexander Sloan, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
John Selby, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
Jesse Scott, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
Wm. Schooley, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
Wm. Thompson, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.
Henry Winslow, m. o. Sept. 29, 1864.

COMPANY C, ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH REGIMENT.

Wm. T. Ladd, m. o. July 11, 1865.
Joseph Minton, m. o. July 11, 1865.
Wm. R. Creamer, m. o. July 11, 1865.
James Payne, m. o. July 11, 1865.
Maurice Dawson, m. o. July 11, 1865.

COMPANY E, ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH REGIMENT.

James Hunley, m. o. July 11, 1865.
Seth Smithson, died at Columbia, Tenn., Jan. 19, 1865.

COMPANY G, ONE HUNDRED AND FORTIETH REGIMENT.

James Terrell, m. o. July 11, 1865.
Gilmore Hollingsworth, m. o. July 11, 1865.

COMPANY F, ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Geo. W. Haynes, m. o. Aug. 4, 1865.

COMPANY F, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Francis M. Abbott, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Grear M. Abbott, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Samuel B. Burk, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Francis M. Clark, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Sylvanus Comes, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Jackson H. Flowers, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Wm. Johnson, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Jasper E. Painter, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Walker Powers, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Charles W. Stewart, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
George Sharp, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
John Thompson, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
James A. Williams, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
John E. Wright, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.

COMPANY G, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Stafford Atkinson, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Geo. Beradrick, m. o. May 22, 1865.
George Bole, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
John R. Black, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
James P. Brown, died at Louisville, Ky., Aug. 16, 1865.
Isaac E. Carmin, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Cyrus R. Coulter, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
John Crow, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
John Dolman, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Bryant T. Day, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Thomas Danes.
Foster Davis, promoted Second Lieut.
Rhinard Dugels, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Henry C. Davis, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Joseph S. Drummond, died at Indianapolis, Mar. 1, 1865.
John C. Evans, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
John H. Emmet, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Lindsey Freeman, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Morris Fankboner, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Robert M. Fulton, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Stephen A. Hiatt, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Lewis Hobs, died at Jonesboro, Mar. 16, 1865.
Amos Holloway, m. o. Sept. 9, 1865.
Abram Howe, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Benear Havens, deserted Aug. 12, 1865.
John A. Howard, promoted Capt.
Wm. Kilgore, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Morgan V. Malcom, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
John McKeever, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Mathew Miller, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.

David R. Mellick, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Jesse H. Nelson, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Joseph Parker, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Lewis A. Powel, m. o. June 9, 1865.
Wm. Roberts, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Joseph Reasoner, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Isaac B. Reeves, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
John A. Sims, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Wm. Smith, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Clark Spers, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Joseph D. Sanders, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Wm. H. Sanders, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Samuel Styles, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Samuel W. Stewart, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Jesse A. Scott, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
John Sohn, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Abner S. Sanders, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Gabriel P. Tyson, deserted Aug. 14, 1865.
Isaac Trader, m. o. Oct. 4, 1865.
Wm. S. Watson, m. o. Sept. 4, 1864.
Wm. Widop, m. o. Sept. 4, 1864.
Francis T. Ward, died in Madison County, Ind., Aug. 23, 1865.
Oliver Ward, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Hiram Wallace, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.

COMPANY H, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Wm. Boyler, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Alvin Crippin, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Lucien W. Coffin, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Jerome F. Coffin, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Robert L. Gan, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Francis M. Irwin, deserted Aug. 18, 1865.
Oscar D. Kilpatrick, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Thomas E. Kilpatrick, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Andrew J. Malott, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Decatur W. Malott, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.

COMPANY I, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Carey Horton, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Stephen W. Parker, deserted Aug. 15, 1865.
Clinton M. Neal, m. o. May 25, 1865.

COMPANY K, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

Wm. P. Crowell, promoted Second Lieut.
Noah F. Furry, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Joseph W. Henderson, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Albert W. Kelsay, m. o. Sept. 14, 1865.
Wm. Longon, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Wm. H. Nichols, died in Russellville, Ky., March 19, 1865.
Stephen W. Parker, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
John M. Robinson, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
Isaac O. Shaw, died at Indianapolis, March 20, 1865.
James A. Thomas, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
George W. Thorn, promoted First Lieut.

Francis M. Wood, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
 Wm. H. Waller, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.
 Seneca Young, m. o. Sept. 4, 1865.

TWELFTH BATTERY.

Henry H. Beason, m. o. July 7, 1865.
 Addison Baldwin, m. o. July 7, 1865.
 John M. Cook, m. o. July 7, 1865.
 Crayton Campbell, m. o. July 7, 1865.
 William Dawson, m. o. July 7, 1865.
 Wm. D. Druly, m. o. July 7, 1865.
 Amos Smith, m. o. May 27, 1865.
 John A. Smith, m. o. July 7, 1865.
 Wm. H. Vorris, m. o. July 7, 1865.
 John Wolf, m. o. July 7, 1865.

FOURTEENTH BATTERY.

Ezra C. Hill, m. o. Sept. 1, 1865.
 William Thorp, killed in action, Lexington, Tenn., Dec. 18, 1862.
 John O. White, died at La Grange, Tenn., Aug. 6, 1863.

CHAPTER XIX.

BY W. W. FULLER.

TOWNS—HISTORY OF MARION—FIRST SETTLER AT THE PRESENT TOWN—
 EARLY MERCHANTS—INCORPORATION—MANUFACTORIES—OTHER IN-
 DUSTRIES—RELIGIOUS HISTORY—CHARITABLE ORDERS—THE PRESS OF
 MARION—WATER WORKS—FIRE DEPARTMENT—BANKS, ETC.—FAIR-
 MOUNT—SETTLEMENT AND INCORPORATION—BUSINESS INTERESTS—
 NEWSPAPERS—CHURCHES—JONESBOROUGH—HARRISBURG, ETC.

“Those olden times have passed away—
 And in the clearing by the wood
 Fair architecture builds to-day
 Proud mansions where the cabin stood;
 And cities lift their domes and spires
 Where hunters struck their lone camp fires.”

PLEASANT is the task of him who writes of the deeds of those
 to whom every community is indebted for its existence. Leav-
 ing behind them the native home, surrounded with all the comfort-
 ing influences of civilization, they penetrated the unbroken forests,
 inhabited by savage beasts and still more savage men, guided only
 by the compass and protected by his only implement of warfare, the
 trusty rifle. When they had reached the long looked for El Dora-

do, they began the construction of rude log huts, cleared the small patch for corn, and began to transform the woodland into the growing fields. The first to begin the transformation scene within what is now the city of Marion was a man whose name has been forgotten, who built a small log cabin that stood on the bank of the river. This is believed to have been erected in the spring of 1827, on land bought of the Government by Martin Boots, November 9, 1825. This was followed by another, built by Nathan Branson, on the present site of the Spencer House. Thomas Branson built where Mr. George White now lives. David Branson built a double log cabin near where David Overman now lives, in 1826, and it was the first built in the township. Martin Boots built west of Boots' Creek. The first goods were sold by a man by the name of Chapman, in 1830. He had no regular store, but kept his goods in a box at the cabin of one of the settlers. The first regular merchant was John H. Baird, who erected the first frame building within what is now Marion. Baird had previously occupied a log building, which stood on the lot where D. B. Sweetser now lives. He began business in 1830.

The county seat was located in May, 1831, and was named by the county commissioners in honor of the "Old Red Fox" of the Palmetto State, Gen. Francis Marion. The town was surveyed and laid out by Samuel Woodworth in the latter part of September, and the first sale of lots occurred the second Monday in November. The price fixed for the sale of lots varied from \$50 to \$15, depending on the location. The deed conveying the land donated by David Branson and Martin Boots for the location of the county seat was executed May 20, 1832, and conveyed unto Nathan Branson, county agent, sixty acres, reserving to themselves every fourth lot. The sale of these lots brought into the county's exchequer thousands of dollars, being the principal source of revenue for the first decade of the county's existence, furnishing the necessary means for the erection of all the early public buildings. For this donation the county has ever been ungrateful. The benefactors have been dead for nearly half a century, and their last resting place is still unmarked even by a simple gravestone. The grave of David Branson is on the river bank, in the southwestern suburbs of the city, and is now turned out to the common. A few years more and ravaging waters will have swept away with the current the mortal remains of him to whom the

county will ever owe a debt of gratitude. The original plat consisted of thirty-nine blocks, to which more than fifty additions have been made. The following are some important additions: Oppy's Addition, January 6, 1838; Conner's Addition, April 13, 1838; Boots' Southwest Addition, May 6, 1839; Nathan Branson's Addition, January 18, 1840; Turner's Addition, March 5, 1842; David McKinney's Addition, May, 1855; F. S. McKinney's Addition, July 2, 1867; McClure's Additions, Swayzee's Additions, Bradford's Addition, White's Additions, C. S. Tibbitt's Additions, Sweetser's Additions, Willcut's Additions and Tharp's Additions.

Incorporated.—A petition to incorporate the town of Marion was presented to the county commissioners in 1838, and in the election that followed, it was carried by a large majority. The early records having been lost or destroyed, nothing could be learned about the early organization of the town. In 1854, which is as far back as any reliable information could be obtained, the town council was composed as follows: First Ward, Andrew Diltz; Second Ward, Thomas J. Neal; Third Ward, H. J. Lenox; Fourth Ward, J. A. Stretch; and Fifth Ward, Joseph Rodgers. Hiram Smith was clerk and treasurer, owned a small distillery, and manufactured a sufficient quantity of what is said to have been an excellent quality of whisky, and besides being used for medical and sacramental purposes, the pioneer was seldom without his demijohn of bitters, which he claimed was a sure preventive of all forms of malarial diseases, which were so common in those days; and from the numerous cases of "salt and battery" reported by the pioneer "Squire," the inference is that the bitters were sometimes taken to excess.

The first "tavern" or place of entertainment was kept by Riley Marshall. Abraham Oppy, John Wall, Stephen Long, Dr. Trask, Nathan McGuire, Zimri Reynolds and Oliver Goldthwaite were also early tavern keepers. Reuben Overman and Madison Whitesides were early blacksmiths. Wilton Malott and John Flynn were the first brick-layers. The early merchants were David Conner, W. C. Woodworth, J. D. Campbell, Thomas Kirkwood, E. S. Trask, Samuel McClure, Cary & Bedsaul. Bedsaul built the frame store-house on the northeast corner of the square. This was built in 1835, and is still standing. John Gilbert came in the latter part of the thirties.

The present officers are: First Ward, J. S. McClain, president; Second Ward, W. W. McCleery; Third Ward, William L. Len-

festy; Fourth Ward, W. E. Hogin, and Fifth Ward, C. N. Martin; J. J. Hall, clerk and treasurer, and William Fitzgerald, marshal.

Early Business Interest.—Not the least of the hardships of the pioneers was the procuring of bread. The first settlers were compelled to go many miles to mill, or use a grater or pound the corn in a mortar. The enterprising Martin Boots, seeing the necessity for such an enterprise, embarked in the milling business in the fall of 1826. This was what was known as a corn cracker, and stood on the bank of Boots Creek. Other mills were built at an early day by David Branson and Marshall & Oppy. A ginseng factory, which stood on Boots Creek, was one of the most important early industries. The roots of the ginseng plant were collected and refined. John Wall and Hiram Weaks were the pioneer tanners, and supplied the settlers with a sufficient amount of leather for their boots and shoes.

Prominent early residents, not included in the above named, were Daniel Lease, Frederick Eltzroth, the Carys, Morton Jones, a man by the name of Goody, James Stout, William and C. Lomax, John Foster, Dr. Cadwallader, J. S. Shively, S. D. Ayres, David P. Alden, W. M. Havens, Samuel Bidwell, Adam Morrow, Andrew Longacre, Frederick Love, Benjamin Knight, F. Gregg, D. F. Horton, Thomas Carroll, H. J. Lenox, the McKinneys, William Hamilton, John Hodge, Mr. Cole, James Lindsey, Mr. Marrifield, Jesse Vermilya, Joseph Horton, B. F. Wallace, David Hill, Alexander Buckhannon, George W. Webster, T. J. Neal, the Browlees, James Sweetser and Henry Pierce.

Manufacturers.—James Charles & Son's flouring-mill, North Marion, is run by water-power and has a capacity of eighty barrels per day. The building is a frame, four stories high, and is supplied with the most improved machinery—full roller process. They do both a custom and merchant business, and ship to the principal markets of the United States.

L. C. Lilliard & Co.'s flouring-mill building was originally used for a warehouse. It was remodeled in 1884 and supplied with milling machinery, and is now under the direct management of L. C. Lilliard. The capacity of the mill is sixty barrels per day.

McFeeley & Co.'s flouring-mill is located on the river, in the southeastern part of the city. The building is a frame, and is well supplied with the best machinery, which runs by water-power. The capacity of this mill is seventy-five barrels per day.

D. R. McKinney's steam flouring-mill is a frame, situated in the western part of the city. The grinding is done with buhrs. The capacity of this mill is about fifty-five barrels per day.

Marion Handle Works were established January 1, 1882, and are located on the line of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad. Manufacture "D" and long handles for forks and shovels. They use small or second-growth white oak timber, and employ about twenty men. The proprietors are Servis & Blanchard; the former manager, and the latter superintendent.

The Bending Factory commenced operations in July, 1880. They manufacture poles and shafts, which they ship to almost every State in the Union. The main building is a two-story brick, 40x80 feet, with a wing 20x24 feet. They use the best class of hickory timber, and give employment to twenty men.

Oil-mill was established in the spring of 1880, with a capital of \$40,000. The building is of stone, two stories high, and has a storage capacity for 70,000 bushels of seed. The capacity of the mill is about 125 barrels per week. A capital of \$60,000 is now invested, and an average of about twelve hands are constantly employed. The proprietors are James V. Sweetser and William Lyons.

Marion Chair Factory, one of the principal industries of the place, was established in 1876 by Kellar & Mead. The buildings and surroundings cover about one acre of ground; store-room, two-story brick, 40x132 feet; engine-room, brick, 20x60 feet, and ware-room 40x70 feet, employing from four to six traveling salesmen, besides about twenty-five men in the factory. Their capacity is about 1,500 chairs per week. The individual members of the firm are O. H. Kellar and M. C. Mead.

Carriage and Buggy Manufactory, under the proprietorship of Thaddeus Butler, commenced operating in the spring of 1880. The building is a frame, two stories, 44x132 feet. The business has had a steady growth, and there is at present \$7,000 invested, and give employment to about thirty men.

The Carriage and Buggy Factory of Joseph Crouse was established on a small scale in 1875, and has a capital at present of about \$10,000. The sale-room and factory is a three-story brick building 24x132 feet, with a frame shop 16x30 feet. The sales of this establishment aggregate about \$30,000 per year. The number of men employed is twenty-five.

Samuel Wood & Co., stave and flour barrel heading. This factory has been in operation for nearly twenty years. Their buildings and storage space cover three acres of ground. The buildings consist of a factory, cooper-shop and dry-house, covering more than 7,000 square feet. Shipments amount to 150 car-loads annually; employ thirty-five men.

Benjamin Ackerman & Co., manufacturers of staves and oil barrel heading. This company began business in March, 1883. They employ thirty men constantly, and the product of their labor amounts to 200 car-loads, which are shipped annually.

The Marion Foundry, on Adams Street, use two large buildings. The foundry is a brick 42x60 feet, and two-stories high. The ware-room is a frame structure 30x100 feet. The work consists of all kinds of repairs, and the manufacture of plows and sorghum mills. Samuel Hully is the owner.

R. H. Horne & Co., wholesale dealers in butter, eggs and poultry. This novel institution had its inception in 1878. The principal business of this house is packing eggs and dressing poultry, which are shipped in refrigerator cars to Philadelphia, New York, Boston and other points. The building in use for this business is a frame 30x100 feet in size, and has a refrigerator in connection with a storage capacity for 12,000 dozen eggs. This is one of the most important industries to the farmers there is in the county, furnishing a ready market and the highest prices for this character of produce. This firm transacts a business that aggregates \$1,000,000 annually.

Other Industries.—Sweetser & Turner, Grant Elevator, has a storage capacity of 40,000 bushels; was established in 1878. John N. Turner & Co., planing-mill and lumber-yard, transact a business of \$60,000 a year; occupy six buildings. McKinney & Pence, planing-mill and washing-machine factory. Spencer & Barley, planing and saw-mill; established in 1880; capital invested \$5,500; give employment to eight men. John Zohn, planing-mill and saw-mill; building two-story frame 30x60 feet dimensions. Squires & Higbee, saw-mill; located on the line of the Pan-Handle; ship largely. Case & Son, saw-mill, south of Pan-Handle depot. The lumber dealers are Humphey & Byrd, soft wood; Johnson & Co., dealers in hard wood lumber. L. A. Von Behren buys and sells all kinds of hard wood lumber; ships an average of 150 car-loads of spoke timber annually.

*The Churches.**—Probably the first member of the Methodist Church in Marion was Mrs. Brodrack, the wife of the miller, who worked for Martin Boots. She came to Marion in the spring or summer of 1827.

During the next year Mr. Boots brought his wife and daughter to his home here, thus increasing the number of Methodists to three. To this number soon after was added Caleb Morris and his wife Polly, and Riley Marshall and his wife Betsey.

These parties, feeling the need and influence of a church as an aid in the important work of their own personal salvation, as well as in conveying the same blessings to their neighbors, concluded to form themselves into a class, that they might the better watch over and assist each other in the cultivation of religious feeling and enjoyment.

Accordingly, in 1831, the first Methodist class of Marion was formed, consisting of the following persons: Caleb Morris and wife, Polly Boots and her daughter Nancy, Riley Marshall and wife, and Mrs. Brodrack.

Caleb Morris was appointed leader of the class, who continued the meetings until May, 1832, when Rev. Robert Burns passed along the Mississinewa to ascertain if the numbers were sufficient to justify regular missionary labor.

He stopped at Marion and preached to as many as could be called together, and during his stay organized the first Methodist Episcopal Church in Grant County. It consisted of eleven members as follows: Caleb Morris and wife; Riley Marshall and wife; Giles C. Smith, mother and wife; Mr. Jones, wife and mother-in-law; Margaret Conner and John Idell.

Giles C. Smith was appointed class-leader. After this Mr. Burns preached for them over six or eight weeks, until the meeting of the conference in the fall of 1832, when Rev. E. W. Sweet was appointed missionary, who was succeeded by Rev. Farnsworth. In 1836 the membership had increased to fourteen, consisting of William Jones and wife, Riley Marshall and wife, David Hill and wife, William Massey and wife, Alfred Tharp and wife, Ziba Marine and wife, and Caleb Morris and wife.

The first meetings of this denomination were held in the school-house on the Martin Boots farm and in the houses of private fami-

*Data furnished by Mr. C. E. Neal.

lies. In a few years, however, the numbers had so increased that the only suitable place for holding meetings was the court house.

The first church building was a frame that stood on a lot now owned by F. S. McKinney, probably built in the year 1838. The second house was the brick building now owned by the colored Methodists, and was erected in 1845.

Those who have served as pastors of the church as nearly as can be ascertained, are as follows: Freeman, Farnsworth, Swank, Posey, Bowers, Bruce, Johnson, Munson, Sparks, J. W. Smith, Davis, Stout, Phillips, Greenman, Mendenhall, Gillam, Stabler, Rhodes, Sale, Hastey, Simpson, H. J. Lacey, C. W. Lynch, Robe, Straight, Hull, Webster, Donaldson, Anderson Robins, Beach, Greene, Lemon, Phillips, Rhode, Sale, Greenman, and the present pastor, Rev. Swadener.

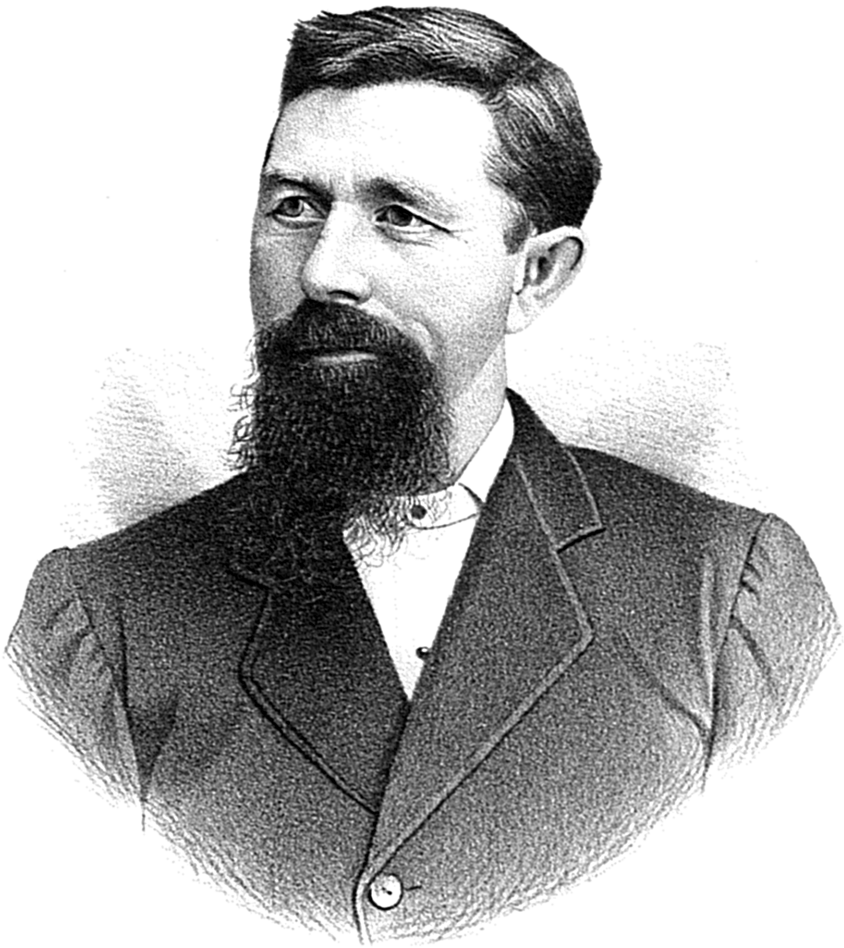
The present magnificent edifice which stands on the corner of Seventh and Washington Streets, was built in 1881-82, although much of the inside work is yet unfinished. This is the largest church building in the city, and when completed will be one of the most beautiful church edifices of northern Indiana. The entire cost of the building will amount in the aggregate to \$25,000.

There are at present 344 members under the pastoral charge of Rev. Swadner, a young man of scholarly attainments, a fluent and impressive speaker, and with the energy and determination that insures the success of everything he undertakes.

History of the Presbyterian Church of Marion, Ind.—The present year, 1886, is the semi-centennial of Presbyterian services in Marion. Rev. Martin M. Post, D.D., of Logansport, Ind., who had then been pastor at that point seven years, came to Marion in 1836, and preached the first sermon ever delivered by a Presbyterian minister in this place, and through his influence and at his suggestion Rev. Samuel N. Steele, a graduate of Wabash College, class of 1839, finally organized the Presbyterian Church of Marion, October 3, 1843.

The original membership comprised the following persons: Adam Morrow, Jacob Smith, John Gilbert, William Anthony, Martin Gingery, Agnes Gingery, Mary Hedrick, Abigail Trask and Sarah Sweetser.

Elders were at once chosen, namely: Adams Morrow and Jacob Smith, who were duly ordained October 29, 1843. Their succes-



J. H. Wigger

sors in the session and eldership have been the following persons elected in the order named: Henry Barley, Samuel McClain, Daniel Mowrer, Frederick Seward, Henry L. Young, John C. Harlan, Joseph L. Custer (in 1873), George Harrison (January 8, 1877), William Hays (1879), James S. McClain (1879) and Alfred K. Fankboner (March 1, 1886). Of these the following are still members of the session: Messrs. Seward, Custer, Hays, McClain and Fankboner.

The deceased elders are Messrs. Morrow and Barley (about 1875), Samuel McClain (during the war) and Daniel Mowrer (died December 14, 1884). Names of ministers who have served as pastors of this church since its organization: Rev. Mr. Alderdice, S. N. Steele, Mr. Hawes, Andrew Luce, Samuel Sawyer, William J. Essick, H. C. Hazen, W. C. Smith, Henry Brown, William Armstrong, A. P. Johnson, T. B. Atkins, Charles W. Wallace, H. A. Marshall and Rev. William R. Higgins.

One of the early church buildings used by this denomination is the small frame now used by the primary school. The present substantial brick structure which stands on the corner of Fifth and Branson Streets, was erected during the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Brown, although not completed until the coming of Rev. Mr. Higgins.

The oldest members of the organization at present are Mrs. D. P. Cubberly, who joined in 1854; Mrs. Mary L. Baldwin, who joined in 1851; Mrs. Dorcas Barley, in 1849, and Miss Maria Secrist on July 4, 1847, all dating back to Mr. Hawes' noble pastorate. May they live to see a grand church here, and enjoy its garnered fruits above!

The present pastor, Rev. William R. Higgins, took pastoral charge of this church the third time in 1883, under whose administration the membership has increased to 102 resident members and thirteen non-resident members, which speaks for the faithful manner in which he performs his work.

*The Christian Church.**—The Christian Church in Marion was organized on the second day of May, 1839, with the following members: James Stackhouse, John Moore, Elizabeth Oppy, Priscilla Dunn, Lydia Alder, Thomas Wall, Mary Marshall, Susanna Dunn, Nancy Broderick, Case Broderick. These were mostly emigrants

*Contributed by Rev. G. B. Merritt.

from the State of Ohio. Elder Hallet Barber of the Central Ohio Christian Conference, effected the organization upon the following principles: The Bible the only rule of faith and practice; Christian character the only test of fellowship, and Christian the only name.

From this beginning, the church had a great prosperity, about 900 being the aggregate and 250 the present membership. They at first worshiped in private houses, in the schoolhouse, and in G. W. Webster's carpenter shop. In 1841 a small brick house was built for worship on the lot where the present building stands. This was displaced in 1864 by an excellent two-story brick which cost \$15,000. The church has enjoyed several gracious revivals of religion, viz.: one under the labors of Rev. D. W. Fowler, in which more than 100 united with the church; another under Rev. W. A. Gross, of about eighty accessions, and another under James Maples, of fifty accessions and another under Rev. C. L. Jackson, of eighty-two accessions. There were many others of greater or less blessing to the church. This church was instrumental in organizing the first Sunday-school in Marion in 1841. It was a Union school, held in the old court house, under the superintendency of John Gilbert. In 1851 a Sunday-school was organized in the church which has continued until the present time. The following ministers have served the church in the capacity of pastor for longer or shorter periods. Hallet Barber who organized the church was the first. He was succeeded by Elisha Ashley, and he by John Robinson. These men came on horseback, through woods and across rivers, to minister to this little band as often as they could go round their circuits—once a month, perhaps, being an average. D. W. Fowler then became resident pastor of the church; he was followed by T. A. Brandon, and he by A. W. Tripp. A. W. Sanford was then called to the pastoral charge of the church. In November, 1860, a call was extended to Rev. J. P. Watson. He accepted and served the church acceptably until appointed chaplain of the Twelfth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, Col. Link commanding. After a year or more in the army he returned to the church. J. L. Towner was the next pastor, and during his charge the present church building was erected. He was succeeded by Rev. James Maple, D. D. Dr. Maple continued seven years, and was succeeded by A. W. Coan. C. W. Garoutte came next, and was followed by Prof. A. H. Morrill, when Dr. Maple was again called and remained four years.

He was succeeded, in 1885, by G. B. Merritt, the present pastor, who is a native of Montgomery County, Ind., where he was born, October 15, 1857. When he had acquired sufficient education he taught school and followed clerking, and by industry and economy worked his way through Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio, where he graduated with the degree of A. B. in June 1885.

Society of Friends.—The resident Friends of Marion were for many years without a church organization within the town, and during that time worshiped first at the old schoolhouse near the Foster Cemetery, and later at a house which stood near what is now the Odd Fellows' Cemetery. This house was built in 1830, and was the first erected in the county.

The Marion Preparative Meeting was established in 1871. The preliminary meeting for this purpose was held in the wood-house of Nathan Coggs hall, at which the following members attended: Nathan Coggs hall, Jesse Small, J. Wright, Job Mills, David Overman, Anderson Overman, Clarkson Willcuts, Joseph Baldwin, Owen Mills, William Russell, Alexander Frazier, Walter Jay and a few others constituted the meeting. A frame house was soon built on the corner of Fifteenth and Adams Streets at a cost of about \$1,300. This house answered the purposes of the congregation until 1884, when, through the instrumentality of Nathan Coggs hall and a few other leading members, the large brick building was erected in the grove south of the city. The house was dedicated to God April 12, 1885, President J. J. Mills, of Earlham College, preaching the dedication sermon. The cost of the building was \$6,200, and has a seating capacity of 800. The present membership is 250. The recognized ministers are Mr. Wooten, Mary Baldwin, J. Wright and Abigail Bogue.

St. Paul's Catholic Church, the first Catholic Church in Marion, was built in 1865 by Rev. Father Kroeger, who tended the place once a month from Peru. It was a small frame building, with accommodations for about 225.

Before the church was built the priests who came here were obliged to say mass in some private house. The inconvenience of this was felt as the number of Catholics began to increase, owing to the building of the new railroad through the town.

As the ground on which the church is built was purchased some time before by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Luers, the few Catholics of the

town, by the advice of their pastor, resolved to build a small church for their accommodation, and the present church is the result of that resolution.

Their number continued to increase, and finally the present bishop, Dr. Dwenger, sent them the Rev. Father Frawley for resident pastor in 1875. The Catholics number about fifty families. Among the prominent members of the church who assisted in its organization were John Kiley and family, Daniel Dailey and family, Michael Dunahue and family, Daniel Dowd, Martin Flannagan, the Sullivans and others. The present priest is Father Grogan.

The Church of Christ struggled for many years under many embarrassments, prominent among which was the want of a permanent place in which to meet for public worship. For this reason the church has failed to exert the influence for good that it otherwise would have done.

Through the efforts of Elder T. M. McCormick the denomination here has erected a commodious house for worship on the corner of McClure and Ninth Streets. The house is frame, 38x60 feet, Gothic style, designed and built by G. W. Tingley, of Marion. The building was commenced in the fall of 1876, and completed in the spring of 1877. It is one of the finest frame church edifices in the country. The congregation at present numbers eighty-five.

The ministers who have served this church since its organization are T. M. McCormick, M. T. Hough, Rev. Blunt and T. M. Wiles. The elders are Benjamin Hamaker and E. L. Byrd; deacons, Joseph Shellhouse, E. L. Byrd, Alva Graves and G. Custer; elders, Mr. Baswell and W. I. Milner.

Baptist Church.—The Baptist has been the pioneer church of many of the western counties, but in this it had no existence until September 2, 1885. For the organization of the church at this place credit is due Rev. W. D. Weaver, the first and only minister. The constituent members were John Malott and wife, — Grindle, D. W. Weaver and wife, R. L. Squires, Mrs. Squires, John Murphey, Mrs. Higbee and Mrs. S. Sprague. The present membership is about thirty-five. The meetings are held in White's building, which is well supplied with all the necessary furniture. The pastor, Mr. W. D. Weaver, is a native of New York, where he was born July 9, 1856; came to Indiana with his parents and settled in Jennings County. He received his primary education in the com-

mon schools, after which he completed a classical course at Franklin College. He entered upon his ministerial career in Colorado in 1884.

The Wesleyan Methodists were recently organized and hold services in the schoolhouse in North Marion. The total membership is sixteen. The present minister is Rev. Smith.

African Methodist Episcopal Church was organized by Rev. Daniel Burden in 1873. The original membership consisted of but seven. The members who have served as pastors of this church since its organization are Rev. Russel, A. J. Furguson, A. H. Night, R. Hutchinson, P. G. Fuller, M. Coleman, R. McDonel, and J. A. Gordon. The present membership of the church is thirty-five. This congregation has owned two buildings, the first a frame and the present one a brick, which was bought from the Methodists at a cost of \$2,100.

All of the Protestant churches have well organized Sabbath-schools that are largely attended and well sustained.

Charitable Orders.—Grant Lodge No. 105, F. & A. M. In the early part of 1850 a petition signed by Samuel St. John, John Browntee, and a few others, was forwarded to the Grand Master of the State, and after some investigation into the character of the petitioners a charter was granted, bearing date of May 29, 1850. The first elected were Samuel St. John, W. M.; John Brownlee, S. W., and John L. Byrom, J. W. The present officers are B. R. Norman, W. M.; Robert S. Lyon, S. W.; James K. Mowrer, J. W.; C. S. Ratliff, S. D.; J. M. Thornburgh, J. D.; George D. Custer, Secretary, and Jeremiah Harry, Tyler.

For some reason best known to the members of the order, there was a division in the lodge in the latter part of the sixties which resulted in the institution of Samaritan No. 391. The charter bears date of May 25, 1869. The first officers were W. D. Mowrer, W. M.; D. H. Sander, S. W.; John Ruess, J. W.; Lewis Jenkins, Treasurer, and A. W. Tripp, Secretary. Present officers are P. B. Patton, W. M.; A. Arfold, S. W.; W. M. Ward, J. W.; D. H. Sanders, Treasurer, and Lewis V. Wheeler, Secretary. The present membership is fifty-six.

Marion Chapter No. 55 was organized May 24, 1866, with officers as follows: A. W. Sandford, H. P.; D. Mowrer, K.; J. H. Fishell, S.; W. D. Mowrer, C. H.; Milton Jay, P. S.; and B. H. Jones,

Secretary. The charter members were G. W. Gunder, J. C. Nottingham, C. S. Tibbits, D. W. Mowrer, J. W. James, and C. W. Humphreys. The present officers are S. B. Beshore, H. P.; David S. Hogin, K.; J. M. Thornburgh, S.; Charles Reece, Treasurer, and Lewis V. Wheeler, Secretary. The membership is sixty.

Marion Council No. 28 was organized under a dispensation October 21, 1868. The following were the first officers: W. D. Mowrer, T. Ill. G. M.; Lewis Jenkins, D. T. Ill. G. M.; Milton Jay, P. C. W.; David H. Sanders, C. G.; I. B. Rush, Rec.; J. H. Wigger, S. S. Present officers: D. H. Sanders, T. Ill. G. M.; John W. Glasscock, P. C. W.; W. D. Mowrer, C. G.; J. H. Wigger, Treasurer; Lewis V. Wheeler, Recorder, and D. S. Hogin, S. S. The membership is forty-four.

Marion Commandery No. 21 was organized April 5, 1871, with the following charter members: W. D. Mowrer, Moses Smith, Lewis Jenkins, C. W. Humphreys, C. S. Tibbits, J. W. Jones, J. C. Nottingham, John Ruess, and George W. Gunder. The present officers are D. S. Hogin, E. C.; O. H. P. Cary, Generalissimo; G. W. Gunder, C. G.; Samuel B. Beshore, P.; C. S. Brown, S. W.; Frank D. Blanchard, J. W.; J. H. Wigger, Treasurer; Lewis V. Wheeler, Recorder.

The above divisions of the order own the third story of one of the principal blocks of the city, and have it conveniently arranged for the conferring of various degrees.

Mississinewa Lodge No. 96, I. O. O. F., was instituted March 28, 1851, by D. D. G. M., A. P. Ferry assisted by the members of Jonesborough Lodge. The charter members were Joseph Lomax, Jeremiah Harry, John N. Turner, I. W. Hall, M. L. Marsh. The first officers were Joseph Lomax, N. G.; James F. Hall, V. G.; John N. Turner, Recording Secretary; M. L. Marsh, Permanent Secretary, and Jeremiah Harry, Treasurer. The lodge has one of the finest and best furnished lodge rooms in Indiana. They also own a beautiful cemetery of twenty acres just outside the city limits. They have recently bought a lot on the west side of the public square, on which they contemplate the erection of a fine brick building. The resources of the lodge amount to several thousand dollars. There have been initiated into this lodge 363 members, of which there are 130 at present. The present officers are C. E. Hilborn, N. G.; Daniel Gunder, V. G.; John R. Fitzgerald, Secretary, and H. J. Lenox, Treasurer.

Grant Encampment No. 66 was chartered July 31, 1863, with the following members: William W. Moore, Morgan H. Zeller, N. W. Gordon, Milton Jay, Thomas C. Moore, Byron M. Jones and D. B. Sweetser. The first officers were Milton Jay, C. P.; Thomas C. Moore, H. P.; Morgan Zeller, S. W.; D. B. Sweetser, Scribe; and N. W. Gordon, Treasurer. Present officers: G. W. Daniels, C. P.; James Long, H. P.; Sylvester Saylor, S. W.; John R. Fitzgerald, Scribe; and H. F. Shunk, Treasurer. The present membership is 100.

Canton Marion No. 6, I. O. O. F. The militant department of this order was first organized June 5, 1883, as a uniform degree camp. In February, 1886, they were organized into a canton. The first officers were Daniel Gunder, Captain; D. T. Davis, Lieutenant; and Phillip Diels, Ensign. The members of the company are O. A. Sprague, J. H. Miller, Clark Smith, John O. Spurgeon, Samuel Babb, John Begerly, J. R. Fitzgerald, Sylvester Saylor, James Long, H. G. Hamaker, R. W. Weaver, Charles Hilborn, John Morehead, George Osborn, H. F. Clunk, John Carl, Wilson Addington, Pearl Horton, A. Osborn, Perry Ridgeley, G. B. Merritt, C. Hawkins, Isaac Smithson and Albert Spurgeon.

The competitive drills participated in by this company were at Indianapolis and Wabash. In the former they were awarded a prize of \$200, in competition with some of the best drilled companies in the State; and in the latter took the first prize, scoring six and six-tenths points out of a possible ten. For the high position the company occupies among the uniform companies of the order, much credit is due Mr. Daniel Gunder, the efficient captain.

Knights of Pythias.—Grant Lodge 103 was instituted January 26, 1883. The charter members were W. C. Smith, Willis Van Devanter, George Webster, Jr., Simon Goldthwaite, Cyrus W. Neal, William Sheldon, Hiram Beshore, J. M. Wilson, E. L. Goldthwait, D. R. McKinney, Jr., H. G. Hamaker, L. A. Von Behren, Frank Torrance, A. Eyestone, Thad. Butler, J. H. Forest, J. Q. Brownlee, A. A. Hamilton, J. F. Graftey and B. Prins. First officers: George Webster, P. C.; Willis Van Devanter, C. C.; S. Goldthwaite, V. C.; A. A. Hamilton, P.; W. H. Irvin, M. E.; J. C. Goldthwaite, M. F.; Cyrus Neal, K. of R. and S.; W. C. Smith, M. A. The present officers are L. Hutchinson, P. C.; C. C. Jameson, C. C.; Hiram Beshore, V. C.; C. E. Moore, P.; C. D.

McLeod, M. A.; O. A. Sprague, M. F.; O. Holman, M. E.; and R. D. Hunter, K. of R. and S.

Jamison Division, Uniform Rank, K. of P., was organized November, 1885, with the following officers and members: C. S. Brown, Captain; O. A. Sprague, First Lieutenant; and W. C. Smith, Second Lieutenant. The members in addition to the above named are C. C. Jamieson, O. R. Holman, T. Nottingham, D. Sherman, L. A. Von Behren, R. Hunter, Hiram Beshore, F. Rigdon, William Flynn, H. G. Hamaker, Phillip Lyon, Samuel Weaver, Charles Moore, William Wiley, George Webster, Jr., S. Koontz, H. Anderson, Cyrus Neal, O. Peters, T. B. Doan, Rev. Weaver, L. B. Hutchinson, Frank McGee and S. Buckels. O. A. Sprague is the present captain and drill master.

Knights of Honor.—The charter of Equity Lodge, No. 1274, of Marion, bears date of November 25, 1878, and is signed by E. M. Haines, J. J. Hall, D. M. Nottingham, G. W. Gunder, L. J. Starrett, Phillip Diel, Lewis Williams, Elijah Ritch, Daniel Gunder, B. H. Turner, M. Figley, Wilson Addington, James Perkins, J. M. Buckhannan, G. R. Fravell, E. C. Jackson, L. A. Wallace, Samuel Hamer, J. C. Whisler, W. L. Golding and J. Z. Smith. The first officers were G. W. Gunder, P. D.; E. M. Haines, Dictator; J. J. Hall, V. D.; D. M. Nottingham, A. D.; Lewis Williams, Medical Examiner; L. J. Starrett, Reporter; and Phillip Diel, Financial Reporter. This is strictly an insurance order, paying \$2,000 on each death, and no one is admitted to membership without the insurance. The average cost per annum for the last four years has been \$21. Although the order is but thirteen years old it has a membership in the United States of 140,000. The present officers are O. A. Sprague, P. D.; L. R. Case, D.; John Dugan, V. D.; John Hatt, A. D.; Daniel Gunder, Treasurer; M. M. Wall, Medical Examiner; and Wilson Addington, Reporter.

Grand Army of the Republic.—General Shunk Post No. 23 was named in honor of one of Grant County's most distinguished soldiers. The post was organized with a membership of sixteen. The first officers were J. C. Nottingham, Commander; John Ruess, Quartermaster; O. H. P. Cary, Chaplain; Frank Hall, Officer of the Day; Snead Thomas, Adjutant. The present officers are B. R. Norman, Commander; J. W. Miles, Senior Vice-Commander; Gus Kem, Junior Vice-Commander; J. W. Glasscock, Quartermaster; W. S.

Reeves, Officer of the Day; John Case, Chaplain; James C. Work, Adjutant. There are now eighty-seven members enrolled upon the roster of the Post.

THE PRESS OF MARION.

“ Mightiest of the mighty means
On which the arm of progress leans—
Man’s noblest mission to advance,
His woes assuage, his weal enhance,
His rights enforce, his wrongs redress—
Mightiest of the mighty is the press ”

The history of the press of Grant County begins with the *Marion Democratic Herald*, which was ushered into existence June 4, 1842. It was a five column folio, edited by John Gilbert, at that time county auditor, and published by the venerable Jeremiah Harry. The press and office equipments were owned by a stock company composed of a few of the Democratic leaders, who felt the necessity of a newspaper to fight the battles of the party. The editor was a vigorous writer, rather prolix in his style, and not always discreet in party matters, and as a result was frequently antagonized by the members of his own party. After about eighteen months this pioneer adventure suspended publication and was succeeded a few months later by the *Message*, which issued its first number November 7, 1845. Its publishers were Scott & Harry. The former withdrew in a short time and was succeeded by John W. Dodd, who changed the name of the paper to the *Grant County Democrat*. The publication of this paper continued until 1847, when its editor enlisted in the Fourth Regiment of Indiana Volunteers and went to the southwestern borders to meet the forces of the Mexican Government.

The *Marion Telegraph*, with James Brownlee and Benjamin Woolman, editorial managers, and J. A. Stretch, publisher, began its existence in 1847 and was opposite political faith from its predecessors, being a strong advocate of the principles of the Whig party, but did not live to see its party gain ascendancy the following year. Its legitimate successor was the *Rough and Ready Banner*, edited and published by B. F. Wallace, and started for the purpose, as was stated in the salutatory, of presenting to the people of Grant County the claims of Gen. Taylor for President. In the first number a call was issued for a mass meeting of the Taylor men for the purpose of organizing for the campaign. The mass meeting was held in the

court house, the number in attendance was estimated at two—the editor and James Sweetser. The paper suspended after the election.

Succeeding the last named were the following ephemeral publications: The *Western Union* in 1849, edited and published by E. C. Overman and J. D. Cook; the *Whig Thermometer* in 1850, by Ezra Ink, with the motto “Preserve the Union and the Union will preserve us,” and the *Winfield Scott* in 1852 by Andrew Diltz and James Brownlee. The names of the last two are sufficient to indicate their political attitude. The *Marion Journal-Democrat* issued its first number April 17, 1851, under the editorial management and proprietorship of J. F. and T. J. McDowell. This was a seven column folio and was well patronized. After two years J. F. McDowell severed his business connection with the paper, but continued to do the principal part of the editorial work. His editorials on all the national questions which disturbed the country during that period, were uncompromisingly Democratic, and show the same pronounced views that have ever since characterized the man.

In the fall of 1853 the *Marion Journal* was established by R. F. Brown, but was sold the following year to Joseph Lomax, who probably continued it until 1858, when it passed into the hands of D. W. Jones, who had previously owned and edited the *Mississinewa Gazette*. The *Journal* continued under the management of Mr. Jones until 1860, when it was sold to Wade & Swope, afterward Moore & Swope, and in the latter part of the same year was bought by Howard Coe, who changed it into a Democratic organ, but according to good authority discontinued its publication after a brief period.

The *Marion Record*, established by John Wade in the spring of 1858, met with the fate of many of its predecessors, and in less than two years passed out of existence.

Contemporaneous with the *Journal* was the *Grant County Republican*, by D. W. Jones. The *Republican* was established in 1860, and continued until January 16, 1863, and was succeeded in May of the same year by *The Grant County Union*, edited by H. S. Kelley and J. H. Jones, who were strong advocates of the Union cause, and believed that there was no neutral ground. “A man is either a patriot or a traitor.” In July of the same year Eward & Kelley became publishers, and in October the style became Eward & Custer, with Judge John M. Wallace editor, and lastly it passed

into the hands of Wallace & Eward. Following this came the *Marion Journal* in 1866, by John Zohn. In 1866 the *Journal and Monitor* was brought into existence by J. S. Jennings, from whom the office was bought September 4, 1867, by the firm of Tingley & Reece, and the new issue denominated the *Marion Chronicle*. Mr. Reece soon retired from the firm, which left both the business and editorial management to Mr. Tingley. As editor of the *Chronicle* he took a more or less active part in the discussion of political and other public matters affecting the interests of Grant County. While the *Chronicle* was staunchly and radically Republican, it was at the same time independently so. While it has advocated and defended the principles of freedom, patriotism and progress on which that party was organized, and on which it achieved its most glorious victories, the *Chronicle* steadily opposed its amnesty policy toward the rebels, and has unsparingly denounced the Credit Mobilier swindlers, salary grabbers and whisky thieves.

In the latter part of the seventies the *Marion Star*, which was established by E. C. Overman in 1876, but at that time owned by John Q. Brownlee, was consolidated with the *Chronicle*. The publication continued under the new management until May 9, 1884, when the office was purchased by Edgar L. Goldthwait, who possessed the business qualifications and the editorial ability necessary to insure the successful management of the enterprise. November 5, 1885, the *Chronicle* and *Grant County Republican*, the latter owned by W. H. Sanders, were consolidated, Mr. Sanders thereby becoming interested in the publication of the former. The *Chronicle* is a six-column quarto, issued on Thursday of each week, and has, under its present management, gained a popularity hitherto unknown in the history of journalism in Grant County, having an unprecedented circulation of 2,160 copies. In point of artistic display and editorial management the paper has few superiors in northern Indiana.

The *Mississinewa Monitor*, a Greenback organ established by J. S. Jennings in 1868; *The Register*, by J. M. Cumbach in 1876; the *Marion Star*, by E. C. Overman, in 1877, all had a brief existence.

The *Grant County Republican* became a candidate for public patronage in 1880 under the management of H. C. Fellows, who remained at the helm until 1882, when it passed into the hands of

Sanders & Blair. Mr. Blair soon withdrew, leaving the entire management to W. H. Sanders, who soon gained a reputation as being an editorial writer of ability, and was always aggressive and outspoken.

Marion Democrat.—"This enterprising paper, published by Wallace Bros., is deserving of special notice. It was first controlled by Messrs. Kitch & Vaughn in 1871. The following year Mr. Vaughn sold his interest to Mr. Kitch. In the fall of 1873 Mr. Kitch sold the office to L. A. and Joseph L. Wallace, sons of Hon. John M. Wallace, who took hold of the paper and increased its circulation. Soon after the purchase J. Milton Wallace bought out the interest of his brother Joseph, and he and his brother, L. A. Wallace, conducted the paper under the firm name of Wallace Bros. In 1874 they were offered \$2,500 for the office, and a few days after the offer was made the destructive fire which swept away Sweetser's Bank and every other building upon the ground now covered by the magnificent new block on the northwest corner of the public square consumed all their presses and printing material. It was a total loss to them, as they had no insurance on the office. The paper, however, had many friends in Marion and throughout the county who were unwilling to forego its weekly words of cheer and inspiration, and with a contribution of \$300 or \$400 from the citizens, and additional help from other parties, new presses and new material were soon purchased, and the *Democrat* reappeared in a building of its own on the east side of the public square." In 1879 L. A. Wallace became sole owner, and has ever since been editor and proprietor. Under his management the paper has always been a fearless advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, and the editor has displayed ability worthy the name of Wallace. The *Democrat* is a six-column quarto, and has a *bona fide* circulation of 2,000 copies, which alone speaks for the character of the paper.

Water Works.—While devising better means of protection against fire, a proposition to establish a system of water works was introduced, in 1877, in the council meeting by Mr. Samuel Hulley, at that time a member of said body. The scheme was at first thought to be impracticable, for the reason that the town was too small to warrant the expenditure of the amount that would be required. However, the proposition was submitted to the tax-payers, and the plan approved by a large majority. In 1877 bonds were

issued to the amount of \$35,000, in denomination of \$1,000, one half payable in ten years and the remainder in twenty years. Work was at once begun, and the present system is the result.

The works are located in the southwestern part of the city on Boots Creek. The water supply is obtained from three artesian wells, the largest of which is twenty-five feet in diameter and carried to a depth of twenty-five feet; but not finding water, a drill was sunk forty-one feet, at which depth a vein was reached that soon filled the well.

The second well was sunk a few feet from the first, and is six feet in diameter. A third well ten feet in diameter, with the driven well twenty-two inches in diameter has recently been sunk which furnishes a surplus of thousands of gallons daily. The water is suitable for all purposes, pleasantly flavored, free from all germs of disease and contains excellent medical properties.

The water contains many mineral constituents, as shown by the following analysis made by Prof. Cox, State geologist:

	Grains
Silicia.....	1.610
Alumina.....	0.350
Sulphate of magnesia.....	4.061
Proto-sulphate of iron.....	4.790
Carbonate of lime (combined).....	11.800
Carbonate of magnesia.....	1.042
Chloride of sodium.....	1.390
Undetermined and loss.....	.343
Free carbonic acid not determined.....	

In answer to the question as to the probable source of the water and the cause of an artesian flow, the State geologist gives the following: "Besides being situated in a valley, Marion is located between two rocky ridges, with a valley three miles wide between them. Where the river cuts across the ridge southeast of the city, it may find a passage under the heavy sheet of clay filling the valley, and the well being sixty-eight feet deep, the fall between this point and the bottom of the well may be sufficient to cause an artesian flow."

The engine which was furnished from Dean Bros., of Indianapolis, was tested September 29, 1877, by J. D. Cook, civil engineer of Toledo. The test proved the capacity of the engine to be 901,284 gallons per day of twenty-four hours.

There is at present about seven miles of pipe laid along the principal streets of the city; fifty-five plugs and ~~twenty-three cut off~~

valves. The system is entirely self-sustaining, being operated without cost to the city. Few cities in the West can boast of a better system, and none can equal it for the healthfulness of the water. For the establishment of the system and the satisfactory manner in which it is operated, much credit is due Mr. Samuel Hulley, who has served as superintendent for nine years.

The Fire Department, as it exists, was established at the date of the completion of the water works. It consists of a chief and eighty volunteer members, with four reel companies and one hook and ladder company. The water is distributed throughout the city by the well known Holly system, which renders fire engines unnecessary, as the force of the work is sufficient.

For the purpose of alarms, the city is divided into four divisions and the alarms given by the whistle at the works, each division having a designated number. Any alarm calls out the hook and ladder company and two reel companies, and in case of general alarm, all companies are called out. The work of the department has been very effective under the management of the present chief, D. F. Davis.

Marion Gas Works were established in 1880. The plant is situated on the banks of the river near the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan depot. The officers of this company are S. Woods, president; W. S. Kuhn, manager; S. M. Highland, general superintendent and treasurer; and C. C. Highland, assistant superintendent and manager of the Marion works. Mains are laid in all of the principal streets of the city. There are at present 220 consumers. The annual consumption amounts to 400,000 cubic feet.

Telephone.—The introduction of the telephone at this place dates from August, 1879. The first experiment was with the American Speaking Telephone, under the management of John Anderson, and at the end of the first year there were seventeen instruments in use. This continued until August, 1881, when the American Speaking and the American Bell were consolidated. This gave an impetus to the business, and the construction of country lines was commenced. Lines were constructed by Mr. Anderson, who deserves great credit for the energy displayed in the work, to Peru, Bluffton, Wabash, Hartford City and Anderson, with stations at the following points in Grant County: Fox Station, Van Buren, Jonesborough, New Cumberland, Upland, Fairmount, Herbst, Roseburgh,

Swayzee, Sweetser and Mier. The combined length of lines constructed within the county is about 155 miles.

The Banking Interests.—Marion had no early banks of any consequence except the State Stock Bank, established January 14, 1854, and this, according to the best information, was not permanent. The articles of association which were filed with the county clerk were as follows: "Be it known that the undersigned have this day associated themselves together for the purpose of doing an exchange and banking business under the general laws of the State, approved May 28, 1852. The place where the operations of discounts and deposits of said association are to be carried on is Marion. The stock of the association is to consist of 600 shares of \$1,000 each, making a capital stock of \$60,000." The stock was taken as follows: H. S. Flynt, of Sandusky, Ohio, \$200,000; F. C. Sessions, Cleveland, Ohio, \$200,000, and citizens of Marion, \$200,000.

It is quite probable that but little business was ever done by this association.

Jason Wilson & Co.'s Exchange Bank.—This is the oldest banking company now doing business in Marion. It was established January 18, 1862. The individual members of the firm are Adam Wolfe and Jason Wilson, the former a resident of Muncie, Ind. The company began doing business in the Spencer House block, where they remained until 1883, the date of their removal to the new building occupied by them. The block is, in architectural design and convenience of arrangement, unsurpassed in northern Indiana. The northeast room, first floor, is the one occupied by the bank, and in its fixtures and appointments it is of the latest approved style, and will favorably compare with our metropolitan trade centers in elegance and convenience. The company is liable to depositors to the whole amount of their property, jointly and individually, which is estimated at \$300,000. The business has always been under the direct management of Mr. Wilson.

Sweetser's Bank.—In point of seniority this bank occupies the second place among the banks of Marion, having been established in 1868 by James Sweetser & Sons. The father died in 1878, and the business was continued by D. B. and George. The latter retired from the firm a few years later and left D. B. the sole proprietor. His long experience in the business, together with the

training he had received from his father, who was a financier of marked ability, eminently qualified him to assume the responsibility and direct the management of such a concern. This bank transacts a legitimate banking business in loans, discounts, exchange, deposits and collections, with correspondents in all the principal cities and financial centers of the Union. The bank is largely patronized, which speaks for the estimation in which it is held by the people. George Webster, Jr., who is cashier and inside manager, has recently purchased an interest in the business, and is now one of its proprietors.

Marion Bank, although the youngest financial institution of Marion, has since its organization, July 1, 1883, been characterized by a progressive and hopeful career of prosperity and usefulness, and a general management, safe and conservative. The members of this company are George Sweetser, Phillip Matter, Joel G. Sayer and James V. Sweetser, who are, at a low estimate collectively, worth \$400,000, in which amount they are liable to depositors. The bank has from its inception been a pronounced success, and its books show a line of depositors including many of the most prominent firms, corporations, and individuals in the city and country. It does a general banking business, and is conspicuous for the prompt and systematic method in which its affairs have been managed. Joel G. Sayer has been the cashier ever since its organization, and his gentlemanly bearing adds much to the popularity of the institution.

The Curtis Physio-Medical Institute.—This institute was established December 9, 1881, under an act of the Legislature, approved February 2, 1855, and is now in its sixth year. The officers and board of trustees are as follows: Hon. Henly James, president; Dr. M. H. Murphy, treasurer; William R. Coldren, M. D., secretary; David Overman, chairman; Aaron Lobdell, James A. Wilson, Simon P. Barley, Abraham Leedy and David B. Shell, trustees. The faculty consists of David B. Snodgrass, M. D., professor of theory and practice of medicine; Howard C. Haines, M. D., professor of anatomy; B. A. Line, M. D., professor of regional anatomy and pathology; William A. Hough, M. D., professor of histology and physiology; William R. Coldren, professor of botany and *materia medica*; Benjamin D. Snodgrass, professor of obstetrics, diseases of women and children; A. B. Sephens, professor of



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surgery; Drs. Haines, Hough and Coldren also lecture on other subjects. The regular course of lectures begins in October and ends in March. Each student must have completed the full course as adopted before he is eligible to graduation. The requirements further provide that the student must have a good knowledge of the English branches and a good moral character. The cost to the student, in fees, is professors' ticket, \$50; matriculation, \$5; demonstrator's fee, \$5; graduation, \$25. The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon eight candidates at the close of the term of 1885-86. Whatever good has been accomplished is due in a very large measure to the efforts of Dr. D. B. Snodgrass, dean of the faculty and founder of the institution.

Marion Opera House was built in 1884, by Smith & George, at a cost of \$20,000. The latter soon withdrew from the firm, leaving Mr. Ira Smith the sole proprietor. This is a fine brick building, with a seating capacity of 1,000. The auditorium on the first floor is 52x61 feet, and has a seating capacity of 550. The capacity of the gallery is 450. The seats are the latest improved opera chairs. The stage is 33x52 feet in size, with a proscenium 29x33 feet in size, and is provided with seven sets of scenery. It is lighted by 154 gas jets. In the convenience of its arrangements it is equal to any in the State. L. M. Whisler and George Webster, Jr., are the present managers.

Mob Law.—There are but few communities in Indiana that have not at times deemed it necessary to resort to mob violence to protect their lives, property or the honor of their families. So slow are the operations of the law that the punishment is too long delayed, and not unfrequently entirely evaded. This weakness of the law, or the failure to execute it, does not, however, justify lynch proceedings, for it is only when the voice of passion is hushed that justice can be meted out. The first and only attempt made by a mob to take life in Grant County was in the summer of 1885. Mary Linston Retta and Ella Leach, while returning home from town at about 9 o'clock at night became unwarrantably frightened at the actions of a colored man by the name of Frank Wallace, and in her attempt to escape Mary Linston was overcome with fear, and lay in an unconscious condition for several days. By the middle of the following day, which was Sunday, the opinion became prevalent that an attempt had been made to commit violence on her person,

and the life of the negro, who had been placed in jail, was openly threatened. On Monday knots of men were seen on every corner, in whispered conversation. After night suspicious movements were noticed by the officers, and ominous whistling sounds heard in all directions. This was sufficient warning to the sheriff, Mr. Orange Holman, who, with the assistance of L. A. Von Behren, city marshal, prepared to protect the life of the prisoner. At 11 o'clock twenty-one masked men applied for admission, and, on being refused by the Sheriff, the door was soon broken in, and in the attempt to enter the mob was confronted by the officers, who fought as only men will when inspired by the performance of duty. In the struggle that followed many shots were fired, one passing through the brain of James Kiley, who died in a few minutes. After the death of Kiley the mob dispersed, but made several attempts to secure the prisoner on the following night, but without effect. The prisoner was tried by the court and acquitted. Much credit is due the Sheriff, Orange Holman, and L. A. Von Behren for the fearless manner in which they performed their duty.

Present Business Interests.—Phil Lyons, clothing; C. C. Jamieson, dry goods; M. Blumenthal and Arnold & Gunder, dry goods and clothing; Goldthwait & Sons, dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes; Prins & Leon, clothing; Indianapolis Trade Palace, dry goods and notions; Hall & Davison, dry goods; Charley Young, novelty store; W. C. Smith and John Hatt, boots and shoes; H. S. Marks, books, jewelry, and wall paper; W. McGinnis and John Council, books and jewelry; John W. Moore, and Philip Diel, jewelry; Harmon Bros., J. B. Lytle, Charles Reece, John Davis, George Fravell, J. C. Adkins and L. J. Starrett, drugs; Hutchinson & Son, David Sherman, Henry Young, and Henry Sherman, merchant tailors; J. H. Wigger and Thomas Nottingham, saddlery and harness; Price & Cox, McCleary Bros., Campbell & Ludlum, hardware; Humphreys & Co., lumber and wood; W. C. Webster, Peter Eshelman, I. W. Boswell, Hiatt & Hawkins, Custer & Co., R. W. Weaver, J. Glasscock, I. H. Anderson, R. M. Beck, Henry Beshore, A. Arnold, Elwood Worll, J. D. Beatty & Co., J. Morrow, Overman Bros., J. W. Kelley & Co., and Anderson & Boswell, groceries; Simon Koontz, O. A. Sprague, and Maher Bros., restaurant and groceries; John D. Gugenham, Conrad Brunka, James Morrow, Skinner & Carl, John Kiley,

Thomas Cameron, Allen Skinner, Corbett & Co., M. C. Berry, saloons; J. M. Sullivan, B. A. Haines, Charles Mathers, McClery Bros., L. Campbell, William Feightner, agricultural implements; Love Bros., J. D. Beatty & Co., and J. Butler & Kidd, livery stables; L. M. Whisler and L. L. Beshore, stoves and tinware; John Whisler, Levi & Bockmin, Barley & Co., J. W. Hill and Stephen Golding, meat markets; C. Brunka & Co., cigar manufacturer; Charles Brown, tobaccoist; George Rowan, tobaccoist and fancy groceries; Thad Butler and Joe Clouse, carriage manufacturing; Buchanan & Son and J. W. Diggs, undertakers; Keller & Mead and William Moore, furniture; John Case, S. Higbee, — Barley, and — Allen, saw-mills; J. N. Turner & Co., planing-mill; Byrd & Co., lumber dealers; Isaac Smithson and A. Buchanan & Son, marble cutters; Mrs. M. Davis, Mrs. R. Maas, Mrs. M. Dailey, Charles Young, Mrs. L. Culbertson.

Wholesale Houses.—Spencer & Hogin, wholesale grocery store, was established January, 1886. The individual members are Robert J. Spencer and W. E. Hogin.

J. H. Wigger, wholesale and retail buggy and carriage harness, trunks and valises. Store on the north side of public square. Floor space, including ware-rooms, 17,611 square feet. Gives employment to seven men. Capital invested \$25,000.

Hotels.—Spencer House was built in 1856 and was remodeled and enlarged in 1863 by Jacob Spencer, from whom it takes its name. The house was managed by Spencer & Sons until 1881 when it was leased by B. E. Brown & Son, the present managers. There are seventy rooms in the building, which are conveniently arranged. The house is largely patronized.

Grand View was erected by a stock company composed of Thomas D. Sharp, Samuel Burrier and John Embree in 1882. It is a three, and a half story brick, situated on corner of Branson and Fifth Streets. It cost between \$35,000 and \$40,000. It contains thirty-eight well arranged rooms, was opened by J. H. Buckles, September, 1883, and is still under his management.

Tremont House is a frame, situated on corner of Branson and Fourth Streets, owned by Messrs. Harvy & Caldwell. Present landlord John A. Kime, who took possession in April, 1886. The house contains twenty-five rooms.

The Skillman House is a large frame building situated on Branson Street near the line of the Pan Handle Railroad.

Fairmount was so named by Joseph Baldwin because of its resemblance in cleanliness and beauty to the Fairmount water-works of Philadelphia. It was laid out by David Sanfield, and surveyed by William Neal December 28, 1850. The plat is located in Section No. 29, Township 23 north, and Range 8 east, on the line of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad. The original plat consisted of fifteen lots. The following additions have been made: Stanfred's; Baldwin's First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth; Nixon Winslow's; J. P. Winslow's First, Second and Third; Henley's First, Second and Third; Baldwin & Nottingham's; Phillips'; Winslow, Ehlers & Bogue's, and Winslow & Osborn's. The first house built within the present limits of Fairmount was by John Benbow, who bought the land from the Government November 30, 1831. The house stood near where the toll-gate in the northern suburbs of the town now stands, and was a typical pioneer cabin, built of round logs, with a stick and clay chimney, puncheon floor, "chinked and daubed" to protect the inmates from the weather and wild beasts. With the exception of this cabin and small piece of cleared land surrounding it, the section in which Fairmount is located was an unbroken wilderness when Daniel Baldwin, with his family, appeared on the scene on the morning of November 14, 1833. Daniel Baldwin had visited the county the year previous, and had bought the residence of Benbow. The second house was built near the southern limits of the town by the venerable Thomas Baldwin. The first store-house was built and the first goods sold by Joseph Baldwin in 1848. The building stood on what is now known as the Winslow Corner. Joseph Hollingsworth was probably the second merchant and Isaac Stanfield the third. Others that may be classed among the early merchants are Kaughman, Wright Bros., C. Lines, Henry Harvey, Bogue & Pemberton and M. Wilson.

Mills.—A saw-mill was brought here at an early day by James Cammack. The engine was bought by the settlers, and a steam saw-mill was erected on the present site of Wheeler's mill. This mill did an extensive business and stood for many years.

The early settlers of Fairmount were compelled to go to Conner's or Griffin's mill for their flour and meal, except what was grated or ground by the hand-mill. The first grist-mill was built by Isaac Stanfield early in the sixties, and was successfully operated for about six years, when the boiler exploded, doing great damage

to the building and seriously injuring several of the workmen. The second mill was built about the year 1865, but was moved from its first location to its present location on the street leading to the depot, and is now operated by Sewell & Co.

Wheeler & Co.'s steam flouring-mill was built in the latter part of the sixties. It has been improved and is now supplied with the latest improved machinery.

Manufacturing Industries.—Fairmount Machine Works was removed from Alexandria to Fairmount June, 1885. The building is a frame, 30x70 feet. They repair all kinds of machinery and deal in belting, piping, etc.

The Fairmount Manufacturing Company is a joint stock company, incorporated February 2, 1886, with a capital stock of \$3,000. The Lancaster Corn Planter and Ditching Machinery are manufactured by this company. The corn planter has not been thoroughly tested as yet, but a sufficient number of the ditching machines have been tried to prove its utility to the entire satisfaction of those who have seen it operated. The officers of the company are J. P. Winslow, president; C. R. Small, secretary; and Levi Scott, treasurer. The company is made up of twenty stockholders, comprising the best business men of Fairmount and vicinity.

Fairmount Woolen Mill was built and equipped with the necessary machinery by W. S. Wardwell in 1878. It is operated only in the summer season, and does only a custom business. The principal products are blankets and stocking yarn.

Fairmount Chair Factory had its inception in June, 1885. The operations were not extensive the first year, but the character of the work is fully up to the standard. The proprietors are Brady & Allred Bros. The other industries of a like nature are a saw and planing-mill, established in 1881 by Gilbert La Rue; elevator of Henley & Nixon; elevator of Beals & Winslow.

Fairmount Incorporated.—A petition, signed by divers citizens, was presented to the Board of Commissioners in September, 1870, praying for an election for the incorporation of Fairmount. The election was ordered held September 26, and resulted as follows: Total vote, 67; for incorporation, 44; against, 23. The election of officers was held December 10 of the same year, and from this time dates the incorporation of Fairmount. First officers: First Ward, Enoch Beals; Second Ward, Elwood Haisley; Third Ward, Milton

Gossett; Fourth Ward, T. H. Wright; Fifth Ward, C. T. Schooley. Present officers: First Ward, Asa Carter; Second Ward, H. H. Wiley; Third Ward, T. J. Nixon; Fourth Ward, R. Ratliff; Fifth Ward, C. Small; N. W. Edwards, clerk and treasurer; J. W. Kester, marshal and street commissioner. The marshal as a peace officer is little. It is claimed that there has been but one man arrested on a charge of intoxication since the incorporation of the town. This speaks in the highest terms of the moral status of the community.

Fairmount Bank.—This is a private bank and was established November, 1882, by Levi Scott. This was the outgrowth of surplus capital not otherwise invested. Mr. Scott does a general banking business, dealing in exchanges, receiving money on deposit, discounting notes, etc. Mr. Scott has been phenomenally successful in all his business undertakings, and by his honesty and fair dealing he has won the confidence of the people. He is the owner of the bank building, which is a two-story brick, and is also the proprietor of Scott's Opera Hall, which has a commodious stage with scenery and all the necessary equipments to accommodate the best theatrical troupe.

Press of Fairmount.—The press of Fairmount had its beginning in the first issue of the *News* in 1877. Its editor was Joel Reece, who brought with him from Jonesborough the press and equipments of the *Jonesborough Herald*. The *News* was a six-column folio, independent in politics and religion. After one year the office was sold to Charles Stout, who sold a half interest to W. S. Seaford. The paper was then published under the firm name of Stout & Seaford. It continued to maintain its political independence until 1880, when it advocated the election of James A. Garfield for President. Seaford retired after the election of 1880, after which the paper advocated the cause of prohibition. In 1885 the office was bought by its present editor and proprietor, Edgar M. Baldwin, and the first number under his management was issued May 28. The paper is now independent in politics, and has a *bona fide* circulation of about 500. It was recently converted into a six-column quarto, and is replete with foreign, national, State and local news. Mr. Baldwin, although quite young, has had years of experience on several of the metropolitan journals, and has shown ability in the management of his paper seldom excelled by one of his years.

The Child's Golden Voice is an eight-page illustrated child's newspaper, published monthly by Rev. G. P. Riley, of Fairmount. The editor claims for this paper originality both in matter and make-up, and an unprecedented circulation for its age, the last issue being 6,000. The first number was issued in the fall of 1885. It is intended to occupy an entirely new field, "being neither a Sabbath-school nor secular paper, but supplies the long-needed link between the two."

Quaker Church.—The Friends of Fairmount worshiped for many years in the old Back Creek meeting-house, which was the first church built in Fairmount Township. The first meeting held by this denomination in the town was in a house that stood on the present site of Dr. Wright's residence. Prominent among the early members were the Stanfields, Wilsons, Baldwins, Rushes and Morris. The present brick building was erected about the year 1856, and cost about \$2,000. The present membership is large, consisting of the families of Nixon Rush, the Winslows, Elwood Davis, Stephen Scott, William Bell, I. Luther, Thomas Baldwin, Dr. Henley, Dr. Wright, Allen Dillon, M. Baldwin, George Butler, James Nixon, Mary and Hannah Wilson, and others.

The Wesleyan Methodist Church of Fairmount was organized in the year 1865 under the labors of Emsley Brookshire with fourteen members. A lot was donated by Jonathan Baldwin, and a church house built under the management of E. Brookshire. The house was dedicated to the Wesleyan Methodists of America, and a weekly meeting on Thursday at 10:30 o'clock established, which has been kept up with few exceptions until this time. The first Thursday in every month is a business meeting, in which all the business connected with the church is transacted.

Isaac Meek was the first pastor, and remained as such for nine years, and was followed by the following ministers: Nathan Davis, E. Coat, William Paxton, R. D. Fisher, E. Brookshire, A. C. Hall, C. S. Smith, J. F. Presnell, G. P. Riley, present pastor, 1886. Present membership is eighty-three.

Fairmount Lodge No. 381, I. O. O. F., was organized October 4, 1871, by D. B. Shideler, District Deputy Grand Master.

Charter members were James Beck, T. M. Wood, P. H. Wright, A. R. Williams, S. Finimore, T. S. Beck, J. R. Smith, C. T. School-dridge, J. H. Shephard, H. W. Crowell.

First officers, P. H. Wright, N. G.; A. R. Williams, V. G.; F. M. Wood, Secretary; S. Finimore, Treasurer; J. Beck, Warden; T. Beck, Conductor; W. D. Montgomery, Inside G.; J. Shephard, Outside G.; C. T. Schooley, R. S. N. G.; Henry Sugart, L. S. N. G.; James Smith, R. S. V. G.; Cyrus Hollingsworth, L. S. V. G.; C. W. Luther, R. S. S., and John L. Trout, L. S. S.

Present officers, J. N. Wheeler, N. G.; J. H. Templeton, V. G.; John Kelsey, Secretary; A. Wimmer, Treasurer; A. Henley, Warden; W. D. Montgomery, Inside G.; N. McCoy, R. S. N. G.; L. Deshane, R. S. V. G. The trustees are J. N. Wheeler, W. H. Hubbard and J. Kelsay. The hall is owned by the lodge; they are out of debt, and at one time numbered about sixty members, but new lodges organizing in other parts of the county, took away many of the members.

Beeson Post, No. 386, G. A. R.—The charter members were Alexander Little, William Bidler, Jesse Milaner, Asbury Ray, J. B. Smithson, J. B. Hollingsworth, T. J. Payne, John F. Jones, Thomas Little, James Monaha, Lemuel Pierson, J. J. Payne, S. W. Stewart, E. L. Payne, Edward Gardner, Sylvester Baker, Roland Smith, William Powell, Taylor Bayley. First officers were Lemuel Pierson, Commander; J. B. Smithson, S. V. C.; Alexander Little, J. V. C.; J. B. Hollingsworth, Q. M.; J. F. Jones, Adjt.; Jesse Milner, Officer of Day; James Payne, Officer of Guard; Edward Gardner, Chaplain. Number of members on roll is twenty-three. The present officers are Commander, Jesse Milner; S. V. C., Edward Gardner; J. V. C., William Bidler; Adjt., Thomas J. Payne; Q. M., J. B. Hollingsworth; Officer of the Day, J. F. Jones; Officer of Guard, Gabriel Johnson; Chaplain, Taylor Baily; Surgeon, J. B. Smithson.

Merchants of Fairmount.—Thomas Pierce, John Bogue, Dr. P. H. Wright, N. Edwards, H. B. Cassell, Nixon Elliott, M. Mark, Lynn and R. Scott, John Daugherty, T. McDermot, Keller Reed & Co., J. D. Lemons, Irvin Gallaway, H. W. Winslow, Jesse Hiatt, William Hastings, Jacob Beals, C. D. Overman, J. H. Wilson, John Flannagan, E. N. Oakley, Robert Bogue, Frank Norton, Jonathan Winslow, Levi Scott, Wiley Wilson, William Smith, Robert Carter, E. Beals, H. Hollingsworth, Jesse Bogue, G. Johnson, T. P. Lathan, A. D. & T. Bryan, Parker and Small.

Jonesborough.—Jonesborough is situated on the west bank of

the Mississinewa River, in Section 33, Town 24, Range 8, Mill Township. It was laid out by Obediah Jones, for whom the town was named, and surveyed by David Alder, December 8, 1837. To the original plat the following additions have been made: South Addition, Overman & Jones, Jones & Hiatt, John J. Ellis, Kaughman, Daniel S. Hiatt, Coggshall, and Hiatt Extension. Before the coming of Obediah Jones, John L. McComick had settled on the land where Jonesborough now stands, and had built a log cabin 18x20 feet near where the Methodist Church now stands. This was probably built in 1833 and was bought by Mr. Jones in 1834, the year before he moved with his family to this county. The second cabin was built by Abner Jones, which stood in what is now the business part of the town. The first goods were kept by Obediah Jones. He had no regular store but kept a few goods at his residence. The first to embark regularly in the mercantile business was William Coat, later Coat & Fravel, who were in turn followed by L. D. Pierce and Thomas Jay. The store in which all the early business was transacted stood on the bluff near where the livery stable now stands, and was a log structure with puncheon floor. Daniel Sterns built a small store-house near the site of the wagon shop. George White, White & Daily, Daily & Baldwin, and Elias Coleman were among the early merchants.

In October, 1853, the county commissioners ordered an election held for the purpose of voting on the proposition to incorporate the town. This resulted in favor of incorporation, and a second election, for the purpose of electing trustees, was held a few weeks later. The corporation was let lapse for a time, but was soon revived. The present officers are as follows: First Ward, E. L. Cox; Second Ward, A. B. Rothinghouse; Third Ward, Fred Norton; Fourth Ward, J. K. Pemberton, and Fifth Ward, F. H. Peel; clerk and treasurer, A. L. Cray; marshal, F. C. Cleland.

Quaker Church.—The first religious meeting held in Jonesborough was at the house of Obediah Jones, in 1835. Such meetings were held at the private residences of the members until 1839 or 1840, when a small frame church was erected near where Dr. McKinney now lives. The prominent early members were the Joneses, Jays, Hiatts, Mormons, Pembertons and Winslows. The membership increased so rapidly that it became necessary to replace the old building with a large and more commodious structure, and

as a result the building now used by the Advents was erected. This answered the purpose until the present brick was completed. This building cost about \$1,200. The present membership of the church is about 100.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—At what date this church was organized or held their first services in Jonesborough is not known, but was probably in the early part of the forties. It is claimed by some of the best informed that the first meeting was at the house of Squire Barnard's father, and among those who attended that meeting were the Barnards, Daniel Hiatt, William Sullivan, the Morelands, and others. For many years they held their meetings in Liberty Hall, a building 35x40 feet, erected by the Abolitionists long before the civil war. This was used until the present frame church was erected. Robert Burns, Rev. Johnson, Rev. Nelson, Rev. Green, O. B. Lemon and L. W. Munson were among the prominent ministers. There are at present more than 100 members.

Presbyterian Church was organized early in the fifties and for about ten years worshiped in the Methodist Church. The present two-story brick edifice was built in the early part of the sixties and cost about \$3,000. Those who were prominent factors in the building of this church were Nancy Russell, Jacob Candy and Isaac Rush. The membership is small.

Methodist Protestant.—The Methodist Protestant can not be classed among the pioneer churches of Grant County. Their organization is of comparatively recent date, having been effected some time in the seventies. Their membership is small. Their house is a frame about 30x40 feet in size.

Advents.—This organization had its beginning in a tent meeting held at this place in 1882. At the close of this series of meetings the converts to the faith were sufficiently numerous to sustain an organization. The old Quaker Church was bought and fitted up as a place of worship. Well regulated Sabbath-schools have always been sustained in connection with these churches.

Masonic Lodge.—Masonry, like the Christian religion, has found a foot-hold in every civilized nation of the globe, and has contributed no little as a civilizing agent. While churches were built and dedicated to God, lodges were erected to the same Being and have, only in a less degree, contributed to the elevation of mankind.

The early settlers of Jonesboro, recognizing the benefit growing

out of such an organization, began to take steps to institute a lodge early in 1850, and before the years had passed away Jonesboro Lodge, No. 109, was instituted. The first master was A. W. Sandford. The membership of this lodge has never been large, but is probably less at present than at any time since its organization, consisting of only twenty-one members. The present officers are J. H. Rook, W. M.; D. W. Roush, S. W.; E. Hohn, Treasurer; A. L. Barnard, Secretary.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows.—Amana Lodge, No. 82 was instituted January 10, 1850. The charter members were L. W. Munson, T. C. Bell, — Kisner, L. D. Pierce and Thomas Jay. The lodge erected a frame building late in the fifties, but this was destroyed by fire a few years later, and all the furniture, books and paper of the lodge were burnt. The lodge now owns a two-story brick building, valued at about \$3,500, and in connection with the Masons have laid off a beautiful cemetery on the east bank of the river. The present officers are A. L. Barnard, N. G.; Robert F. Wiley, V. G.; L. E. How, Secretary; E. Carter, Permanent Secretary; A. L. Cray, Treasurer. This is the oldest lodge in the county and at one time numbered 200 members. The present membership is thirty.

Banner Encampment, No. 94, was instituted April 14, 1869, with the following charter members: D. B. Sheidler, John Lucas, A. L. Barnard, W. H. Pierce, James H. Bates and W. G. Wilson. First officers: D. B. Sheidler, C. P.; J. H. Bates, H. P.; A. J. Simons, S. W.; W. A. Dolman, J. W.; J. W. Sheidler, Scribe; T. P. Morse, Treasurer.

Knights of Honor.—Phoenix Lodge, No. 1738, K. of H., of Jonesboro, Ind., was organized August 22, 1879, with the following charter members: George W. McKinney, S. S. Horne, D. W. Hiatte, David Winslow, R. A. Delehay, J. W. Brushwiller, D. Dilla, Ezra Jay, J. L. Douglass, W. G. Wilson, David Duncan, I. W. Carter, M. M. Wall, James Gammell, George H. Roush, J. W. Bates, Ed Squires and H. L. Daily. First officers were D. Dilla, Dictator; D. W. Hiatte, Vice-Dictator; D. Winslow, Assistant Dictator; M. M. Wall, Reporter; J. W. Bates, Financial Reporter; I. W. Carter, Treasurer; J. L. Douglass, Chaplain; R. A. Delehay, Guide; J. W. Brushwiller, Guardian; George H. Roush, Sentinel; George W. McKinney, Past-Dictator and Medical Examiner; J. W. Bates, James Gammell and David Winslow, Trustees. Total number of members

on roll, fifty-eight; total number of members in good standing, thirty-three. There has been no death in the order since its organization. The present officers are F. P. Pierce, Dictator; J. E. Russell, Vice-Dictator; William F. Young, Assistant Dictator; B. S. Bradford, Reporter; A. H. Cline, Financial Reporter; A. J. Futrell, Treasurer; David Winslow, Chaplain; E. J. Dubois, Guide; B. F. Richardson, Guardian; Edward Pierce, Sentinel; Theodore Wilson, Past Dictator; George W. McKinney, Medical Examiner; I. W. Carter, D. W. Hiatte and James Gammell, Trustees.

Grand Army of the Republic.—Wick Spence Post, No. 409, was instituted September 5, 1885. Names of the charter members were Adam H. Cline, Fred Norton, S. S. Horne, William G. Wilson, F. M. Lotridge, J. H. Coppock, A. Dennis, S. R. Spence, J. H. Rook and A. B. Rothinghouse. The names of the first officers were A. H. Cline, Commander; William G. Wilson, Vice-Commander; S. S. Horne, Junior Vice-Commander; Fred Norton, Surgeon; James Little, Chaplain; J. H. Rook, Officer of the Day; E. M. Whitson, Quartermaster; A. B. Rothinghouse, Adjutant; R. O. Henderson, Sergeant-Major; C. R. James, Quartermaster-Sergeant; J. C. Evans, Officer of the Guard. The same officers were re-elected on January 1, 1886. Number of members in the post, forty.

Jonesboro Press.—A complete history of the newspapers of Jonesboro can not be given owing to the fact that the editors of the early publications could not be interviewed and the desired information obtained. None of these papers, however, have ever played a very important part in the affairs of State or county.

The first paper published at Jonesboro is said to have been the *Western Aurora*, edited and published by D. W. Jones in 1845. This was a fearless advocate of the abolition of the slaves, and be it said to the credit of the editor, who was at that time a mere boy, that he openly proclaimed the right of a down-trodden race, although his life and property were threatened. The existence of other papers was brief, but among those that deserve special mention are the *Jonesboro News*, published by the News Club in 1860; the *Jonesboro Herald*, which was neutral in politics, edited and published by James Pinkerton in 1875; the *Jonesboro Courier*, by J. Reece, in 1876. Since that time there have been a few issues of other papers, but none that could be considered permanent.

Manufactories.—But little is done in this line at present. The grist-mills have always been the most important branch of manufacturing at this place. The present frame mill is owned by S. R. Faulkboner, until lately operated by Cox Bros. This is a water-mill with roller process, and does both a custom and merchant business. The saw-mill of A. Cline is one of the principal industries of the town, and gives employment to several men. He makes large shipments, besides supplying the home trade. Other enterprises are the hennery or the incubator, a large building where chickens are hatched and poultry and eggs packed for shipping; the Wilson & Douglas planing-mill and furniture factory.

Later Business Men.—J. Linder, B. Miller, F. J. Clark, A. Duling, B. Rothinghouse, J. H. Rook, Hussey & Co., Joseph Hill, A. W. Kinbraw, S. Bromley, M. M. Wall, B. J. Ice, J. Q. Jennings, C. Hollinsworth, Russell & Dolman, Banning & Busonbark, Henry Harvy, John Harvy, Harvey & Morrow, Hudson Stewart, Thomas Pugh, W. H. Ruley, A. Norton, H. K. Willman, B. W. Ruley, Wm. Osborn, S. R. Spence, M. E. Pierce, Lewis Switzer, B. F. Bradford, B. F. Burk, R. F. Wiley, J. Futrell, James Whitson, A. P. Harvey, Smith King, Elijah Thomas, Elijah Carter, John Zeek, Frank Lotterage, Rufus Whitson, — Dennis, Pemberton & Wickersham, William Cranson and Frank Cleland.

Harrisburg.—The town of Harrisburg is situated on the east bank of the Mississinewa River, in Mill Township, on the line of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad. It was laid out May 25, 1867, by John S. Harris, in whose honor the town was named. The plat is located in Section 33, Township 24 north, Range 8 east, and originally consisted of ninety-seven lots. The principal street is Main and is sixty-six feet in width. The first addition to the town was made by Mr. Harris, proprietor, in 1868. An election for incorporation was held in the seventies, and has ever since been kept up, but at present is almost inoperative. The first house that is said to have been built within the corporate limits of the town was a small log cabin that stood on the west side, just opposite the mill—this long before the town was laid out. The first goods were sold by Mr. Harris early in the sixties. This was a small stock, consisting of dry goods, boots and shoes, hats, caps and groceries. But little was done in the mercantile line until the completion of a railroad to this point in 1867. This gave an im-

petus to trade that resulted in the erection of several business houses.

Prominent among those who have done business at this point are the following: B. J. Ice, R. H. Patterson, George Duncan, Samuel Palmer, J. Jackson, William Oliver, Henry Wise, Wise & Nelson, James Crawford, Hugh Cox, H. Rhodes, C. Butler, a man by the name of Early, William Kidd and Daniel Dilla, who has been the railroad agent and telegraph operator at this place since 1871. The only mills are a saw and grist-mill. The latter was built for a warehouse, but was soon converted into a mill, and is now owned and operated by an Indianapolis company. The saw-mill of Wise & Nelson is the principal industry of the town at present. Its capacity is excelled by but few mills in northern Indiana. They give employment to a large number of men and furnish an excellent market for the timber of this section of the county. The business is retrograding, and many of the most progressive business men have abandoned the town, and in a few years the trade of the once thriving little village will have been absorbed by the larger towns of the county.

CHAPTER XX.

BY W. W. FULLER.

SCHOOLS—EARLY TEACHERS AND HOUSES—COLLEGE OF INDIANA—MARION NORMAL—FAIRMOUNT ACADEMY—SCHOOLS OF MARION—EARLY AND LATE SCHOOL OFFICERS—INSTITUTES, ETC.

EDUCATION is a much better safeguard to liberty than a standing army." He who opposes it is, in the minds of the American people, convicted of treason. It has gone hand in hand with the church in civilizing the world, converting the superstitious savage into the intelligent and peaceable citizen. Its advantages were fully realized by the pioneers of Grant County, who, although struggling through the pressure of poverty and privation, erected among them the log schoolhouse, and gave to their posterity every advantage of those primitive times. So important was the object that they did not defer it until they could build more comely and convenient houses. They were for a time content with such as cor-

responded with rude dwellings, but soon the old round or hewn-log hut gave place to the commodious frame or brick structure, with which every district of the county is now adorned.

Early Schools.—The first school taught in Grant County was during the school year of 1827–28, by William James. The school-house was a small log cabin that stood just outside of the city limits, near the old Foster Grave-yard. This house was of unhewn logs, with mud and stick chimney, earthen hearth, and a fireplace wide and deep enough to receive logs six feet in length, puncheon or slab floor. Everything was rude and plain, but from such cabins many of America's most distinguished citizens have gone forth to grapple with the world and win honors for themselves and country. The pupils who attended this school were from the families of the Bransons, Boots, Overmans, Thomases and a few others. The second school was taught by the same teacher the following year. Probably the first school taught within what is now the town of Marion was by Elijah Thomas, in a log house that is said to have stood on the present site of the Marion Block. Hannah Baldwin taught at Back Creek Meeting-house, in Fairmount Township, early in the thirties, but was probably preceded by Charles Baldwin. Hannah, as she was commonly called, is remembered by some of her pupils as being a rigid disciplinarian, and, it is said, used the rod with "neatness and despatch," very much to the satisfaction of the pioneer patrons, who believed that "lickin' and larnin'" must go together, and not unfrequently would show their appreciation of the teacher's methods by giving the boy another one on his arrival home.

Thomas Baldwin, Samuel Knight and Thomas Winslow were also pioneer teachers of that section.

The first school in Mill Township was taught by Mahlon Neal, about the year 1836. The house was built by Obediah Jones, and stood within the present limits of Jonesborough. There were three successive terms taught in this house, after which a new house was built in the northwestern part of town, and was dedicated by L. M. Ninde, now a prominent lawyer of Fort Wayne. School was also held in the Quaker Meeting-house. Among those who attended the first school were the Joneses, Hiatts, Smiths, Russells and Reynolds.

In the latter part of the thirties George W. Stackhouse taught

a school which is supposed by many to have been the first in Monroe Township. Others, however, claim that the first school in the township was taught at Shaw's gunsmith shop, on the place now owned by Benjamin Pierce. Green B. Jacks was probably the second to teach in the township. In 1840 a hewed-log house was built on the same farm, by public money. John Carell taught the first school in the new house. The next schoolhouse was on the Charles Atkinson farm, about 1843. Other early teachers were William Beckford and Howell D. Thompson, the latter now a lawyer of Anderson with a wide reputation for ability manifest in his profession.

Jefferson Township had its first school taught in a residence, but of so little consequence that it hardly deserves mention.

The first schoolhouse was built on the Ash Rogers farm, in 1835. Joseph B. Allen had charge of the first school taught there. Soon after this schoolhouses were built on the Thomas Dean farm, on the James Smith, now Levi Moorman farm, and on that now belonging to John Lyons.

The early teachers were J. B. Allen, Nicholas Owens, Henry Barkley, Nathan Lewis, Thomas Dean and his sons Daniel and Thomas, Nicholas Reasoner, Nathan Cuzins and William Wharton.

But little can be said of the early schools of Liberty Township. There was the characteristic old log house with its greased paper windows, puncheon floor and stick chimney. It is claimed by the best informed that John Peacock was the pioneer pedagogue of the township. The first school was taught in the Oak Ridge neighborhood. The house built exclusively for school purposes was in Section 1, Township 23, Range 7, near the residence of Mahlon Neal. George Brown, Jeremiah Hamell, John Smithson, William Neal, were among the early teachers of the township.

Van Buren Township had no school prior to 1840. John Gilbert, the first auditor and editor of the county, taught the first school in a log cabin near the present site of the house in District No. 9. The schoolhouse was built in 1841, near the Corey Cemetery. Others followed in quick succession and in a few years the township was well supplied with a sufficient number of commodious houses.

The first house built in Washington Township was on the farm of John Enslep, about 1837. It was the first schoolhouse built; was a log structure, erected at a cost of \$140, and thought to be a fine



Wm Neal.

house. Samuel Woolman taught the first school held there. In the winter of 1837-38, McKinney had charge of a school held in a cabin belonging to Lenfesty, on what is now the Bradford farm.

In 1838, another schoolhouse was built on the Reden Chance, now Hilshamer farm. McMillen, Ink, Bowles and Camblin were early teachers in the township.

Hon. John Ratliff gives the following account of the early schools of Franklin Township: The first schoolhouse was built of logs, the chimneys being without jambs, which gave the occupants access to three sides of the fire-place, the fire being built under the chimney, which was, in those days, frequently built on logs across the building for that purpose, sufficiently high to admit the occupants to pass around; dirt floor, paper windows, etc., according to the pioneer style. Elijah Thomas was teacher in this house. The first frame schoolhouse was built on the land of John Ratliff, in Section 35, in 1855. The neighbors furnished the hewn timbers, did the hauling, made the shingles, lath, etc. The house was dedicated soon after it was built. Charles Scott, one of the Trustees, who has many years ago passed from earth, stated in his dedication speech that, "If a man had \$2 to give his son, better put it in his head in education than to put it on his head in the shape of a new cap," thus inculcating the idea that a head well stored with useful knowledge was preferable to a head adorned with a new cap without knowledge.

Many of the facts about the early schools of Pleasant Township have been forgotten, although there are those still living who were here at the time of the first settlement. The first house was built on the farm of Daniel Badger in the spring of 1883. It is claimed by some that Daniel Badger was the first teacher, while others claim this honor for a man by the name of Chaney; a man by the name of Anthony and another by the name of Gilmore were also among the first teachers of the township.

Sims Township.—The first schoolhouse built in the township was on the farm of Geo. W. Ammon, in 1849. A. B. Downs taught the first school, in the winter of 1849-50. Other early teachers were Darius Pence, George Downs, Pernel Peters, Mahaly Petty, Maria Scott, Jonathan Harras and William Gentis.

Green Township.—The first schoolhouse was built on John Smith's farm, in 1850. David Stewart had charge of the first

school held here, in the winter of 1850-51. In 1851, a log schoolhouse was built on the Cyrus Swan farm, and the year following, one on the Knox farm. Some of the early teachers were Virgil Hale, Marland Knox, Asa Long, Harrison Cremer, William Reed, Britian Larue, James Matchett, John Hannah and David Kelley.

Richland Township.—The first schoolhouse was a log structure with a big fire-place, slab benches and greased paper for window glass, built on the Burns (now Comer) farm, in 1844. Elias Roby was the first teacher. Other early teachers were Shockey, Miller and Van Hale. In 1845 a schoolhouse was built on the Hugh Mayn farm, and known as the Taylor Schoolhouse.

Grant County Seminary.—The first constitution of Indiana provided that all fines for the breach of the penal law, and all commutations for militia service be appropriated to the use of the county seminary. The amount collected from the above sources amounted in the aggregate to \$675 in 1848. The latter part of the same year the board appointed a committee consisting of Samuel McClure, George White, B. C. Hogin, Samuel Blinn and John Gilbert, to let the contract for the building of the Grant County Seminary. The plans and specifications were adopted and the contract let to John Secrist for the sum of \$3,500. The seminary fund was found to be insufficient, and a subscription of \$977.65 paid by the citizens of Marion and vicinity to partly supply the deficiency. The work was begun in 1849 and the building completed the following year. It is of brick 60x38 feet, two stories high, and is still standing. Being unable to liquidate the seminary debt, the board ordered James Brownlee, county attorney, to confess judgment in favor of the contractor for the sum of \$1,797, the balance due. By order of the Legislature of 1852 all county seminaries were ordered sold and the net proceeds placed in the common school fund. The Grant County building was bought by Henry Wade for the sum of \$2,550. It was sold to the town of Marion some time in the sixties, and is still used for school purposes.

The College of Indiana was established in 1858 by Rev. S. Sawyer, a regular graduate of Princeton College, New Jersey. He is a Presbyterian minister, now located at Thorntown, Ind. Rev. Sawyer was president and had for his assistants such men as William Wood, now United States Judge of the district of Indiana, R. C. Mitchell, editor of the *Duluth Tribune*, William Spillman of Crawfordville, and others.

Students from several different States were attracted here by the educational advantages offered, the attendance the last year of its existence being nearly 300. Hon. Horace P. Biddle, Judge Test, and others eminent for literary culture, delivered lectures to the students. The course of training was thorough in every department, and the older citizens take pleasure in referring to the time when the college was in its full tide of prosperity and engaged in the work of fitting its pupils for the active duties of life. The life of this institution was cut short by the breaking out of the war—the president and many of the students enlisting in defense of the Union. The college was held in the old Indiana Hotel building, which stood just north of Goldthwait's store.

The Marion Normal College was organized by Dr. Joseph Tingley in the spring of 1885, with the following faculty:

Joseph Tingley, Ph. D., President, physical science, psychology, didactics, fine art.

George A. Osborn, grammar, history and mathematics.

Miss Frone A. Case, elocution, arithmetic, algebra, calisthenics.

Miss Jennie Mowrer, piano and organ.

Ethan A. Miles, A. B., ancient and modern languages, and rhetoric.

Jasper L. Massena, telegraphy, shorthand, type-writing, and assistant in art.

Charles L. Ratliff, book-keeping, banking, commercial law.

L. V. Wheeler, vocal music, musical composition, voice culture.

A. N. Hiron, penmanship and drawing.

C. M. Falls, instructor in military tactics.

The Normal Hall and fourteen rooms in Thorp Block are used by the college. This was built for educational purposes and is especially adapted for college use. The chapel and rooms are lighted with gas and provided with the most healthful and pleasantly flavored artesian water found anywhere in northern Indiana. The course of instruction is thorough and practical, and besides providing teachers and those preparing to teach with an opportunity for a first class professional education, they have an opportunity of going further and completing a classical or scientific course which is as thorough as in many institutions of much more pretensions. Especially is this true in the department of the sciences, which is under the professorship of Dr. Tingley, one of the most distinguished scientists of Indiana; his long experience as a teacher in this department has enabled him to devise the most practical methods in his demonstrations. The students in physics and chemistry are provided with ample means for experimenting, as the laboratory is

well supplied with the necessary apparatuses. In the art department many of the advantages of the best art schools are found.

Fairmount Academy held its first term of school in 1885. It was built by the Friend's Society of the northern quarterly meeting. The building is of brick, two stories high, built on the modern plan and cost \$10,000. Although the institution is under the direct management of the Friends it is in no wise sectarian, but open to all denominations or classes who may desire to enter. There are three departments, viz.: grammar, teachers and academic. The course in the academic department embraces the higher mathematics, civil government, natural history, Latin and such other studies as may be selected by the student. The course is intended to prepare the student to enter Earlham College, Richmond. The teachers are Elwood O. Ellis, principal; Walter Wright, B. S. and Ryland Ratliff, associates, and George A. Osborn, instructor in school management and science of teaching. The trustees are Enos Harvey, president; W. C. Winslow, Jesse Haisley, Joel B. Wright, S. C. Winslow; P. H. Wright, secretary.

The Marion Schools.—One of the early schools of Marion was taught by Nelson Conner near the river below the Washington Street bridge, in 1834. Another early school was taught at the locality of Levi Hunter's present home. William Feele taught in the old court house. Salinda Starr was employed by Samuel McClure to teach a school in Mr. Webster's carpenter shop then near the place of the present residence of the owner. Mr. McClure's motive in this case as in that of the employment of John R. Sperbeck as principal of the Grant County Seminary was to secure better teachers than could be had without a guarantee. He assumed the entire pecuniary responsibility and incurred all risk of loss in the collection of tuition fees. After good schools became self-sustaining he left the management to others. He insisted with earnestness that good manners be practically taught. The pupils were required to bow to the teacher and the teacher to bow to the pupils. Mr. Sperbeck's school began a short time before the civil war and ended by many boys entering the national army. During a part of the time of this prosperous school, Indiana College, under the charge of Rev. Samuel Sawyer, a fine classical scholar, attracted here a number of pupils. If the rivalry between the institutions was not always generous the success was great and the enthusiasm

intense. Mr. Sperpeck's school was succeeded by that of A. H. Harrett who, like his predecessor, was a rigid disciplinarian. Marcus L. Marsh, who came to the town in 1850, taught on Washington Street south of the location of Jason Wilson & Co.'s Exchange Bank. His schools were well sustained. In 1850 the County Seminary was ready for use. It was built in a substantial manner by John Secrist at a cost of \$3,600. The first teachers there were Nathan Doane and John C. Harlan. The arrangement of the rooms, since modernized somewhat, was in accordance with the usual plan of that day. It still stands and deserves the respect due that noble spirit which provided so good a house so long ago. A house in the First Ward was built in 1872, one in Fifth Ward in 1882. William Russell was superintendent for nearly four years, from September, 1869. Within that time there was an unusually large attendance from outside of the town. After the closing of the winter term there was instituted the Summer Normal, which has produced good results to the schools of the county. A. F. Wood came next for one year; I. W. Legg, five years; I. W. Barnhart, two years; William Hastings, two years; Hamilton S. McRae, three years. The present superintendent gratefully recognizes the faithful and able works of the past, and highly appreciates the cordial support of the people in the efforts of the teachers to promote the good of the schools. Bind Russell, George A. Osborne, F. R. Osborne, Thariba White and Emma McRae, have served as principals of the High School, and Alva Graves, Emma Higly and Lewis T. Wheeler have been assistants. The latter two were employed as special teachers of music. Edward Caldwell, Mahlon F. Baldwin, L. M. Overman, William T. Brownlee and William Russell have been principal teachers.

The sketch of the Marion schools would be incomplete without an allusion to the primary school of Julia Norton from 1856 to 1868. This school was largely patronized and occupies a wide sphere in the childhood memories of those who were pupils of that accomplished lady.

In 1886 a mothers' association was formed at the instance of Alice Chapin, principal of the Indianapolis Kindergarten Training School. The association employed as kindergartners, successively, Sarah Allen, Mrs. Clifford, Mary J. Dwinnelle, Jennie Moore, Mrs. George W. Harvey, and Mrs. George Sweetzer were among the

most active members of the association. In 1883 the Marion school town established a kindergarten with Miss Leete as director and Misses Rowlette, Reynolds, and Clothier as assistants. In 1884-85 Miss Clothier made the kindergarten methods prominent in her primary work. In 1885 began another kindergarten which is well sustained. The following statistics are of the facts of most value as far back as can be found:

Year.	Enumeration	Admitted	Average Attendance	Days of School	No of Teachers
1860	396	351	80	65	3
1870	534	407	240	120	5
1880	840	572	337	180	9
1885	1160	853	566	166	14

Among those who have served as trustees are Marcus L. Marsh, D. R. McKinney, James C. Neal, — Williams, George B. Sweetser, D. B. Cubberly, Henry F. Clunk, Isaac Vandervanter, John W. Miles, Rufus W. Baily, T. D. Thorp, J. H. Wigger, Elijah Ritch, Elkanah Hulley, M. M. Wall and Simon Goldthwait.

Alumni Association.—The same evening and after the graduating exercises of the high school for 1885 took place, the class of 1884 held a reception in honor of the new class. This event led to a called meeting of all the graduates for May 28, 1885, at the residence of Mrs. McRae, principal of the high school, where was organized the Marion High School Alumni Association. A constitution was adopted and officers were elected for the year as follows: G. E. Myers, president; Grace Payne Higbee, vice-president; Georgiana Ford, secretary, and R. W. Miles, treasurer.

On the evening of June 10, 1886, at the Goldthwait residence, North Side, the alumni held their first reception and banquet for the incoming class, and it was in every way a marked success.

The following are the names of the charter members, twenty-two in all: S. S. Lyons, Carlota Madge Case, Lucy Moore, Abbie Hess, Lulu M. Rorer, Grace Payne Higbee, Jennie Hunter, Emma Culbertson, Caroline Rowlette, Georgiana Ford, G. Edward Myers, Ella Thomas, Jessie Lyons, Jennie Keyt, Lily Ballard, Lillian Doan, Ada Eshelman, F. B. Goldthwait, Birdie DeLong, Annette Reynolds, Ray Miles and Flora E. Baldwin.

School Examiners and Superintendents.—The first examiner appointed under the act creating the office was Robert B. Jones, who was followed by the following named persons: George W. Hen-

dricks, Morton Jones, James R. Smith, William Neal, Eli Stafford, M. L. Marsh, David Piggott, J. W. Miles, A. W. Sanford, George Harvey, and T. D. Tharp. The office of county superintendent was created by an act of the Legislature approved March, 1873, and T. D. Tharp was appointed to the newly created office and was three times reappointed. The school under his supervision became more popular, the attendance increased, and at the close of his term the work of both teachers and pupils had been systematized and in the effectiveness of the work there was a very marked improvement. George A. Osborn became Tharp's successor in 1879, and is now serving his fourth term, which fact alone speaks for his efficiency as an officer and shows the good judgment of the electors in recognizing the value of experience in the administration of the office. Mr. Osborn, by his eminent qualifications and unremitting energy, has brought the school of Grant County up to the standard of the best counties in the State.

Institutes.—The first county institute was held in the summer of 1866, by A. W. Sanford, school examiner. Under the act of 1865 the county appropriated \$50 annually to defray the necessary expense. The whole amount was expended to secure competent instructors, and the first institute was decided by the twenty-five teachers in attendance to have been a phenomenal success. Institutes have been held annually ever since with increased interest and attendance. Teachers of the county pay a fee of 75 cents, which added to the county appropriation creates a fund sufficiently large to warrant the employment of instructors of experience and ability. During the fall of 1872 T. D. Tharp, county examiner, held one of the first normal institutes in the State, beginning August 5, and continuing four weeks. The success and good results carried into the schools by this work and the increased ability in teachers to organize their schools and utilize their acquired knowledge, were soon apparent. The number enrolled was about thirty-two during this term.

The fall term of 1873 continued six weeks, with an enrollment of sixty students, with growing interest. The fall of 1874 the enrollment reached 120 students, term six weeks. The terms for 1875 and 1876 continued eight weeks, with increased interest and better work. These terms have been pleasant and profitable and the schools have been brought to a higher standard as a result.

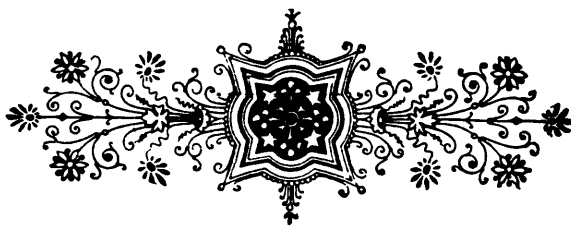
The teaching in these normal institutes was done by T. D. Tharp, J. H. Ford, G. A. Osborn, Cyrus Hodgins, William Russell, H. A. Hutchins, J. O. Spurgeon, J. W. Lacey, J. W. Legg, E. C. Murray, Z. Z. Loer, S. J. Harrison, assisted by many persons from a distance by way of lectures, etc. The music was under charge of Miss Fannie Behymer. These normal institutes are held each year and are usually under the direct management of the county superintendent, who is thoroughly acquainted with the needs of the teachers and plans the work accordingly.

Resume.—There are in the county 8,502 children of school age, 327 of whom are colored. Of this number 6,520 are enrolled in the schools, with an average attendance of 4,300; the number that can neither read nor write, 11. There are 120 houses, of which 27 are of brick and 93 frame, requiring 144 teachers. The average compensation of teachers is, males \$2.08, females, \$2.01. The amount of common school revenue held in trust by county is \$37,594; congressional fund, \$26,832. The amount of common school revenue apportioned to the county in 1884, \$32,480; special school, \$16,397. Length of school term 113 days. Total value of school property \$113,560.

PART III.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

TOWN OF MARION AND CENTER TOWNSHIP.

JOHN A. ANDERSON, telegrapher, was born July 19, 1849, in Clinton County, Ohio, and is the second son of James M. and Jemima (Norman) Anderson, the parents natives of Virginia and of Scotch descent. He received the benefits of a common school education, supplemented by a course of study in Liber College, Jay County, Ind., which institution he entered at the age of eighteen and remained two terms. After quitting school he engaged in the construction of telegraph lines in the States of Illinois and Indiana, an employment he followed about one year. He then began learning telegraphy at Ridgeville, Ind., and after acquiring a practical knowledge of the art was assigned a position as night operator on the Pan Handle system, working at various points on those roads. He afterward accepted a position on the Bee Line, and worked in Ohio for some time, and later was employed by other roads, with offices in Pennsylvania, where he worked until 1872. In the latter year he returned to Indiana and accepted a position with the Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Company, taking charge of the main office, of which he had control until the consolidation of the above company with the Western Union. In 1876 he was employed by the Pan Handle Railroad Company as operator and ticket agent at Bunker Hill, Ind., where he remained until 1879, at which time he accepted the position as manager of the Western Union office at Marion, which he still fills. In the fall of 1879 he introduced the telephone in Marion, bringing to the city one of the six Edison telephones originally sent to Indianapolis. He was employed for some time in establishing telephone lines throughout northern Indiana, having had supervision of their construction in the counties of Grant, Wabash, Blackford, Jay, Huntington and Madison, in which

he established about fifty stations. Mr. Anderson has made telegraphy a study, and is one of the most skillful operators in the State. He is a thoroughly wide-awake business man, and has the unbounded confidence of the wealthy corporation, with which he is at present connected. He was married in May, 1873, to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Moore, of Dunkirk, Ind. Two children have been born to this marriage, namely: Mamie and Edna Goldie Anderson. Mr. Anderson is a member of the I. O. O. F., and votes the Republican ticket. Mrs. Anderson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

STEPHEN D. AYRES, M. D. Conspicuous among the medical men of northern Indiana is the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. Dr. Ayres is a native of Morristown, N. J., and a son of Stephen and Comfort (Day) Ayres, both parents natives of the same State, the father born at Morristown and the mother at Newark. Subject's paternal grandfather was Isaac Ayres, also a native of New Jersey, and of Welsh descent, his father immigrating to America in colonial times and entering a large tract of land near the present site of Morristown. Isaac Ayres was a farmer by occupation, and died in his native State about the year 1800. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and served with distinction throughout that struggle. Dr. Ayres' maternal ancestors came from England in an early day, and were among the first residents of New Jersey. His Grandfather Day was a Revolutionary soldier, and resided the greater part of his life near the city of Newark, following the vocation of farming. Stephen C. Ayres, subject's father, was born in Morristown about the year 1781, and grew to manhood in that city. He was a wagon and coach-maker, working at his trade in Morristown until 1817, at which time he moved West, locating at Dayton, Ohio, where he built the first coach that plied between that city and Cincinnati. He was a skillful mechanic, but like many other early settlers was obliged to labor hard, and owing to the unhealthfulness of the climate of Ohio at that time was doomed to a premature death, dying in 1822 at the age of forty-one years. He served in the last war with England, and participated in a number of battles during that struggle. His wife, Comfort Ayres, was born about the year 1791, and departed this life at the town of Sturgis, Mich., in 1876, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Ayres reared a family of seven children, namely: Elizabeth L. (deceased), Isaac (deceased), Stephen D. (subject of

this sketch), Henry P., Julia A., Mary and David Ayres. Dr. Ayres was born on the 6th day of April, 1811, and was but six years of age when his parents moved to Ohio. He remained at Dayton until his father's death, after which he returned to New Jersey and lived in the family of an uncle, Stephen D. Day, for four years, attending school at the Orange Academy a part of that time, and a part of the time clerking in a mercantile house in the town of Orange. He then engaged with a cousin, Josiah Fairchild, in the manufacture of hats at the town of Bloomfield, which business he carried on for a little over four years. At the end of that time, in 1830, he went to Troy, Ohio, to which town his mother had previously moved, and soon after locating there began working at his trade, which he continued with fair success for two years. In 1832 he began the study of medicine with Drs. Coleman & Keifer, of Troy, under whose instructions he continued about three years, teaching a part of that time in the country schools near the city. In 1836 he came to Indiana and engaged in the practice of his profession at the town of Winchester, where he remained two years. He came to Grant County in 1838, and since that time has been a resident of Marion, practicing his profession in this and adjoining counties, and doing a very extensive and lucrative business. In 1849 he entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, and graduated the year following. He attended the University of New York, graduating in 1861. In the latter year he was appointed by Gov. Morton surgeon of the Grant County Commission to examine all applicants for exemption from the draft, the duties of which position he discharged in an eminently satisfactory manner. He was pension examiner from 1865 to 1867, and since the latter date has held several minor positions, in all of which he acquitted himself with satisfaction to all concerned. In his profession Dr. Ayres has been eminently successful, and during his long residence in Marion has won for himself a reputation much more than local, standing in the first rank among the medical men of northern Indiana. In politics Dr. Ayres is a decided Democrat, always ready in the support and defense of his political convictions. He cast his first vote at Troy, Ohio, in 1832, for Andrew Jackson, under whose administration he held a position in the postoffice in the above city. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having identified himself with the order in 1856. He was married, September 9, 1838, in Marion, to the

daughter of Dr. William McKinney, by whom he has four children, namely: Maria E., wife of Woodson Marshall, Esq.; Eliza A., Isaac L. and Emma, wife of Dr. A. A. Hamilton.

RUFUS W. BAILEY, the subject of this sketch, is a native of Adams County, Penn., and was born November, 1840. His paternal ancestors came from Scotland and Ireland and were among the early residents of Pennsylvania, his great-grandfather having been the second sheriff of York County, that State. He was also a soldier in the Revolutionary war and served with distinction throughout that struggle. The parents of our subject, William and Nancy (Shakeley) Bailey, were natives of Pennsylvania, and for a number of years residents of Adams County. Rufus Bailey was born on the maternal homestead, near Gettysburg, the old family mansion in which he first saw the light fronting the field where in July, 1863, was fought the bloody battle between the armies of Meade and Lee. His youth was passed amid the stirring scenes of farm life, with the rugged duties of which he early became familiar, having been obliged to toil early and late in order to assist in maintaining the family. He attended school during the winter seasons for several years and later entered Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg, which institution he attended until the breaking out of the war. He made an effort to join the army at the beginning of the war, but owing to a lameness occasioned by being crippled early in life, he was rejected. After his return an elder brother, John F. Bailey, entered the three years' service, Pennsylvania Reserves, as captain, and participated in the seven days' battle in front of Richmond, being killed while leading a charge on the sixth day; was a brave officer, and fills an unknown grave on that bloody field near the Chickahominy River. In 1864 he went with his parents to Larue, Ohio, where the father died soon after, thus throwing the responsibility of maintaining the family largely upon his own shoulders. In 1865 he began reading law with Judge Bowen, of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and later entered the law department of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor, from which he graduated in 1867. Returning to Ohio he was admitted to the bar at Urbana and began the practice of his profession at Marion in the same State, remaining there until the spring of 1868, when he came to Marion, Ind., where he has since resided. Mr. Bailey has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession ever since locating in Marion, and is in the en-

joyment of a very lucrative business in the courts of Grant and adjoining counties. He was married in 1870 to Miss Helen White, daughter of George White, of Marion, Ind., a union which has been blessed with the birth of the following children, namely: Lillian, Bessie, Maggie and John F. Mr. Bailey has at different times been called to fill various official positions, having served as United States Commissioner and at the present time is president of the Marion School Board.

ADDISON M. BALDWIN is a native of Fairmount Township, Grant County, Ind., and dates his birth from the 1st of August, 1841. His grandfather, Daniel Baldwin, was a native of North Carolina, but came to Indiana in an early day and settled on the present site of the city of Richmond, Wayne County, where he lived a short time, then moved to where Fountain City now stands, where he resided until 1833. He came to Grant County in the latter year and entered a tract of land in what is now Fairmount Township, a portion of Fairmount Village occupying a part of his purchase. He opened a farm and resided on the same until his death, which occurred when the subject of this sketch was quite a small boy. Thomas Baldwin, son of Daniel Baldwin, and father of subject, was born on the present site of Richmond in 1813, and resided in his native county until attaining his twenty-first year. He then came to Grant County and entered a piece of land in Fairmount Township, where he opened a farm and later engaged in the milling business, both of which vocations he carried on a number of years. He is still living and is perhaps the oldest native Indianian in the State at the present time. Lydia Baldwin, wife of Thomas Baldwin and mother of subject, is the daughter of Stephen Thomas, a native of North Carolina and one of the early pioneers of Wayne County. Mrs. Baldwin was born near the present site of Fountain City, Wayne County, in 1814, and is still living in Grant County. Thomas and Lydia Baldwin raised a family of eight children whose names are as follows, viz: Asa T., Terah, Ann, Addison M., Mary W., Daniel (deceased), Stephen G. and Lucetta. Addison M. Baldwin was raised principally in Mill Township, Grant County, and received his educational training in the country schools and high school of Marion and the Commercial College at Cleveland, Ohio, in the last of which he took a business course. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, remained with his parents until his twenty-first year,

and in 1864 entered the army, joining the Twelfth Battery, Indiana, with which he served until the close of the war. He was mustered out on the 10th day of July, 1865, and immediately thereafter returned home and engaged in farming in Mill Township, continuing the same about one year. He then effected a co-partnership with Capt. J. F. Jones in the goods business at Fairmount, where he remained two years, at the end of which time he opened a boot and shoe store at Jonesboro, where he was engaged in business until 1872. In November of that year he was elected recorder of Grant County without opposition, a fact which attests the high esteem in which he was held by all parties. He was re-nominated in 1876 and made the race as the regular Republican nominee against an independent candidate, whom he defeated by the unprecedented majority of 3,999 votes, the largest majority ever given any one candidate in the history of the county. At the expiration of his term of office Mr. Baldwin engaged in the abstract and insurance business with William H. Irvine, having completed a full set of abstract books during his service as recorder. He studied law while holding the recorder's office; was admitted to the bar in 1882, but has never engaged in the active practice of the profession. He bought and sold real estate and transacted abstract business from 1881 until January, 1886, at which time he discontinued both and accepted a general agency for the Northwestern Life Insurance Company, of Milwaukee, which he now represents. Mr. Baldwin enjoys great personal popularity, and against his official record no shade of suspicion has ever rested. He is an enthusiastic worker in the Masonic fraternity, having reached the thirty-second degree, that of the Scottish rite. He is a member of the Odd Fellows' order and belongs to the G. A. R. Mr. Baldwin has been twice married, the first time on the 10th of August, 1865, in Wabash County to Miss Allie Jones, daughter of William D. and Fidella Jones, by whom he had six children, three of whom, Zoe, Claude T. and Oliver P. Baldwin are living. Mrs. Baldwin died on the 8th day of November, 1883. The second marriage was solemnized on the 15th day of April, 1885, with Mrs. Kittie Ford, *nee* Snorf, of Montgomery County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin are both members of the Society of Friends.

LANCASTER D. BALDWIN, attorney at law and eldest son of Lindsey and Mary (Harvey) Baldwin, was born in Liberty Town-

ship, Grant County, September 20, 1842. His father was a native of Wayne County, Ind., but came to Grant County in 1830, and was one of the first settlers of Fairmount Township. He was a farmer by occupation and died July, 1866. Mrs. Baldwin was born in North Carolina, is of Irish lineage, and still living. The subject was raised to agricultural pursuits, obtained a good English education in the common schools, and remained with his parents until his eighteenth year. In July, 1862, he entered the army, enlisting in Company C, Eighty-ninth Indiana Volunteers, and served with the same until mustered out of service July, 1865. At the close of the war he returned to Grant County and engaged in teaching, which profession he continued about three years. At the end of that time he engaged in the manufacture of woolen goods with E. W. and C. L. Pemberton at Jonesboro, and remained in that business until burned out in 1869. In 1870 he was appointed deputy sheriff under John F. Jones, serving in that capacity until November, 1872, at which time he was elected sheriff. He served as sheriff until 1876, and discharged the duties of that office in a manner satisfactory to all concerned. He began the study of law in 1870, continuing the same while holding office, and in 1877 was admitted to the bar of Grant County. He at once began the practice of his profession, which he has since continued with gratifying success. In 1877 he practiced in partnership with his brother, J. H. Baldwin, and in 1881 engaged with his present partner, John A. Kersey. Mr. Baldwin was married, November 4, 1868, to Miss Margaret Anderson, daughter of Isaac Anderson, of Grant County. Three children have been born to this marriage, namely: Homer L., Virgil L. and Estella Baldwin. Mr. Baldwin is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and in politics a Republican.

WILLIAM BALDWIN. Mr. Baldwin is a native of Grant County, Ind., and was born in Liberty Township October 4, 1847. His parents were Lindsay and Mary Baldwin, the former a native of Wayne County, Ind., and the latter of Randolph County, N. C. Lindsay Baldwin was a farmer by occupation, and died in Mill Township, Grant County, in the year 1866. William passed his youth on his father's farm, and received his early education in the country schools, which he attended until his nineteenth year. He then entered Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., where he remained one term, and after quitting school engaged in teaching, which pro-

fession he followed with gratifying success for ten years. He afterward engaged in the nursery business, which he still carries on, and his success in that pursuit has been of the most encouraging nature. He established his present business in 1872, moving from Mill to Centre Township that year, having previously farmed in the former. Mr. Baldwin was married, in 1872, to Miss Mary L. Jenkins, of Jonesboro. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin have had five children, namely: Lucy A., Lewis J., John D., Clinton (deceased) and Grace. He is a Republican in politics; and belongs to the Friends' Church. Mrs. Baldwin is a member of the Marion Christian Church.

JOSHUA D. BEATTY, liveryman, and one of the most popular citizens of Marion, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, February 3, 1838, and is the eldest son of Robert and Jane (Adkisson) Beatty, natives of Virginia and Ohio respectively. The father came to Grant County as early as the year 1840, and resided here until his death in 1876. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, received a good education in the schools of the county and remained with his parents until after attaining his majority. He began life as a farmer, and followed agricultural pursuits until 1874, at which time he moved to Marion, and for some time thereafter was engaged in the grocery business. Abandoning merchandising he returned to the farm, which he ran about three years, and at the end of that time (1876) he traded his place for the livery stable and stock of Daniel Hiatt, which stable he ran until burned out in 1861. After his loss he returned to the country and engaged in farming until the spring of 1882, when he again moved to Marion, and the second time engaged in the livery business, purchasing the large stables of Matter & Selser, which he now owns, and with which he is doing a very extensive and prosperous business. Mr. Beatty was married, November 10, 1861, to Miss Mary J. Hiatt, of Grant County, by whom he is the father of three children, two now living, namely: Rosa and Grace. In private life or as a public business man Mr. Beatty has proved himself a true gentleman, and among his large circle of acquaintances is highly respected for his many excellent qualities. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of H., votes the Republican ticket, and with his wife belongs to the Christian Church.

RICHARD M. BECK, youngest son of Michael and Elizabeth E. (Ripley), Beck, was born at Hagerstown, Wayne Co., Ind., on the 30th day of March, 1850. The father was a native of Maryland

but early moved to Indiana, and came to Grant County in 1860. He located at Jonesboro, where he engaged in the poultry and produce business, and resided in that town until his death in 1872. Richard Beck was but nine years of age when his parents moved to Grant, and from that time until the present he has been an honored resident of the county. He was educated in the common schools, passed his youth at the town of Jonesboro and at the age of twenty-two engaged in the bakery and confectionery business at Marion with Simon Koontz, a partnership which lasted two years. He then disposed of his interest to Koontz, for whom he clerked until 1879, at which time opened a grocery house on Branson Street, where he has since continued in the enjoyment of a very prosperous business. He was elected city marshal in 1872, being the youngest man who ever held that position. He was married, October, 1873, to Miss Kate Patterson, of Grant County. This union has been blessed with one child, namely, Lucinda A. Mr. Beck is a courteous gentleman, and enjoys the esteem and confidence of his fellow citizens. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the K. of H. and a Democrat in politics.

HENRY BESHORE, dealer in general groceries, was born February 28, 1853, in Grant County, Ind., and is the fourth son of Peter and Mary (Whisler) Beshore, natives of Pennsylvania. Peter Beshore was one of the pioneers of Grant County, moving here when there were but few settlements within its limits. He opened a farm two miles east of Marion and followed agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred in 1861. Henry Beshore's early educational training was received in the schools of Marion, and at the age of fifteen he engaged with J. C. Whisler to learn the butcher business and remained with him for a period of twelve years. In 1880 he entered the service of S. P. Beshore, grocer, for whom he clerked until the spring of 1883, when he established a grocery house of his own, which he has since operated. His place of business is situated on Branson Street, and he carries a fine line of groceries and has a large and lucrative trade. Mr. Beshore was married January, 1884, to Miss Kate Wiser, of Columbus, Ohio. He is an active member of the Odd Fellows' fraternity, and in politics votes with the Republican party. He and wife are members of the Marion Christian Church.

MORRIS BLUMENTHAL, merchant, is a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and was born on the 27th day of November, 1835.

At the age of ten years he came to the United States, making his way direct to Peru, Ind., in order to join his sisters, who had previously located in that city. Shortly after his arrival he engaged as clerk in the mercantile house of Baer & Co., of Peru, with whom he remained several years, effecting a copartnership with the firm in 1856, which lasted until 1860. In the latter year he moved to McLeansborough, Ill., where he remained two years, clerking for a mercantile firm in the meantime. He came to Marion in 1864 and purchased the large clothing house of Jacob Baer, continuing the business until 1867, at which time he added a full line of dry goods, which he has since successfully handled. Mr. Blumenthal is a very energetic business man, and is justly entitled to a place among the leading merchants of Marion. He takes great interest in all enterprises for the public good, and is a warm friend and supporter of schools and other institutions for mental and moral improvements, belonging to both the Masonic and Odd Fellows' fraternities. He was married, in 1868, to Miss Ida Marks, of Rochester, N. Y., by whom he has had three children, two of whom are living, namely: David and Minnie. Mr. Blumenthal takes considerable interest in politics, voting with the Democratic party. He was a delegate to the National Convention held in Chicago in 1884, and is an ardent friend to the administration of Mr. Cleveland.

JUDGE JOHN BROWNLEE, the eldest of four children of James and Catherine (Ewing) Brownlee, was born in Fayette County, Ind., on the 9th day of June, 1816. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, and of Scotch-Irish descent. He was conspicuous in the early history of Indiana; as a member of the first Constitutional Convention, from the County of Franklin, and a representative in the Legislature for four terms thereafter; he helped frame the original constitution and organize the State. At his death, in 1828, he was associate judge of the Fayette County Circuit Court. His wife, also of Scottish descent, was a native of North Carolina, whence she removed with her parents to Indiana Territory when quite a child. John Brownlee received in the subscription schools and the seminary of Fayette County a good education. The profession of the law had more charms for him than any other, and accordingly, in 1834, he entered the office of Samuel W. Parker, of Connersville, and two years later was admitted to the bar. It was soon observed that his mind was specially adapted to the mas-

tery of legal principles, for such was his progress that when four years more had expired, he was licensed in 1840, by Judges Blackford, Dewey and Sullivan, to practice before the supreme court of the State. Two years previous to this event, in 1838, Mr. Brownlee removed to Marion. There were then only 300 voters in the county, but from the first he had a good and steadily increasing practice. In 1839 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the Eleventh Circuit, composed of the counties of Randolph, Jay, Blackford, Adams, Wells, Grant and Delaware, and served in that office a term of two years. Mr. Brownlee continued the regular duties of his profession until 1854, when he was appointed judge of the judicial circuit embracing the counties of Cass, Carroll, Miami, Wabash, Huntington and Grant, to fill the unexpired term of Judge John U. Pettitt, and in this capacity served one year and a half. He has held minor official positions in municipal and educational affairs. His attention has been devoted in a considerable degree to public improvements, among which may be mentioned the building of railroads and turnpikes, and a system of drainage of great value to the agricultural interests of the county. Judge Brownlee joined the Masonic fraternity at the age of twenty-one; has been Master of Marion Lodge, and is now a member of Marion Chapter. He formerly entertained those political opinions so ably represented by Douglas, but at the beginning of the civil war identified himself with the Republican party, to which he still adheres. He is not, in the strict sense of the term, a partisan, but in local affairs votes for the most eligible candidate. He was a great admirer of the late Thomas A. Hendricks, with whom he was on terms of the warmest personal friendship. Judge Brownlee has been twice married, the first time, in 1839, to Miss Mary Goldthwait, of Ohio, who died in the spring of 1843, leaving one daughter—Margaret—wife of Gilbert Wilson. In October, 1845, he married Miss Mary L. Weeks, of Vermont, a union which has been blessed with the birth of six children, viz.: Hiram, Laura (wife of E. S. Lenfesty), Charles, Robbie, Frank and Minnie. Judge Brownlee is the oldest lawyer in Grant County, and has practiced in Marion for a period of forty years. He has been a diligent student of law, and thus his mind has become richly stored with legal knowledge, enabling him to excel as a counselor and a jurist, and to acquit himself in the discharge of every professional duty. He has acted the

part of the truly wise in pursuing his way without ostentation, and preferring truth and right to deceit and injustice, however expedient and profitable the latter may appear.

JAMES BROWNLEE, attorney at law, and second son of James and Catherine Brownlee, was born in Fayette County, Ind., on the 15th day of August, 1818. He was reared on a farm, received his rudimentary education in the common schools, and later attended the seminary at Connersville, where he obtained a knowledge of the higher branches of learning. After quitting school he engaged in teaching, but soon abandoned that work in order to begin the study of law, having early manifested a decided liking for the legal profession. He entered the office of John Brownlee and Richard Winchel at Marion, in the spring of 1839, and pursued his studies under those able preceptors until his admission to the bar, two years later. He began the practice of his profession at Wabash, Ind., in 1840, effecting a co-partnership with Hon. John U. Pettitt, afterward speaker of the house and member of Congress three terms, with whom he remained until 1841. In 1845 he was elected auditor of Grant County, the duties of which office he discharged until 1855, having been re-elected in 1850. From 1855 until 1864 he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession, abandoning it in the latter year to take charge of the treasurer's office, to which the people elected him by a very decided majority. He filled that position one term, and since 1871 has been giving his attention exclusively to his profession, having a large and lucrative practice in the courts of Grant and other northern Indiana counties. He took an active interest in the construction of the Pan Handle Railroad, and was treasurer of the company for a period of four years. In March, 1841, he was married to Miss Lucy Goldthwait, of Fairfield County, Ohio, who departed this life in the year 1846. Three children were born to the marriage, two of whom, John and Margaret, are living. Mr. Brownlee's second marriage was solemnized September 16, 1851, with Rebecca Eyestone, of Fayette County, Ind., by whom he has five children, namely: Rose, William, Helen, Hugh and George. Mr. Brownlee's has been a long life of honor and trust, and we need attempt no higher eulogy upon his official career than to state the truth, that there was never a shadow or a shade upon his integrity and unflinching honesty. He is a staunch supporter of the Republican party in politics, and with his wife belongs to the Methodist Church.

HIRAM BROWNLEE, one of the leading lawyers of northern Indiana, and eldest son of John and Mary L. (Weeks) Brownlee, was born in Marion on the 13th of September, 1847. He was educated in the city schools until seventeen years of age, when he entered Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, which institution he attended one year. On leaving college he began reading law with his father, under whose able instructions he continued three years, and at the end of that time was admitted to the Grant County bar, in which he soon won an honorable distinction. He began the practice of his profession with his father, and continued with him until 1876, since which time he has been connected with no legal firm. He was appointed revenue agent in 1874, the duties of which position he discharged for two years. In 1884 he was elected to represent Grant County in the Legislature, making the canvass as the Republican nominee, and receiving the largest vote ever given any candidate for that office since the organization of the county. In the Legislature he soon took rank as a leader, and many of the important bills of the session of 1884-85 are the result of his labor and influence. The legal record of Mr. Brownlee presents a series of continued successes until he has attained the distinction of being a leading lawyer of Marion, a city already noted for its exceptionally able bar. He is a forcible and eloquent public speaker, possesses many excellent qualities of mind, is controlled by manly and upright principles, and has the necessary traits of character which insure his success and popularity. He was married August 1, 1877, in Marion, to Miss Linnie McDowell, daughter of Hon. James F. and Anna McDowell, of Grant County. Two children have been born to this marriage, viz. : Louise and Bessie Brownlee.

WILLIAM BYRD, lumber and hardware dealer, and son of Andrew and Mary (Halker) Byrd, was born in Greene County, Ohio, on the 14th of February, 1817. Andrew Byrd was a native of Virginia and an early resident of Greene County, Ohio. He was a farmer by occupation and departed this life about the year 1865. Mary (Halker) Byrd was the daughter of Adam Halker, a native of Virginia. She died in Greene County, Ohio, when the subject of this sketch was but four years of age. William Byrd spent the first eighteen years of his life on a farm and received a good practical education in the country schools. At the age of eighteen he began learning the carpenter's trade at Mount Holly,

and after becoming proficient in the same, worked in his native county until 1845. In that year he engaged in the goods business at Spring Valley, where he remained about seven years. He then came to Marion, Ind., and opened a dry goods store, with which he was connected until 1862; he disposed of the business in the latter year and engaged as clerk in a mercantile house until 1865, at which time he became book-keeper in the banking house of Jason Wilson & Co., with whom he remained thirteen years. In 1880 he entered into partnership with Charles W. Humphreys, in the lumber and hardware business, and at the latter's death, January, 1886, he succeeded to the business and now runs the same. Mr. Byrd was married, September 17, 1847, in Greene County, Ohio, to Mary Smith, daughter of Jacob and Amelia Smith, of the same county and State. Three children have been born to this marriage: George W. (deceased), Edwin L. and Louisa, wife of Solomon Janes. Mr. Byrd takes considerable interest in politics, but has never been an aspirant for public office. He has voted with the Republican party ever since its organization.

COL. O. H. P. CARY. Col. Oliver Hazard P. Cary, of Marion, belongs to a very large family, all doubtless descended from Adam DeKarry, who in the latter part of the twelfth century was lord of Castle Karry or Kari, in the county of Somerset, England. The castle long since crumbled and disappeared, but remembrance of it is preserved in the name of the village in that locality, known as Castle Cary. As early as the time of Edward I the family name was spelled C-a-r-y. William and John Cary represented the county of Devon in Parliament in the thirty-sixth and forty-second year of the reign of Edward III. John Cary was made a Baron of the Exchequer by Richard II. Sir Robert Cary, his son, succeeded to his honors and estates. He was a gallant knight in the beginning of the reign of Henry V; vanquished a certain redoubtable knight-errant of Aragon, in Smithfield, London, for which the king restored to him a good part of his father's lands that had been confiscated, and authorized him, according to the laws of heraldry, to bear the arms of the knight of Aragon, which his posterity in England carry to this day. John Cary, one of the four ancestors of all the Carys in the United States, and the one from whom the subject of this biography is descended, came from Somersetshire, England, about 1634, and joined the Plymouth colony. He was one of the original

proprietors and settlers of Duxbury and Bridgewater in that colony. Col. Cary is of the seventh generation from that progenitor. He was born at Connersville, Fayette Co., Ind., February 26, 1819, and is the ninth of twelve children of Col. Samuel and Sarah (Goble) Cary. His father was a son of Abraham Cary, who was a Revolutionary soldier, and became the owner of land now occupied by Cincinnati. Samuel Cary was born in New Jersey, in 1784. He moved with his parents to Ohio, then a part of the Northwest Territory, and in Cincinnati, October 25, 1803, married Sarah Goble, after which he settled in Clark County. From there he moved in 1814 to Fayette County, Ind. He was a quiet man, of amiable temper, a great favorite with the Indians, and truly one of nature's noblemen. In the war of 1812 he served as a commissioned officer, attaining at length to the rank of colonel. He became a prominent member of the society of F. & A. M. His death occurred by accident, August 27, 1828. His wife, a model woman, died at the age of seventy-one. Oliver Cary received all his early instruction in Rush County, with no better educational facilities than were afforded in a log schoolhouse with greased paper windows and crude methods of teaching. On arriving at the age of thirteen he was apprenticed to learn the trade of harness and saddle-making; this he followed until May, 1847, when he enlisted in the army raised for the invasion of Mexico, a step that marked a new era in his existence. The steamer conveying his regiment to that country was blown up while crossing the gulf, killing and scalding thirty men; Mr. Cary was uninjured, and, with a few companions, reached the shore in a small boat, then walked to Sabine City, a distance of sixty miles. He finally joined Scott's army and took part in several of those brilliant victories that resulted in the occupation by the American troops of the capital of the Montezumas. He was an orderly sergeant for ten months, at the end of which time he was promoted to the rank of second lieutenant, then again to that of first lieutenant, and finally was elected captain, but being so far from Indianapolis and the war nearly over did not receive his commission. In July, 1848, Capt. Cary returned to Marion, Ind., and in the year 1850 went with eight others by overland route to California; the journey required nearly five months and was one of danger and hardship. The party lost their way in the region between the Humboldt and the Sierra Nevada Mountains and were seventeen days

without food other than wild berries. During ten days of this period, while crossing the "Ninety Mile Desert," they suffered almost intolerable thirst, which was not relieved until Mr. Cary had ridden sixteen miles from the course and found water. Arriving in California he engaged in unsuccessful operations for one year, then returned and resumed his former occupation. The next year, 1852, he sold out and began the livery stable business and mail carrying, having contracted with the Government to carry the mails by coach to the counties of Cass, Huntington, Howard, Madison, Wabash and Miami. This engaged his attention until 1860. In 1861, when President Lincoln issued the call for 75,000 troops, our veteran of the war with Mexico was the first man in Grant to respond. Enrolling his name at once he was commissioned first lieutenant in the Eighth Indiana Infantry, three months' men, and at the organization of the regiment was promoted to the captaincy of Company B. Being sent to West Virginia it fell to him to open the battle of Rich Mountain, having been ordered by Gen. Rosecrans to advance with his company in skirmish line. At the close of their short term of service the regiment returned and having been reorganized was mustered in for three years. Capt. Cary was placed in command of Company A, but before reaching the point was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-sixth Indiana Infantry and helped recruit and organize the regiment in the fall of 1861. It was sent to Camp Wickliffe, Kentucky, under Gen. Nelson. In February, 1862, the Thirty-sixth Regiment was ordered to re-enforce Grant at Ft. Donelson, but before it arrived that stronghold had fallen. The regiment then took part in the capture of Nashville and in the following March was hurried on to Pittsburgh Landing. Col. Cary, with half of the regiment as advance guard, was the first to cross the river on Sunday evening and engage in that bloody contest, and was soon joined by the other half under Col. William Grass. Col. Cary passed through unscathed, though his horse was struck down by a bullet. He was in the fight at Corinth, then was ordered to East Tennessee and took part in the battle of Stone River, where he lost another horse and was himself wounded. In the battle of Chickamauga a third charger fell under its intrepid rider, who was again wounded. Mission Ridge was added to the already proud record of the Thirty-sixth and its Colonel, then May 3, 1864, began the Atlanta campaign with its rapid succession of battles and skir-

mishes. In September, 1864, the regiment was mustered out of service; and in February, 1865, the One Hundred and Fifty-third Indiana Infantry was organized. In this Col. Cary enlisted as a private, was made captain, and then promoted to the rank of colonel and lastly to that of brevet brigadier-general. He commanded a brigade under Gen. John M. Palmer, during the summer of 1865, and was finally ordered back to Louisville and placed in charge of Taylor barracks, where he remained till September of that year. Then the war being over he returned home, having served four years and seven months, but has never received his discharge. He was in the battles of the Army of the Cumberland, and was wounded five times; was formerly a Douglas Democrat, but in the great political changes which the war occasioned he found himself on the Republican platform, voted for Lincoln at his second election and has ever since been a member of that party. In 1876 he was elected to represent Grant County in the Legislature, and was re-elected in 1878. He became a Mason in 1848 and has taken twelve degrees, including that of Sir Knight. He has been connected during the last thirty-years with the Christian Church. November 10, 1840, he was married to Miss Lois Hall, daughter of Stephen Hall, of Hamilton County, Ohio, a union which was blessed with the birth of four children, viz.: Lucy M. (deceased), John B. (deceased), O. H. P. Jr. (deceased) and May L., widow of C. W. Humphreys. Mrs. Cary died December 12, 1864. On the 16th day of December, 1865, Col. Cary's second marriage was solemnized with Mary A. Williams, of Louisville, Ky., who is still living. Such in brief is the record of the life, thus far, of Col. Oliver H. P. Cary. His conduct in the trying times through which he has passed is worthy of more extended comment, but no more can be given here than the general verdict of his comrades who were and are still greatly attached to him. His duties through life having been those of a tradesman, soldier, farmer, legislator, required a strong constitution and a versatile mind of no small capacity. He is now past the meridian of life but bids fair to enjoy many more years of honorable usefulness.

ISAAC CAREY, M. D., is a native of Grayson County, W. Va., and the third son and fifth child of John K. and Margaret (Green) Carey. Parents were both born in Virginia, the father in Bedford County and mother in Stafford County. The Doctor was born August 25, 1812, and three years later was taken by his par-

ents to Highland County, Ohio, where he spent his youth and early manhood, residing on a farm five miles from Hillsboro. He enjoyed such educational advantages as were afforded by the country schools, which he attended at intervals as opportunities would permit, at the same time pursuing his studies at home, and in time becoming well informed. At the age of twenty-four he began the study of medicine, under the instruction of a cousin, Dr. Daniel Carey, of Martinsville, Ohio, with whom he remained for a period of three years. At the end of that time he began practicing his profession near Hillsboro, and after remaining there seven years came to Grant County, Ind., in 1850, and located at Oak Ridge, Liberty Township, where he practiced about eighteen years. He then moved to Shelby County, Ill., where he remained from 1868 until November, 1875, returning to Indiana at the latter date and locating at the town of Amboy, Miami County, where he practiced the healing art until October, the following year. He moved to Marion in 1876, and since that time has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in the city and county. He graduated in the Physio Medical College of Marion in 1885, and also attended the Botanical Medical College at Cincinnati several terms. Dr. Carey has given a great deal of study to his profession, and has met with success in his long and laborious practice. The Doctor was married in November, 1833, to Miss Elizabeth Moon, of Clinton County, Ohio. Mrs. Carey died on the 22d day of February, 1878. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Carey, to wit: William M., John H. (deceased), Jesse, G. M., Margaret J., Daniel M., Ruth A. (deceased), Sarah E., Mary E., Robert T., Lydia J. and Joseph H. Carey. The Doctor is a member of the Society of Friends, as was also his wife, both having been born in the church.

SIMEON B. CARY, deceased. The gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch was descended in a direct line from the family of Carys that came from England in the seventeenth century and settled in Bridgewater, Mass., and was also a relative of Col. O. P. Cary, whose portrait appears in this volume. Simeon B. Carey was born at the town of Sydney, Shelby Co., Ohio, on the 4th day of October, 1817, and was the second son of George and Barbara (Shover) Cary, both parents natives of Ohio. Simeon Shover, his uncle, and for whom he was named,

served with distinction in the war of 1812, and took an active part in many of the battles of that struggle. He was captured in the latter part of the war and taken to Canada, where he remained a prisoner until peace was declared. Mr. Cary's early education was acquired in the schools of his native county, but did not extend beyond the common branches, as he quit school at the early age of sixteen and engaged in teaching, which profession he followed for a limited period. After severing his connection with school work he began learning the harness and saddlery business at Pleasant Valley, and later (1845) located at the city of Greenville, where he effected a co-partnership with John Tomlinson which was continued until 1854. In the latter year he opened a book store in Greenville and was connected with that branch of trade for ten years, at the end of which time he returned to his native town and engaged in the grocery business, carrying on the same until his removal to Grant County, Ind., in 1856. In the latter year he opened a book, stationery and jewelry store in partnership with H. S. Mark, which was continued for several years, the firm building up a very lucrative business in the meantime. He afterward assumed entire control of the business, which he conducted for some time, and later formed a partnership with W. McGinnis which lasted until Mr. Cary's death, September 9, 1878. Mr. Cary was married to Miss Lucy Mark, of Greenville, Ohio, December 21, 1847, by whom he had two children, namely: Lizzie (deceased), and Celia Cary, wife of Erastus McClure. Mrs. Cary was born near Gettysburg, Adams Co., Penn., her father being one of the leading citizens of that county. Her Grandfather Mark served with distinction in the Revolutionary war, as did her maternal Grandfather Bonebrake, the former holding a major's commission. Mr. Cary was for many years a leading business man of Marion, and took much more than ordinary interest in the development of the city. He was an active member of the Masonic fraternity and a warm supporter of the public school system of the city.

JOHN H. CASE, native of Franklin County, Ind., and second son of Isaac and Elmira (Jenkins) Case, was born September 17, 1844. His grandfather, Charles R. Case, was born in one of the Eastern States, but early emigrated to Ohio, and later to Indiana, dying at Muncie, Delaware County, a short time after the late war. Isaac L. Case was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1819, and

is still living, being engaged with his son in the lumber business at Marion. Our subject's maternal grandfather, Crocker Jenkins, was a native of Massachusetts and a farmer by occupation. He came to Indiana when a small boy and settled in Franklin County, where his death occurred about the year 1863. Mrs. Elmira Case was born in Franklin County and is still living. John H. Case spent the first twelve years of his life in Franklin and Fayette Counties and at the end of that time went to Iowa, in which State and Missouri he remained the four succeeding years. His early educational training was received in Indiana, and he afterward attended the University at Canton, Mo., until the breaking out of the war. He enlisted at the first call for troops in 1861, going out as musician in the Thirty-sixth Indiana Infantry, in which capacity he served eighteen months, re-enlisting as private in the Ninth Indiana Cavalry at the end of that time, and serving with the same until the close of the war. The Eighteenth and Ninth Regiments formed part of the Army of the Cumberland, and during Mr. Case's period of service he took part in a number of engagements, among which were Nashville, Franklin, Chickamauga, Fort Donelson, Pittsburgh Landing, Stone River, Atlanta, and all the battles and skirmishes of Sherman's Georgia campaign, receiving a wound at Wilson's Pike, Tenn. He was mustered out in September, 1865, and immediately thereafter returned to Muncie, Ind., where he remained a short time, afterward going West and traveling extensively through the Western States and Territories for a period of about five years. He returned to Indiana in 1873 and engaged in the drug business at Logansport with Dr. H. Z. Leonard, a partnership which continued several years. In 1878 he moved to Marion and engaged in the saw-milling and lumber business, which he still follows, and in which he has been very successful. Mr. Case was married in Logansport, Ind., February 12, 1873, to Miss Jennie Leonard, daughter of Hon. H. Z. and Lavisa Leonard, of Virginia. To the marriage have been born the following children: Charles L., Walter H., Florence, Bessie and Helen Case, all living. Mr. Case is a member of the Universalist Church, as was also his father, and in politics votes for the most eligible candidate. He belongs to the G. A. R. and is one of the wide awake business men of Marion.

JAMES CHARLES, miller, Marion, is a native of Cornwall, England, and the tenth of a family of twelve children born to Richard

and Mary (Oates) Charles, Richard Charles was a miller by occupation, and worked at his trade in his native country until 1858. He came to the United States in that year and settled in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., where he remained until his removal to Grant County, Ind., one year later. He followed milling all his life, and died at Marion, in the year 1876. James Charles was born December 22, 1835, was reared to manhood in his native country and received a good practical education in the schools of Cornwall. He learned the miller's trade with his father, and in 1855 came to the United States and found employment in the city of Buffalo, where he worked for a period of three years. At the end of that time went to Fort Wayne, Ind., and later, December, 1858, came to Marion, and took charge of the city mill, which he operated for a period of fourteen years, doing a successful business in the meantime. He retired from the business at the end of that time, but at the expiration of one year, again rented the mill and ran it until 1881, when he became owner and sole proprietor. July 1, 1860, he was married to Sarah E. Secrist, of Marion. Mr. and Mrs. Charles have had eleven children, the following of whom are living, namely: John E., Lulu, James F., Harry S., Mark E. and Bessie. Mr. Charles has given a great deal of attention to the milling business, and to increase his knowledge of the same, he returned to his native country in 1881, as a member of the Millers' Convention, which met in London that year, and while there, visited the mills of London and other cities. He was elected a member of the county board of commissioners in 1880, and still holds the office, having been re-elected in 1882.

WILLIAM H. CHARLES, attorney at law, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., December 28, 1859, and is the eldest son of Philip and Ann (Oates) Charles, both parents natives of Cornwall, England. Philip Charles immigrated to the United States in 1852, locating in the city of Buffalo. He moved to Grant County, Ind., about the year 1864, and died in 1871. William Charles was but five years old when his parents moved to Grant County. He received his early education in the schools of Marion, attending the same until his sixteenth year, when he entered the DePauw University, at Greencastle, from which he graduated in 1882. The death of his parents threw him upon his own resources, and in order to complete his course he was obliged to pay his own way, which he did by work-

ing early and late during vacation in order to raise the necessary means. After graduating he began the study of law in the office of Steele & St. John, at Marion, and in 1883 was admitted to the bar. Since that time he has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession in the courts of Marion and adjoining counties, and has already succeeded in building up quite a lucrative business. He is a young lawyer of good ability, and possesses the necessary traits of character to insure his success in the future. He was married, October, 1885, to Miss Maggie St. John, daughter of R. T. St. John, his former preceptor, and one of the ablest lawyers of Grant County.

JOSEPH CLOUSE, manufacturer, Marion, is a native of Prussia, and dates his birth from March, 1839. His parents, Philip and Mariah Clouse, left their native country in 1851, immigrating to the United States, settling on a farm in Allen County, Ohio, where the subject of this sketch passed his youth and early manhood. At the age of seventeen he began learning the blacksmithing trade at Lima, Ohio, where he remained for a period of five years, becoming quite proficient in the business during that time. In 1861 he came to Marion, reaching the town without a dollar in his pocket. He soon obtained employment with a mechanic of the town, and later established a business of his own, which he ran very successfully until 1875. In the latter year he began the manufacture of wagons and carriages, a business which increased to such an extent that he was soon obliged to enlarge his shop and employ additional help. He now runs a shop which gives employment to twenty-six hands, and his business is one of the most prosperous in the city. On the 12th day of September, 1862, he was united in marriage with Miss Mariah Smith, daughter of Jacob Smith, of Grant County. To Mr. and Mrs. Clouse have been born the following children, namely: Joseph, Mary, Addie, Kate, John and Annie. Mr. Clouse served two years in the army, enlisting, 1863, in the Fifth Indiana Cavalry, which was mustered out on the 28th of June, 1865. Himself and wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Marion, and in politics he votes the Republican ticket. He is one of Marion's most estimable citizens, and a self-made man in every respect.

NATHAN COGGESHALL is one of the oldest and most highly esteemed citizens of Marion. He was born February 14, 1814,

in North Carolina, and is the eldest of the children born to Tristram and Elizabeth (Gardner) Coggeshall. The father was a native of Nantucket Island. He passed through the Revolution, and at the age of twenty-one was captured by a British ship near the Everglades, off the coast of Florida. When only about one-half mile from shore, he escaped by swimming to land. At the age of four years Nathan came with his parents to Indiana, and located in Wayne County. The country was then new, and they camped out until they could build a house. His early education was very limited on account of the scarcity of schools, but when his own children grew up he obtained a better education. His marriage with Guly Shugart was on the 23d of August, 1831, and of their nine children these seven are now living: Mary, Anna, Hannah, Eli, Elizabeth, Sarah and Millie. Those who died were Lucy and Rhoda. About the year 1834 he came to Grant County and entered land on borrowed money. He continued at hard work until 1869, having acquired enough for life. Since that time he has been living at Marion in retirement. His wife died on the 29th of May, 1880, nearly sixty-six years old. His second wife was Martha E. Johnson, of Kokomo, a native of Virginia. Mr. Coggeshall has served as town councilman. He has been one of the trustees of White's Institute, in Wabash County, a college for educating the Indians and poor of all denominations. It is a charitable institution, maintained partly by the Government to educate the Indians, and principally kept up by the Quakers. He and his wife are members of the Quaker Church. Prior to 1856 he was what was known as an Abolitionist, but at that date he became a Republican, and is now a Prohibitionist. In the "Underground Railroad" he was one of the conductors, and was instrumental in helping a large number of negroes to escape from slavery. His portrait is found elsewhere in this volume.

BENJAMIN CROWELL was born in Morris County, N. J., and is a son of Joseph and Margaret (White) Crowell, natives of New Jersey and England, respectively. The first four years of his life were spent in his native State, after which his parents moved to Darke County, Ohio, where he remained until reaching his twenty-seventh year. He was educated in the schools of Darke County, and at the age of twenty-one began life for himself as a teacher, in which capacity he continued several years, teaching in all

eleven terms. In 1854 he came to Grant County, Ind., and alter was appointed deputy sheriff under B. C. Hiatt, in which capacity he continued until Mr. Hiatt's death, when he succeeded to the office, filling out the expiring term, serving in all from 1860 to 1864. He had previously been engaged in the butcher business at Marion, but abandoned it to accept the position referred to. In January, 1865, he volunteered in the One Hundred and Fifty-third Indiana Regiment and served with the same until the close of the war, after which he returned to Grant County, where he has since resided. He was elected coroner in 1860 and filled that office two years. In 1867 he moved to a farm two and a half miles south of Marion, and in 1870 was again elected coroner, filling the office by successive re-elections until 1880. He was married, October, 1857, to Miss Matilda Stevens, of Grant County, a daughter of Elias R. Stevens (deceased). Eight children have been born to this marriage, six of whom are living, to wit: Edgar, Morton, Mary, William, Frank and Anna. Mr. Crowell and wife are active members of the Friends' Church. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the G. A. R.

DAVID F. DAVIS was born in Henry County, Ind., on the 26th of January, 1833, and is the son of William and Elmira (Madison) Davis, parents both natives of North Carolina. He grew to manhood in his native county, received a practical education in the common schools, and at the age of eighteen began learning the wagon-maker's trade at New Castle, with Shirk & Johnson, under whom he served a three years' apprenticeship. He afterward worked as journeyman for the firm, and in 1853 opened a business of his own, purchasing the shop of Shirk & Johnson and operating the same until 1862. He volunteered in August of that year in the Sixty-ninth Indiana Infantry, with which he served till 1865. He took part in the following engagements, viz.: Richmond, Ky. (where he was taken prisoner), Chickasaw Bluffs, Champion Hill, Vicksburg, and was with Sherman till Grant took command of all the armies. He came to Marion in September, 1865, and entered into partnership with Charles Scheelert, manufacturing wagons and grain cradles, and continued with him till 1873, when he and Seth Sanders formed a partnership in the same business which still lasts. Mr. Davis was married, January, 1854, to Miss Catherine Over, of Henry County, Ind., which marriage has been blessed with three children, viz.:

Belle, Ella and William H. Davis. Mr. Davis takes an active interest in all public enterprises, and has been called to fill various official positions in the city. He is a Republican in politics, a member of the I. O. O. F., in which he has filled all the chairs, and, with his wife, belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

OLIVER S. DAVIS, farmer, is a native of Grant County, Ind., born in Liberty Township November 9, 1851. He is the second son of George and Charlotte (Baldwin) Davis, natives of Ohio and North Carolina, respectively. The father came to Grant County about the year 1848 and settled in Liberty Township, where he engaged in farming and where he still resides. The subject of this sketch was raised a farmer and received a good education in the country schools, which he attended until his early manhood, applying himself very diligently in the meantime. He remained with his parents until attaining his majority, at which time (1872) he began life for himself, purchasing a farm in Centre Township, upon which he has since resided. He owns a well improved place, and makes farming a specialty, in which he has been more than ordinarily successful. March 14, 1872, he was united in marriage to Miss Evangeline Jay, daughter of Denny Jay, of Grant County. To their union have been born three children, whose names are as follows, to wit: Herman L., Harvey W. and Melvin Davis, the last named deceased. Mr. Davis is a Republican in politics, having voted that ticket since his twenty-first year. He is a strong advocate of the temperance cause, in sentiment being a Prohibitionist. He and wife are active members of the Friends' Church.

JOHN EMBREE, one of the leading farmers of Centre Township, is a native of Miami County, Ohio, and the only son of Jesse and Mary (Jones) Embree, natives of Tennessee and South Carolina respectively. Jesse Embree left his native State in an early day, immigrating to Ohio, where he remained until 1836, at which time he came to Grant County, Ind., and settled in Centre Township, where he engaged in the milling and lumber business, which he carried on a number of years. He afterward purchased a farm and followed agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred December, 1881, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. The subject of this sketch was raised on a farm and for nearly a half century has been an honored citizen of his adopted county. His advantages for obtaining an education were very limited, his time being re-

quired on the farm where he worked early and late, contributing his part toward the support of the family. He attended such schools as the country afforded at intervals during the winter seasons, but by coming in contact with business men in subsequent life he obtained a sound practical education, such as schools fail to impart. He began life for himself as a farmer, a vocation he has carried on with more than ordinary success ever since. He has been twice married, the first time, in 1846, to Miss Hannah Swift, of Marion, a daughter of one of the early pioneers of Grant County. Mrs. Embree died March, 1848. Mr. Embree's second marriage was solemnized in the latter part of 1849 with Miss Sophia Yount, of Bedford County, Penn. To this marriage were born five children, two of whom are living, namely: Cyrus and Mary Embree.

SIMEON S. ENGLE, prominent farmer of Centre Township and son of William and Sarah (Vogt) Engle was born in Hocking County, Ohio, on the 21st of January, 1846. His paternal ancestors were natives of Pennsylvania, his father immigrating from that State to Ohio many years ago, being one of the early settlers of Hocking County. His ancestors on the mother's side were of German descent, and were also early residents of the above county, where Mrs. Engle was born. Mr. Engle was educated in the schools of his native county, and at the age of seventeen began learning the harness trade at Logan, Ohio, where he worked at intervals for some time, becoming quite proficient in the business. He afterward came to Indiana and opened a shop at the town of Locke, Elkhart County, where he remained about three years, doing a fair business in the meantime. After leaving Locke he engaged in farming in Kosciusko County, where he resided until 1882, at which time he moved to Grant County, locating on a farm three miles southeast of Marion, where he still resides. He was married August, 1867, to Miss Susannah Davis, of Hocking County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Engle have a family of four children, namely: W. H., J. E., Ida and Florence Engle.

PETER ESHELMAN, groceryman, is a native of Lancaster County, Penn., born January 30, 1822, to David and Mariah (Summy) Eshelman, parents both natives of the same county and State. He was reared on a farm and received a good education in the common schools of his native county, which he attended until his sixteenth year. When he was but thirteen years old his father

died, and three years later he began learning the tailor's trade at the town of Wrightsville, under W. S. Cochran, with whom he served a four years' apprenticeship. After learning his trade he worked as journeyman for about two years, and at the end of that time came West, locating in the town of New Burlington, Clinton Co., Ohio, where he established a business of his own, and where he remained until 1852. He was married at Bowerville, Ohio, 1849, to Miss Narcissa Lockhart, of Greene County, Ohio, to which marriage have been born six children, viz.: Annie, Frank, Norah, Charles, Addie and Guy Eshelman. In 1852 Mr. Eshelman came to Marion and engaged in the grocery business, which he continued with Jacob Huffman with fair success until 1873, at which time he effected a co-partnership with F. S. McKinney in the lumber and planing-mill business, which lasted until 1884. In the latter year he again opened a grocery house, and is selling goods at the present time. He is a public-spirited citizen, and has served at different times as a member of the town board. He takes considerable interest in political affairs, voting with the Republican party, with which he has been identified since its organization.

ASBURY E. EYESTONE is a native of Fayette County, Ind., and dates his birth from the 16th day of August, 1842. His parents, Jonathan and Nancy (Bragg) Eyestone, were natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia respectively. Jonathan Eyestone came to Indiana many years ago and settled in Fayette County, where he engaged in the dry goods business. He afterward followed merchandising in Marion County, and in 1861 came to Grant County and engaged in agricultural pursuits two and a half miles northwest of Marion, where his death occurred August, 1865. The immediate subject of this sketch passed his youth and early manhood in his native county, and obtained a fair English education in the country schools, which he attended until his seventeenth year. He remained with his parents until 1862, at which time he entered the army, enlisting in the Eighth Indiana Infantry, with which he served until June 5, 1865. His first active service was in the southwestern campaigns, including the battles of Pea Ridge, Ark., Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., Fort Esperanza, Tex., and others. The regiment veteranized in 1863, and was transferred to Sheridan's command in Virginia, where it took part in the battles of Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, and other minor engagements. In the spring

of 1864 the Eighth was sent to Savannah, Ga., and on the 5th of June following was mustered out at Hilton Head, S. C. At the close of the war Mr. Eyestone returned to Grant County and resumed farming, which he has since carried on with good success, owning a beautiful place at the present time about one mile northwest of Marion. In 1881 he was elected sheriff on the Republican ticket, defeating his competitor by a majority of 300 votes. He discharged the duties of the office one term, since which time he has not been an aspirant for political honors. He was married on the 17th of March, 1867, to Miss Fannie D. Clark, of Fayette County, Ind., a union which has been blessed with the birth of one child—Mabel Eyestone, born March, 1868. Mr. Eyestone is a member of the K. of P., K. of H. and G. A. R., and since his twenty-first year has voted with the Republican party.

SYLVESTER R. FANKBONER, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, January 29, 1832, and is the eldest son of Daniel and Nancy (Good) Fankboner, natives of New Jersey and Pennsylvania respectively. Mr. Fankboner's paternal ancestors came from Germany many years ago, and were among the substantial citizens of New Jersey, where several members of the family still reside. The subject was raised to agricultural pursuits, and received a practical education in the schools of his native county. He came to Grant County, Ind., in the year 1859, locating at Jonesboro, where he engaged in the milling business, purchasing an interest in the large mill at that place, which he operated until 1880. In the latter year he purchased a fine farm of 200 acres one-half mile north of the town, on the Wabash turn pike, where he has since resided. Mr. Fankboner is a practical agriculturist, and his farm is one of the best improved in Center Township. He has been twice married, the first time in 1851 to Miss Elizabeth Thompson, of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, who bore him one child, namely, Alice, deceased. Mrs. Fankboner departed this life June, 1853. His second marriage was solemnized September, 1860, with Miss Jane Small, daughter of Reuben Small, by whom he has seven children, to wit: William A., Charles O., Alonzo C., Luther E., Grace, Albertus and Harl Fankboner. Mr. Fankboner still owns his mill at Jonesboro, which is one of the best in the county, manufacturing flour by the roller process. Mr. and Mrs. Fankboner are members of the Presbyterian Church, belong

ing to the Jonesboro congregation. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and in politics votes with the Republican party.

WILLIAM FITZGERALD, city marshal, was born March 14, 1841, in Winchester, Randolph Co., Ind., and is the eldest son of William H. and Jane (Reeves) Fitzgerald; parents both natives of Pennsylvania. His father came to Indiana many years ago and was postmaster at Winchester during the administration of President Pierce. The subject's early educational advantages were very limited, attending school only a few months, but during that time obtaining a practical knowledge of the common branches. He remained with his parents until attaining his twentieth year, moving in the meantime to Missouri and locating at the town of Gallatin, Daviess County, where he remained eight years, returning to Madison County, Ind., in 1861. At the age of twenty-one he began learning the carpenter's trade, at which he served a three years' apprenticeship, and in which he became quite proficient. He came to Marion in 1865 and for three years thereafter worked at his trade with E. C. Hill, and later engaged in the restaurant business, which he carried on one year; at the end of that time he engaged as clerk in the wholesale and retail grocery house of W. C. Webster, in which capacity he continued until 1879, when he became deputy sheriff under B. R. Norman, with whom he served until the expiration of his term of office. He then began dealing in poultry and produce, which business he carried on about one year, and at the end of that time engaged in the grocery business and continued the same until 1884. In the latter year he was elected city marshal of Marion, making the race on the Democratic ticket against a Republican majority of 250, which majority he overcame on account of his great personal popularity. He was re-elected in the spring of 1886 by a majority of five votes. Mr. Fitzgerald has discharged the duties of his office in an impartial and highly satisfactory manner, and it is safe to say that the city never had a more able and popular official. In connection with his office Mr. Fitzgerald is doing a general insurance business and represents some of the most responsible companies in the United States. He was married on the 9th of February, 1868, to Miss Anna C. Grindle, of Pleasant Township, Grant County. Mr. Fitzgerald is a member of the Masonic fraternity, having been identified with the order for about twenty years. In politics he is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party.

GEORGE ROBERT FRAVELL, druggist, was born in La Porte County, Ind., September 15, 1848, and is the second son of John B. and Sophia Fravell, both natives of Virginia. He was educated in the schools of his native county and at the age of fourteen entered the drug store of his father at La Porte, where he remained two years, obtaining a practical knowledge of the business during that time. In 1864 he entered the pharmaceutical and chemical department of the Michigan University, at Ann Arbor, where he pursued his studies for two years, graduating in 1868. After graduation he returned to La Porte and continued with his father in the drug business until 1871, at which time he came to Marion and engaged as clerk for John Davis, in which capacity he remained two years. In 1873 he opened a store of his own, which he has since operated. He is a skillful pharmacist, and has one of the finest lines of goods in the city. He is an active worker in the Masonic fraternity and a liberal patron of all public enterprises. He was married, on the 8th of May, 1874, to Miss Belle L. Pelham, daughter of William F. and Sophia E. Pelham, of Xenia, Ohio. Bertha B. and Corinna are their children. Mrs. Fravell died on the 29th of October, 1881. Mr. Fravell's second marriage was solemnized on the 29th of May, 1883, with Ida M. Miller, daughter of Daniel and Mattie Miller, of Marion.

REV. ROBERT W. FRYER, a pastor in the United Brethren Church and at present a citizen of North Marion, was born in Plattsburg, Clinton Co., N. Y., August 4, 1847. He is the third son of William and Isabella (Little) Fryer, the former a native of England, and the latter a native of Ireland. The father was the parent of nineteen children, nine of whom were by a former wife. Robert W. when eight years old was bound to a farmer in Pennsylvania, where he remained until fifteen years old, when, on account of illtreatment, he ran away and went to Delaware County, Penn., where he worked on a farm one year. He then made his way to Macoupin County, Ill., where he made his home for one year with an uncle. August, 1864, he enlisted at Lockport, N. Y., in the Fifty-second New York Regiment. While with this regiment he was wounded in the battle of Hatcher's Run, Va., March 31, 1865, by the explosion of a bombshell, and lost three fingers from his right hand. He was honorably discharged July 24, 1865, after which he went to Philadelphia, Penn., where he was employed in a

manufacturing establishment for about three years. He then entered the Soldier's Home at Philadelphia for the purpose of securing an education, he having concluded to enter the ministry. After spending one year at the home in Philadelphia he was transferred to the Soldier's Home in Dayton, Ohio, where he pursued his studies for nearly a year. He then taught school a few months, after which he entered the normal school at Lebanon, Ohio, where he remained two years. For the purpose of taking a theological course in 1872 he entered the Union Biblical Seminary at Dayton, Ohio, from which he graduated in the spring of 1874, being a member of the first class ever graduated from the institution. His ministerial duties were begun in Hamilton County, Ohio. In the fall of 1876 he went to Michigan, where he preached four years, and then engaged in the grocery business. In the fall of 1882 he came to Marion, where he continued the grocery business until December, 1884. He is at present a member of the White River Conference of the United Brethren Church and preaches occasionally, but has no regular work. March 18, 1875, he was married to Laura B. Henderson, a native of Ohio, born October 29, 1857, and a daughter of Capt. Isaac N. and Sarah (Hamilton) Henderson, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Maryland. Three children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Fryer: John O., born January 23, 1876; Sarah O., born September 28, 1877, and Claude M., born November 25, 1884.

WILLIAM L. GOLDING, eldest son of Aaron and Cynthia (Darter) Golding, is a native of Fayette County, Ind., and dates his birth from the 17th of April, 1844. His educational training was somewhat limited, and at the age of fourteen he began learning the carpenter's trade with his father, working at the same until the spring of 1865, at which time he enlisted in the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until August of the same year. On leaving the army he returned to his native county, where he resumed his trade and remained until 1867, at which time he came to Marion and began carpentering with C. W. Hill, with whom he continued for a period of three years. He then formed a partnership with John Johnson and Aaron Golding, which lasted about three years, and later worked with S. C. Smith the same length of time. He was next appointed city marshal, the duties of which position he discharged in an eminently

satisfactory manner for five years, working in the sheriff's office at intervals during that time. In 1882 he was employed as manager of the large lumber, building material and coal business of J. N. Turner & Co., in which capacity he has since continued, having an interest in the firm at the present time. Mr. Golding was married, October 2, 1867, to Miss Delight Price, of Marion, who was born on the 2d of May, 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Golding have a family of four children, viz.: Grace, born January 19, 1871; Estella, born October 2, 1873; Stephen, born March 11, 1876, and Earl, born February 19, 1879. Mr. Golding is one of the prosperous business men of Marion, and by his own industry and energy has succeeded in accumulating a handsome competency. He is a supporter of the Republican party, and belongs to the Odd Fellows' fraternity.

THE GOLDTHWAIT FAMILY. John Goldthwait was born at Longmeadow, Mass., in 1768. His father, Thomas Goldthwait, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and fought at Bunker Hill. Thomas Goldthwait was of English birth, and followed the sea for many years as mate and captain. His children were Erastus, Elijah, Lucy and John. In 1798 John Goldthwait, with Gen. Joseph Putnam, immigrated to Marietta, Ohio. He lived there a short time and removed to Walnut Township, Fairfield County, where he was married, in 1807, to Mary Crawford. He died there in 1829. This union was blessed with eight children, born in the following order: Elijah, Margaret, Oliver, William C., John W., Mary, Cimon and Lucy. William C. died in infancy; Elijah in 1874; Margaret (wife of John Stevenson) in 1842; Oliver in 1873; Mary (wife of John Brownlee) in 1844, Cimon in 1875, and Lucy (wife of James Brownlee) in 1847. John W., the only survivor, is now living in Ophir City, Utah. In 1836 the Widow Goldthwait, with all her children, except Elijah, moved to Grant County. Her son, Elijah, remained several years in Ohio, and then removed to Whitley County, Ind., and then to La Gro. He lived in Marion for about six years before his death. Mary Goldthwait, the mother, died in Marion in 1847. The name is variously spelled—Goldthait, Goldthwait and Goldthwaite.

GEORGE W. GUNDER, one of the leading merchants of Marion, is a native of Darke County, Ohio, born July 6, 1840. His parents, William and Nancy (Rice) Gunder, were born in Lancaster, Penn., and Preble County, Ohio, respectively, and were of Ger-

man lineage. The subject enjoyed good educational advantages, attending the country schools for a number of years, and later the high school at Euphemia, Preble Co., Ohio, where he obtained a thorough knowledge of the higher branches of learning. At the age of seventeen he began teaching, and followed the profession until 1861, when he abandoned school work and entered the army, enlisting in the Seventy-first Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and serving with the same until 1865. He went into the service as private, but was afterward promoted lieutenant, a commission he held until leaving the army. Mr. Gunder took an active part in many battles of the southwestern campaign, notably among which were Pittsburgh Landing, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Fort Donelson, Columbus, Ky., and a number of skirmishes and smaller engagements. At the close of the war he went back to his native State and established a dry goods house at the town of West Baltimore, Montgomery County, where he conducted a successful business until the spring of 1868. In that year he came to Marion and engaged in the dry goods business, where he has since continued, being a member at the present time of the firm of Arnold, Gunder & Co., one of the largest dry goods establishments in the city. Mr. Gunder has been signally successful in all his financial transactions, and since locating in Marion has succeeded in building up a prosperous business and accumulating a handsome competency. He is an enthusiastic worker in the Masonic fraternity, and is Commander of the Knight Templars of Marion. In May, 1861, he was married to Miss Anna Snorf, of Montgomery County, Ohio.

BENJAMIN HAMAKER, county recorder, is a native of Greene County, Ohio, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Madden) Hamaker, the father born in Pennsylvania and the mother in Maryland. John Hamaker was born near the city of Harrisburgh in 1801, and was a mill-wright by occupation. He came to Indiana in the fall of 1838 and settled in Washington Township, Grant County, where he engaged in farming and shoe-making, both of which vocations he carried on until his death in 1867. Elizabeth (Madden) Hamaker was born in Maryland, and died at her home in Grant County about the year 1860. She was the mother of four children, namely, David, Benjamin, Jefferson and John Hamaker, the first and last named deceased. Benjamin Hamaker was born on the 27th of June, 1825, and passed the first thirteen years of his life in his

native county, coming with his parents to Grant County in 1838. He obtained a fair English education in the common schools, and at the age of twenty-one began life for himself as a farmer in Washington Township, renting land until 1851, at which time he purchased a beautiful farm, upon which he lived until 1880, and which he still owns. He was a very successful agriculturist and a man of superior business talents, the latter fact leading to his election to the office of county recorder in the fall of 1880. After his election he moved to Marion to take charge of the office, and has since that time been a resident of the city. He has been twice married, the first time in April, 1847, to Miss Phebe Curtiss, of Grant County, who departed this life in August, 1854. Four children were born of this union, all deceased. Mr. Hamaker's second marriage was solemnized March, 1856, with Miss Rebecca Bradford, daughter of Gasper Bradford, of Ohio, a union which has been blessed with the birth of the following children: Henry G.; Rachel S., wife of Madison Middleton; Flora J., wife of Dr. E. H. Black; John M., deceased; Sarah M., wife of Albert Crist; Amanda C., and Miles W., deceased. Mr. Hamaker is a member of the Christian (Disciple) Church, with which he has been identified for a period of thirty-two years. He was originally a Whig in politics, but upon the dissolution of that party, he identified himself with the Republican party and has since voted that ticket. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and in every respect a courteous and popular citizen. Henry Gasper Hamaker, oldest child of Benjamin and Rebecca A. Hamaker, was born in Washington Township, Grant County, on the 8th of June, 1858. He was reared to agricultural pursuits and received his early education in the common schools, attending the same until his eighteenth year, at which time he entered the Marion High School, where he remained two years. After quitting school he began learning telegraphy in the office of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad, at Marion, continuing in the same about two years, a part of the time as operator, and working a portion of the time in the various departments of railroading. After severing his connection with the road he entered the county recorder's office as deputy under A. M. Baldwin, with whom he remained until the expiration of that gentleman's term, when he was appointed deputy by his father, a position he still retains. Mr. Hamaker has superior business qualifications,

and is thoroughly well posted in all the affairs of the recorder's office. He is an accomplished penman and his records are, perhaps, as good as can be seen in any of the court house offices. He was married June 15, 1883, to Miss Minnie Evans, daughter of William M. Evans, of Grant County. To this marriage have been born three children. Mr. Hamaker is a member of the K. of P. and I. O. O. F., belonging to the Canton Militant of Marion. He is a member of the Christian Church and a Republican in politics. Mrs. Hamaker is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CAPT. ISAAC HAMILTON was born in Rockingham County, Va., October 5, 1814, and is the second son of James and Elizabeth (Castle) Hamilton; parents both natives of the same State and of English and German lineage, respectively. The subject when quite young was taken by his parents to Warren County, Ohio, where he passed his youth and early manhood, and where he enjoyed such educational advantages as the indifferent country schools of those times afforded. At the age of seventeen he was bound apprentice to learn the tanning and currying trade with Davis S. Snively, who promised to give him three months' schooling and a suit of clothes, in both of which he was doomed to disappointment. After completing a three years' apprenticeship, he worked at different places until 1855, in which year he came to Grant County and purchased a small tannery at the town of Jalapa, which he operated with fair success until the breaking out of the war. He succeeded in building up a good business in the meantime, but so intent was he upon entering the army that he sold his stock at a great sacrifice, and immediately thereafter, December 20, 1861, joined the Twelfth Indiana Battery, with which he served until July 7, 1865. He took part in a great many engagements, among which can be named Corinth (where for gallant service he was promoted lieutenant, the honor being bestowed upon him while still under fire), Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Nashville and a number of others. At the close of the war he returned to Grant County and engaged in agricultural pursuits near Jalapa, which he carried on until 1877. Three years later he moved to Xenia, Miami Co., Ind., where he remained a short time, moving to Marion in 1882, and has since that year been a resident of the city. He was elected coroner in 1884, and is the present incumbent of that office. He stands high in the Masonic fraternity, is a member of the G. A. R. and an earnest

supporter of the Republican party. He was first married on the 22d of December, 1839, to Miss Barbara M. Snyder, of Preble County, Ohio, by whom he had nine children, seven of whom are living: Mary E., Charlotte J., Sarah C., David, Thomas C., James T. and John C. F. Mrs. Hamilton died September 28, 1876. On June 26, 1881, Mr. Hamilton married his present wife, Mrs. Margaret E. (Carroll) Coppock, of Xenia, Ind.

ASA A. HAMILTON, M. D. Prominent among the fraternity of physicians and surgeons of northern Indiana is Dr. A. A. Hamilton, who was born in the city of Philadelphia on the 28th of August 1851. His father T. J. Hamilton, was born in the city of Augusta, Ga., but when quite young was taken by his parents to the north of Ireland, in which country and England he remained until reaching manhood. He then returned to America and located in Philadelphia, where he engaged in mechanical pursuits and where he lived until the subject of this sketch was ten years old, at which time he moved to Bellefontaine, Ohio. He afterward moved to Indianapolis, Ind., and from there to Kansas City, Mo., where he at present resides. Dr. Hamilton was educated in the schools of Bellefontaine, which he attended until his sixteenth year at which time he went with his parents to Indianapolis where at the age of eighteen he began reading medicine with Drs. Comingore & Harvey, under whose instruction he continued about three years. At the end of that time he entered the Indiana Medical College, in which he took a full course, graduating February, 1872. After graduation he was appointed assistant superintendent of the city hospital at Indianapolis, in which capacity he continued a short time, resigning in April of the above year and coming to Marion, where he has since resided in the active practice of his profession. He has won an enviable reputation both as a physician and surgeon and his professional career so far has been a marked success. He was made a member of the Grant County Medical Society in 1872, and in 1882 was elected a member of the medical society of the Eleventh Congressional District, to both of which he still belongs. He became a member of the county board of health in 1882 and at the present time is secretary of the same. He is an active worker in the K. of P. fraternity, having filled all the chairs in the Marion lodge. The Doctor has been twice married, the first time, in 1874, to Miss Alice Lawson, of Grant County, by whom he had two

children: Lula and Bertha, the latter deceased. Mrs. Hamilton died March 4, 1880. His second marriage was solemnized August, 1883, with Miss Emma Ayres, daughter of Dr. S. D. Ayres, of Marion, a union which has been blessed with the birth of two children: Harry H. and Emma Marie Hamilton.

JEREMIAH HARRY. Mr. Harry is a native of Emmitsburgh, Md., and a son of Joseph and Christina (Pritchland) Harry. The father was born near Brandywine and the mother at Little York in the same State. The subject was born on the 27th of October, 1805, and received his education in the schools of Winchester, Va., his parents moving to that place when he was but five years old. At the age of eighteen he entered a printing office in Clarksburgh, W. Va., where he remained until learning the trade, after which he came West and located in Marion, Ind., where in 1842 he established the first paper in Grant County, to wit: the *Democratic Herald*, edited by John Gilbert. This was a small sheet devoted principally to local affairs, but on account of the sparsely settled country it failed after a short-lived existence of three or four years. Mr. Harry continued the printing business at intervals until 1851, at which time he began the painters' trade, which he followed until his seventieth year, working at various places in Indiana in the meantime. He retired from active life in 1878. On the 24th of March, 1833, he married Miss Lea Laughman, a native of Little York, Penn., and to their union have been born the following children: Elizabeth C., Mary A., Kate V. and Edwin C. Mr. Harry stands high in the Masonic fraternity, having reached Knighthood, and is the oldest member of the I. O. O. F. in the State, identifying himself with the order in 1835. He has always been a Democrat in politics and cast his first vote at Uniontown, Penn., in 1828, for Andrew Jackson.

JAMES HAWKINS. Mr. Hawkins is a native of Fayette County, Ind., and the eldest son of Samuel and Sarah (Dickey) Hawkins, both parents of the same county and State. Samuel Hawkins came to Grant County about the year 1848 and located in Washington Township where he engaged in farming, which he followed until his death in 1864. He was a man of considerable local prominence and at the time of his death was trustee of his township. James Hawkins was born on the 19th day of March, 1841. He was raised to agricultural pursuits and received a good English

education in the common schools, which he attended at intervals for a number of years. In 1862 he enlisted in Company F, of the One Hundred and First Indiana, with which he served until the close of the war, participating in a number of battles in the meantime, among which can be named Milton, Hoover's Gap, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, Atlanta, Savannah, Bentonville and others. At the close of the war he returned to Grant County and resumed farming, which he has since successfully followed. He was married, on the 10th of January, 1867, to Miss Dora Guenin, daughter of Edward Guenin, of Marion. This union has been blessed with three children: Stephen, William and Edward.

LUTHER P. HESS, M. D., one of the leading surgeons and physicians of Marion, was born in Grant County, May 11, 1842. He is the third son, and the youngest now living, of Rauley and Sarah (Massey) Hess. The father was a native of Virginia and of German descent, while the mother was born in Indiana of English ancestors. The Doctor's early education was limited, and he received only such as he could obtain in the common schools in very early life. He drove a team at \$4 per month and earned his first money. This was at the age of twelve, and he then bought a horse with the money. He proved to be a successful horse trader. At thirteen he began reading medicine under Dr. L. W. Hess, at Cadiz, in Henry County. In the fall of 1858 he entered the Cincinnati College of Medicine, where he attended two courses of lectures, but was prevented from graduating on account of his age. He returned home and began the practice. In the fall of 1860 he entered the medical department of the Iowa University where he attended one term, but being yet under age was not allowed to graduate. After that he formed a partnership with A. D. Kimball, at Xenia, Ind., and remained there until August, 1862. At that time he enlisted in the Eighth Indiana Regiment, Company H, but was discharged in March, 1863, on account of disability. During all this time he was detailed to serve on the medical staff. After leaving the army he located at Marion, where he has ever since been in the practice of his profession with increasing success. In 1880 he graduated from the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis, and one year later received the degree of doctor of medicine from the celebrated Bellevue Hospital Medical College of New York. May 21,

1872, he was united in marriage to Kate E. Steele, of Wabash. Dr. Hess takes an active interest in all that pertains to the welfare of his profession, and has been president of the County Medical Society, and a member of the State and National Societies. He has taken the commandery degrees in the Masonic order, and is one of the most agreeable of men socially. He also belongs to the K. of H. and is a Republican in politics.

EZRA C. HILL was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 13th of September, 1830. His father, David Hill, was a native of Elizabethtown, N. C., but early moved to Ohio and settled in Clermont County, where he married Miss Elizabeth Reeves, the mother of our subject. The family moved to Grant County, Ind., when Ezra C. was but four years old, and located in Marion, where Mr. Hill was for several years engaged in carpentering and wagon-making. He died February, 1863. Mrs. Hill died in 1862. The subject was raised in Marion, and received a fair education in the schools of the town. He began life for himself at the age of eighteen, engaging to learn the carpenter's trade with F. S. McKinney, under whom he served an apprenticeship of three years. After mastering his trade he began working in Marion and Grant County, and continued with good success until the breaking out of the war, when, in April, 1861, he entered the service, enlisting in the Eighth Indiana Regiment, three month's troops. At the expiration of his period of service with the above regiment, he re-entered the army, joining the Fourteenth Indiana Battery, with which he served three years, being discharged October, 1865. At the close of the war he returned to Marion and resumed his trade, which he has since continued. On the 9th of September, 1852, he was married to Nancy E. Stewart, of Grant County, to which marriage have been born four children: Mary R., Alice A. (deceased), Medora and Senora, the last two twins. Mrs. Hill died on the 9th of July, 1880. His second marriage was solemnized March 22, 1881, with Lucy J. Miller, of Marion, by whom he has had one child—Catherine (deceased). Mr. Hill is a member of the Masonic fraternity, I. O. O. F., and belongs to the G. A. R. He is a stanch supporter of the Republican party; was a member of the "Know-nothing organization," and still holds to the doctrine that "America should be ruled by Americans." He has a prosperous business, and is one of the most substantial citizens of the city.

WILLIAM H. HILBORN, justice of the peace, was born in Ashland County, Ohio, May 10, 1832, son of Samuel and Mary (Kent) Hilborn; parents natives of Pennsylvania. Paternally, his ancestors were Germans. On the maternal side they were English. The subject was educated in the district schools of his native county, and remained with his parents until the age of twenty-one, when he began learning the carpenter's trade with Samuel McClain, at the town of Camden, Ind., at which place he remained about three years. After mastering his trade he worked at various places in Indiana, and at the breaking out of the war entered the service, enlisting September, 1861, in Company F, of the Thirty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, and continuing with same until mustered out on the 8th of August, 1863. He then re-entered the service, joining the One Hundred and Fifty-third Regiment, with which he shared the fortunes of war until the cessation of hostilities. He participated in the following engagements, to wit: New Madrid, Mo., Champion Hill, Port Gibson, the siege of Vicksburg, in which he received a severe wound in the hand, and other battles and skirmishes too numerous to mention. He came to Grant from Jay County in 1858, and at the close of the war returned to Marion and resumed his trade, which he followed with good success until April, 1886, contracting for and superintending the erection of a number of business houses, schools, churches and private residences during that time, and doing a very lucrative business. On the 5th of April, 1886, he was elected justice of the peace in Marion, and since that time has given his attention exclusively to this office. He was married in the fall of 1856 to Miss Julia Hathman, of Jay County, Ind., which marriage has been blessed with the birth of four children, whose names are as follows: Charles, Ida, George and Ethel Hilborn. Mr. Hilborn is a member of the G. A. R., and an earnest supporter of the Republican party.

BENONI C. HOGIN, deceased, was born in Kent County, Md., on the 5th of July, 1804. The first four years of his life were spent in his native county, after which he was taken by his mother to northeastern Maryland, where he remained until twelve years of age. In 1814 the family moved to Wellsboro, Va., and in 1818 to Brookville, Ind., at which place Benoni was bound an apprentice to one George Kimball to learn the tailor's trade. Having finished his trade he went to Fairfield, Ohio, where in 1825

he married Miss Nancy Swayzee, after which he located at Lancaster, the same State, where he worked for a number of years. In 1836 he came to Grant County, Ind., and engaged in the mercantile business at Marion, which he carried on very successfully until his death, June, 1851. He was one of the early business men of the city and at the time of his death was in affluent circumstances, having by diligence and economy accumulated a handsome competency. He was a man of political prominence, and in 1850 he represented Grant County in the Constitutional Convention. While on a visit to Sigourney, Iowa, himself and wife were stricken with the dread scourge, cholera, and died just one day apart, he on Friday and she on Saturday.

DAVID S. HOGIN, prominent business man of Marion, and only living son of Benoni and Nancy (Swayzee) Hogin, is a native of Lancaster, Ohio, and dates his birth from March 22, 1832. At the age of four years he was brought by his parents to Grant County, and from that time until the present has been an honored and influential citizen of Marion. His education was acquired in the towns of Marion and Muncie, but owing to his father's death he was not enabled to complete his school work. He began life for himself as clerk in his father's mercantile house at Marion, and at the latter's death succeeded to a half interest in the business, his partner being D. R. McKinney with whom he sold goods about ten years, doing a lucrative business during that period. At the expiration of that time he purchased his partner's interest and continued alone about four years, when he effected a copartnership with A. C. Swayzee which lasted three years. He was afterward associated with S. Goldthwait, and in 1874 he engaged in the grocery business, which he carried on until June, 1886, when he retired from active life. Mr. Hogin was an active business man and met with more than ordinary success in his various enterprises. In business he was thoroughly energetic and straightforward, and possessed an unblemished character for honesty and integrity. He identified himself with the Masonic fraternity two weeks after attaining his majority, and has taken a number of degrees in the order, including that of Sir Knight. He is a zealous member of the Christian Church, and in politics votes with the Republican party. Mr. Hogin was married June 22, 1852, to Miss Elizabeth V. Antilburgh, of Greenville, Ohio, a union which has been blessed by the birth of two children: William E. and Charles A. Hogin.

ORANGE R. HOLMAN was born in Grant County, Ind., on the 21st of May, 1857, and is the only son of William H. and Matilda V. (Stevens) Holman, natives of Ohio and Indiana respectively. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, obtained a fair English education in the common schools, but later in life received a valuable practical education by coming in contact with business men in his many business transactions. He began life for himself as a farmer, but afterward engaged with a stock firm of Baltimore, for which he purchased live-stock for some time, buying for himself at intervals during the period of his service with the company. He served as constable of Franklin Township two terms, and in 1884, when but twenty-seven years of age, was elected sheriff of Grant County, defeating his competitor, a very worthy gentleman, by 418 votes, a majority which speaks well for his popularity in the county. Mr. Holman is a popular official, a courteous gentleman, and numbers his friends by the scores. He is a member of the K. of P. and an ardent supporter of the Republican party.

ROBERT H. HORNE was born on the 25th of November, 1839, in Switzerland County, Ind., and is the fourth son of Samuel S. and Mary P. (Armstrong) Horne, parents both natives of Scotland, the former of Brayhead and the latter of the city of Edinburgh. Samuel S. Horne grew to manhood in his native country, and early in life prepared himself for the law, but the legal profession not being to his taste, he never engaged in its active practice. He immigrated to the United States about the year 1825, locating in Switzerland County, Ind., where he at once began preparing himself for the medical profession, in which he afterward became quite proficient. He remained in Switzerland County, until about the year 1840, at which time he moved to Jonesboro, Grant County, where he resided until his death, April, 1874. Dr. Horne was a man of more than ordinary culture, and during the period of his residence in this county earned the reputation of being a painstaking and skillful practitioner. Robert H. Horne received a good English education in the common schools of the county which he attended at intervals until his nineteenth year, when he began life for himself in the capacity of clerk in the tinware and stove business at Kokomo, where he remained for a period of two years. He then went to Logansport, where he engaged in the same business, remaining in that city until the spring of 1862, at which time he

entered the army, enlisting in the First Indiana Cavalry, and remaining with the same until June, 1865. This regiment formed part of the Army of the Potomac, and during its period of service participated in a number of bloody engagements, among which were Cedar Mountain, second battle of Bull Run, the various engagements on the Rappahannock, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, battles of the Wilderness, Richmond, and a number of others, in all of which Mr. Horne took an active part. At the close of the war he returned to Grant County, and for one year worked for an uncle, Dr. John Horne. He then engaged in the grocery business at Jonesboro, and later began dealing in poultry, which he carried on quite extensively at the above town until 1878, when he removed to Marion where he has since resided. He succeeded in establishing a very lucrative business in Marion and is probably the largest poultry dealer in northern Indiana. He is a painstaking business man and has met with more than ordinary success in the enterprise with which he is at present connected. He was married in 1865 to Miss Mary E. Eviston, of Jonesboro, by whom he is father of five children, three of whom are living: Glen, Rose S. and Sprinse Horne. Mr. Horne is an enthusiastic worker in the I. O. O. F., having passed all the chairs in both subordinate lodge and encampment. He is also a member of the K. of H. and, with his wife, belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

JOSEPH B. HORTON is a native of Highland County, Ohio, born January 7, 1820, to Samuel and Elizabeth Horton, parents natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland, respectively. Samuel Horton, Sr., subject's paternal grandfather, was a native of Pennsylvania and a blacksmith by occupation; he was a skillful workman, resided all his life in Pennsylvania, and died many years ago. Samuel Horton, Jr., father of subject, was born in Montgomery County, Penn., in the year 1791; he emigrated to Highland County, Ohio, in 1814, and resided there until 1841, at which time he came to Grant County, Ind., dying here October, 1871. He was a farmer and wagon-maker by occupation, working at the latter for a number of years in Hillsboro, Ohio, and also followed the same business after locating in Marion, carrying it on with success until his death. The maiden name of subject's mother was Elizabeth Foster. She was the daughter of Basil Foster, and was born in Prince George County, Md., in 1783. Her death occurred at Marion, Ind.,

April 17, 1870. Samuel and Elizabeth Horton were the parents of five children, Joseph B. being the third son and fourth child. The subject was raised principally in Hillsboro, Ohio, his parents moving to that city when he was about ten years of age. His education was acquired in the schools of the town, which he attended at intervals until his eighteenth year, at which time he began learning the cabinet-maker's trade at New Market, where he served an apprenticeship of two years. After becoming proficient in his trade he began work at Hillsboro and remained there until 1841, at which time he came with his parents to Indiana and settled at Marion, where he has since resided. He worked at cabinet-making and carpentering for a number of years, and has been actively engaged in various mechanical pursuits ever since becoming a resident of Grant County. He is a courteous gentleman, well versed in the early history of his adopted county, and is justly esteemed one of the intelligent citizens of Marion. Mr. Horton was married, May 14, 1856, to Miss Eliza J. Zink, daughter of Samuel and Jane (Miller) Zink, of Hillsboro, Ohio; seven children have been born to this marriage: May, Joseph P., Clarence L. and Lena L., living; the deceased members of the family are Samuel E., Lizzie J. and Charley I. Mr. Horton was elected real estate appraiser of Grant County in 1863, and also held the office of trustee of Center Township. He was originally a Democrat, but severed his connection with that party in 1854, since which time he has voted the Republican ticket, although a Prohibitionist in sentiment at the present time. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ROBERT N. HUNTER, an active business man of Marion, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, May 15, 1834, and is a son of Samuel and Mariah (Miller) Hunter, natives of Virginia and Kentucky, respectively. Subject's paternal ancestors came from Ireland many years ago, and were among the early settlers of Virginia, where numerous members of the family still reside. The subject was raised to agricultural pursuits, and received a good English education in the common schools. At the age of twenty he began teaching, which profession he followed a short time, abandoning it and engaging in farming which he continued until 1875. While farming he engaged in buying and selling live-stock, which business he carried on quite extensively for a number of years, dealing largely in the counties of Champaign and Logan, Ohio. In 1875

he moved to Marion, Ind., and began dealing in grain and continued the same until the spring of 1881, doing a very extensive business during that time. In the latter year he established his present business, dealing in flour and feed, and at the present time has the largest trade in that line of merchandize in the county, his annual sales amounting to about \$42,000. Mr. Hunter was married, December, 1855, to Miss Margaret L. Gill, of Springfield, Ohio. The children born to this marriage are six in number, four of whom are living, namely: William, Roscoe D., Jennie and Caddie Hunter. Mr. Hunter is now associated with his sons in business and their house is one of the most substantial in Marion. He and wife are active members of the Methodist Church, and belong to the Marion congregation.

E. C. JACKSON, a native of Licking County, Ohio, was born March 5, 1847, and is a son of Philip and Margaret (Campbell) Jackson, both parents being Pennsylvanians by birth. His ancestors on the father's side were of Scotch-French descent, and on the mother's side Scotch-German. Philip Jackson moved to Mt. Vernon, Knox County, Ohio, when the subject was less than two years of age, and in 1855, when he was but eight years old, the family located in the town of Wapakonetta, Auglaize County, at which place he remained until his fourteenth year, attending the town schools during that time. In 1861 he returned to Mt. Vernon, where he served an apprenticeship of four years in house painting, and after becoming proficient in his trade worked at various places in Ohio until 1870, at which time he came to Grant County, Ind., and located at Marion, where he has since resided. He is a skillful painter and since coming to Marion has done a prosperous business in the city and adjacent country. He is an earnest supporter of the Democratic party, and in 1884 was appointed chairman of the Grant County Committee. In May, 1872, he was united in marriage with Miss Ernestine Wehner of Wapakonetta, Ohio, which marriage has been blessed with one child, namely: William B. Jackson.

HENLEY JAMES, deceased. The gentleman whose name introduces this sketch was born in Wayne County, Ind., July 5, 1817. His grandfather, John James, was a native of Virginia, but early emigrated to North Carolina, where he died many years ago. His son, John James, Jr., father of the subject, was born in North Carolina December 4, 1773. He came to Indiana in 1814 and

settled in Wayne County and later moved to Randolph County, where he lived until 1833. He came to Grant County in the latter year, and settled on Deer Creek in Center Township, where he lived a number of years. He died where the widow of Henley James now lives, on the 21st of December, 1855. His wife, Mary (Snead) James, was the daughter of Henley Snead, a native of Virginia, and an early settler of North Carolina. Mrs. James was born in the latter State in 1776, and died in Grant County, Ind., on the 5th of March, 1869. John and Mary James raised a family of ten children, the subject of this sketch being the ninth in number. Henley James spent the first sixteen years of his life in Wayne and Randolph Counties, came with his parents to Grant County and seven years later was elected sheriff. He grew to manhood on a farm and on reaching his majority began reading law, but was never admitted to the bar, refusing to take the oath required before obtaining license. He early united with the Christian Church and afterward entered the ministry, in the active work of which he was engaged for twenty-five years, preaching in various parts of northern Indiana and elsewhere. He was associate judge of Grant County when that office was abolished, and represented the county in the Legislature two terms. He was master of the State Grange for eight years, and for ten years was a member of the executive committee of the National Grange. He was an active business man, a courteous Christian gentleman, and lived to see all his children members of the church to which he had belonged for so many years. Mr. James was married November 26, 1840, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Joseph and Lydia (Overman) Holman. Mrs. James was born on the 15th of October, 1823, and is still living. Eleven children were born to Mr. and Mrs. James, the following of whom are living, viz.: David S.; Emily, wife of Joel R. Davis; Mary, wife of Dr. D. B. Snodgrass; Solomon H.; George; Lydia, wife of E. L. Byrd; Laura, wife of George B. Winchel, and Alice, wife of O. G. Cowgill. Mr. James died on the 8th day of January, 1886.

CHARLES C. JAMIESON, one of the leading business men of Marion, was born near Richmond, Ind., September 29, 1854, and is the eldest son of H. T. and Lida (Cassidy) Jamieson, parents both natives of the city of Philadelphia. Mr. Jamieson was educated in the schools of Richmond and Earlham College, entering the latter at the age of sixteen and attending for a period of three

years. His career as a student was exemplary, standing first in nearly all his classes and receiving excellent grades in deportment. On quitting college he engaged with the wholesale notion house of Bartel & Shafer at Richmond, taking an interest in the profits of the firm and continuing with them until about 1882. In the latter year he came to Marion and established his present large dry goods house, and since that time has been doing a very profitable business with the largest stock of the kind in the city. Mr. Jamieson was married, April 13, 1881, to Miss Josie Swallow, of Richmond, Ind. He is an official member of the K. of P., takes an active interest in all public enterprises and is one of the progressive business men of Grant County. He is a Republican in politics but he has never sought official position.

A. C. JAY. Conspicuous among the business men of Center Township is Abijah C. Jay. He was born near Dayton, Ohio, October 12, 1838, and is the fourth son of Isaac and Rhoda (Cooper) Jay, both parents natives of the same State. Isaac Jay was born in the year 1810, and was a farmer and minister of the Friends' Church. He came to Grant County, Ind., in 1850, and located almost one and a half miles southeast of Marian, where he lived until his death, which occurred in May, 1880. He was a man of fine abilities, a successful minister of the gospel for thirty years and died lamented by all who ever knew him. A. C. Jay received a good education in the common schools, and at the age of twenty-one entered Earlham College, at Richmond, Ind., which institution he attended one year, making good progress in his studies during that time. His early life was spent upon the farm where he learned the lessons of industry and economy by which his subsequent years have been characterized, and by means of which he has been enabled to accumulate a handsome competency. Soon after beginning life upon his own responsibility he engaged in buying and selling stock, principally hogs, which he followed for about twenty years, and in which he met with much more than ordinary success. He is at present engaged in the stock trade and farming, and is justly considered one of the prosperous men and leading citizens of the county. In politics Mr. Jay is an ardent and warm supporter of the Republican party, and his abilities have been recognized by his being appointed chairman of the Grant County Central Committee in 1886. He was elected county commissioner in 1878, the duties of which trust he

discharged with marked ability for three years. He has been twice married, the first time on the 26th of October, in 1864, to Miss Caroline Coffin of Richmond, Ind., by whom he had one child, namely, Cooper Jay. Mrs. Jay died June 28, 1880. Mr. Jay's second marriage was solemnized October 12, 1881, with Miss Rhoda Davis, of Grant County. Mr. Jay is a gentleman of true culture and a highly moral and social character. He is an active member of the Society of Friends, as is also his wife, he having belonged to the same all his life.

ENOCH P. JONES, physician and surgeon, is a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, and dates his birth from February 28, 1828. His father, Obadiah Jones, was a native of North Carolina, born September 30, 1793. He immigrated to Ohio in an early day, and was a resident of that State until 1835, at which time he moved to Grant County, Ind., settling near the present site of Jonesboro, which village he afterward laid out. He developed a fine tract of land, which in time became very valuable. He was a man of great energy, and combined farming with the milling business, being successful in both vocations. His death occurred in 1856 at the age of sixty-three years. The maiden name of subject's mother was Ann Pearson. She was born in North Carolina on January 17, 1792. She was married to Obadiah Jones on August 3, 1820, and departed this life at Jonesboro, Ind., December 12, 1863. Mr. and Mrs. Jones were the parents of eight children: David W., Abijah F., Martha A., Robert B., Enoch P., Jonathan H., Jemima A. and Rachel H. Dr. Jones was raised on a farm, and early became familiar with the rugged duties of pioneer life, being but seven years of age when his parents moved to their new home in Grant County. In the winter season, when he could be spared from the farm, he enjoyed such rude advantages for an education as were offered by the common schools of those days. When but a child he conceived the idea of being a physician, and as the years sped on he became the more deeply impressed with the broad field of usefulness which opened before him in the study of his favorite profession. Accordingly, when twenty-one years of age, he began this study at home, reciting to various allopathic physicians. He pursued his studies in this way for about three years, when he determined to investigate further, and see if to him more satisfactory methods of practice could not be developed. He therefore at the

age of twenty-four changed his course and entered the office of his cousin, Dr. S. D. Jones, of Dayton, Ohio, under whose instructions he continued about one year. He then returned home and entered the office of Dr. J. W. Ellis, whose student he remained until his course was completed. He graduated at the Eclectic College of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1854, and immediately thereafter located at Jonesboro, where he practiced his profession with gratifying success until 1875, a part of that time in partnership with Dr. T. A. Lucas. In the latter year he moved to Marion, where he has since resided in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice in the city and country. Dr. Jones was married July 27, 1875, to Miss Lydia Ellis, daughter of Robert and Anna (Hocket) Ellis, of Clinton County, Ohio. Seven children have been born to Dr. and Mrs. Ellis, only two of whom are living: Carrie, wife of W. A. Dunn, and Linton E. Dr. Jones is a successful practitioner, and since moving to Marion has done a business amounting to over \$40,000. He is a member of the Indiana Institute of Homœopathy, which meets yearly at Indianapolis. He is a Republican in politics, and a worthy member of the I. O. O. F., with which he has been identified for about twenty-nine years. He is also a Mason, having been connected with the order since about the year 1860. He and his wife are members of the Society of Friends.

OLIVER H. KELLER, manufacturer and furniture dealer, was born in Wabash County, Ind., July 29, 1843, and is the eldest son of John H. and Esther (Britton) Keller; parents natives of Indiana and Ohio, respectively. Subject's grandfather, Jonathan Keller, was a native of Kentucky and an early resident of Harrison County, Ind., where he lived until 1828. In the latter year he moved to Wabash County, where his death occurred in 1848. John H. Keller was a farmer and stock dealer, and spent the greater part of his life in Wabash County, dying there in 1874. His wife, Esther Keller, was the daughter of James Britton, of North Carolina. Mr. Britton immigrated to Kentucky many years ago, and located in the city of Lexington. He afterward moved to Ohio, and in 1833 to Wabash County, Ind., where he lived a number of years. His death occurred in Preble County, Ohio, about the year 1868. Mrs. Keller was born in Preble County, Ohio, in 1822, and is still living. Oliver H. Keller was raised in Wabash County, and spent the greater part of his youth on a farm, and remained with

his parents until twenty-five years of age. He attended the country schools until his seventeenth year, and then entered the Wabash High School, where he pursued his studies for four years. He came to Marion in 1868 and engaged in the lumber and planing-mill business, which he carried on successfully for three years, engaging in the manufacture of chairs; at the end of that time with Isaac Case and S. Lawton, a firm which continued until 1872. He purchased his partner's interests in that year and ran the factory by himself until 1875, at which time he suffered a serious loss by fire, his manufacturing establishment and stock being entirely consumed. In the spring of 1876 he again engaged in manufacturing, rebuilding his factory and effecting a partnership with J. W. Boswell, which lasted until August of the same year, when M. C. Mead purchased the latter's interest and became a member of the firm, which has since been known as that of Keller & Mead. Their present factory was erected in 1882, and is one of the largest of the kind in northern Indiana, employing thirty men and turning out 1,500 chairs every week. In connection with their manufacturing interests Messrs. Keller & Mead deal extensively in furniture, their store being one of the largest in the city, while their new business house is one of the finest in the State. Mr. Keller is an energetic and wide-awake business man and is justly considered one of Marion's representative citizens. He was married December 29, 1868, to Marion M., daughter of R. A. and Ruth Briggs, of Ohio, a union blessed with the birth of two children, viz.: Edith and Coan Keller. Mr. Keller is a Republican in politics, a member of the I. O. O. F. fraternity, and with his wife belongs to the Christian Church.

JOHN A. KERSEY, attorney at law, was born in Valparaiso, Ind., June 18, 1848, and is the eldest son of Silas and Mary (Lomax) Kersey; parents natives of South Carolina, and Wayne County, Ind., respectively. The first two years of his life were spent in his native town, after which he was brought by his mother to Marion, where he remained until 1863. He attended the country schools until his fifteenth year, at which early age he entered the army, enlisting August, 1863, in the Ninety-first Indiana Infantry, with which he served till April, 1864. He re-enlisted in the spring of 1864, joining the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment and continuing with the same till October of the same year. On leaving

the army he engaged in farming for two years, and then took a contract to construct a certain section of railroad in Michigan, in which capacity he was employed about one year. In February, 1869, he married Miss Mary Shanafelt, of Michigan, and one year later returned to Marion and began the study of law with R. W. Bailey. He was admitted to the bar the same year, and at once began practicing in the courts of Grant County. He discontinued the practice in a short time and went to New Orleans, in which city and the State of Mississippi he remained until 1872. From the South he went West and made an extensive tour through Texas, Colorado, Utah and other Western States and Territories, in which he was employed as cattle herder, miner, and at various other occupations, remaining on the frontier about five years. He returned to Grant County in 1877 and for one and a half years thereafter was engaged in agricultural pursuits. He resumed the legal profession in 1879 with James Brownlee and later with James F. McDowell. In 1881 he effected a copartnership with L. D. Baldwin, which still exists. Mr. Kersey's second marriage was solemnized May, 1881, with Mary B. Miller, of Portland, Ind., who died January 22, 1885. Two children were born to this marriage, namely: Anna M. and Willie, the latter deceased.

THOMAS C. KIMBALL, M. D. Dr. Kimball is a native of Coshocton County, Ohio, and the third son of Moses and Louisa (Powell) Kimball; parents natives of Ohio, and of German and English extraction. The Doctor was born on the 23d of November, 1842, and at the age of eight years, was taken by his parents to Miami County, Ohio, in the common schools of which he received his early educational training. At the age of twenty-one he entered the Stockwell Collegiate Institute at Tippecanoe, Ind., which he attended one year. He entered the army in 1862, enlisting in the Eighth Indiana Infantry, with which he served until mustered out September, 1864. He was with his regiment in the following battles, viz.: Pea Ridge, Magnolia Hills, Black River Bridge, Champion Hill, Siege of Vicksburg, Jackson, Miss., Fort Esparanza, Matagorda Island, and others, in all of which he took an active part. On leaving the army he returned to Indiana and began to study medicine at Xenia with his brother, Dr. A. D. Kimball, under whose instruction he continued until entering Rush Medical College, Chicago in the fall of 1866. He was a student at that institution a little

less than two years, graduating in the spring of 1868. After graduating he returned to Xenia, where he began the practice of his profession, and where he remained until August, 1885, building up a very extensive and lucrative practice in the meantime. In the latter year he came to Marion, since which time he has established an extensive practice in Grant and adjoining counties, his reputation as a successful physician and surgeon being much more than local. Dr. Kimball was married March 3, 1865, to Miss Louisa J. Vinnege, of Wayne County, Ind., a union that has been blessed by the birth of the following children, namely: India E., Carl, Glenn and Cora Kimball. The Doctor is a member of the G. A. R., and an active worker in the Masonic fraternity, having attained the degree of knighthood.

WILFORD KINLEY, dentist, was born April 11, 1857, in Wayne County, Ind., and is the son of Seth and Margaret (Modlin) Kinley, both parents natives of the same county and State. Mr. Kinley was raised in the town of Dublin and received his education in the schools of his native county, which he attended at intervals until nineteen years of age. He then began studying dentistry with Dr. C. S. Wilson, of Cambridge City, Ind., under whose instructions he continued for two years, applying himself very diligently and acquiring good knowledge of the profession during that time. In 1878 he located at Marion in the practice of his profession, and has continued it with the most gratifying success ever since. He has acquired the reputation of a skillful operator, and during his residence here has succeeded in building up a very extensive and lucrative business. The Doctor was married June 30, 1881, to Miss Eunice Clayton, daughter of Jonathan and Eliza Clayton, of Marion. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Kinley, namely: Miriam and Henry. The Doctor is a member of the K. of P., and in politics a Republican. Mrs. Kinley is a member of the Christian Church.

FRANK LEASE, business man of Marion, and eldest son of Daniel and Nancy (Foster) Lease, was born in Darke County, Ohio, on the 3d of March, 1830. His father was a native of Pennsylvania, which State he left in an early day, emigrating to Ohio, where he lived until he removed to Grant County, Ind., in the year 1835. He was a tanner by trade, and carried on that business for some time after coming to Indiana, but finally abandoned it for

agricultural pursuits, in which he continued until his death. Frank Lease was but five years old when his family came to Indiana, and from that early age until the present time he has been a resident of Grant County. His early education was received in the common schools, but he is to a large extent self-taught, having employed his leisure hours in reading of which he was always very fond. At the age of sixteen he went to Eaton, Ohio, and began learning the harness business, remaining there two years, and becoming quite skillful as a workman. Returning to Marion he effected a copartnership with his father opening a shop which they operated until about the close of the war, when he abandoned the business owing to a serious affection of the eyes. He afterward engaged in the lumber business, and for two years carried on a successful trade in black walnut lumber and timber, buying and shipping immense quantities throughout the counties of northern Indiana, he abandoned the lumber business in 1868 and opened a feed and sale stable which he has since operated. He was married June, 1851, to Mary J. Brandon, of Marion. To their union have been born three children only, one of whom, Francis G., is living. As shown above, Mr. Lease has led a very active life, but has always had time to attend to his duties as a citizen. He is a Member of the Masonic fraternity and I. O. O. F., having held important positions in the latter order.

CHARLES LENFESTY is a native of Grant County, and the third son of Robert H. and Priscilla B. (Ballenger) Lenfesty, the father a native of Philadelphia and the mother of Woodbury, N. J. Robert Lenfesty was of French descent. He came to Indiana in 1835, and was among the early settlers of Grant County, where he lived until his death in 1860. He was a book-binder by trade, at which he worked in Philadelphia for a number of years, but after coming to Grant County he engaged in farming, which vocation he carried on until his death. Charles Lenfesty was born June 27, 1837. He grew to manhood on his father's farm, and was early taught those lessons of industry and frugality by which his subsequent life has been characterized. His early educational advantages were considerably limited, owing to the poor schools in the country at that time, and the amount of labor he was obliged to do on the farm. He came to Marion in December, 1857, and engaged in the manufacture of earthenware, which business he carried on for five years. At the end of that time he went South in

the employ of the Government, and from that time until the close of the war was engaged in constructing railroads and building bridges. After severing his connection with the Government he engaged in agricultural pursuits in Champaign County, Ill., where he resided for a period of two years. Returning to Grant County in the spring of 1868 he located in Marion, and for thirteen years thereafter did business as builder and contractor, meeting with encouraging success during that period. In 1881 he was elected sheriff of Grant County, making the race as the regular Democratic nominee, and defeating his competitor by a majority of forty-three votes. He proved an efficient official, and filled the position with satisfaction to his friends and to those who opposed his election. Mr. Lenfesty was married, December 27, 1861, to Sarah Vantelburgh, of Darke County, Ohio. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Lenfesty, namely: Leonore and Frank. Mr. Lenfesty belongs to the Masonic fraternity, I. O. O. F., K. of H., and has voted the Democratic ticket since his twenty-first year. Mrs. Lenfesty is a member of the Methodist Church.

WILLIAM LOMAX, M. D., one of the eminent surgeons in Indiana, was born in Guilford County, N. C., March 15, 1813. He enjoys the mental and physical vigor imparted by the commingling of the blood of three races, among which the Anglo-Saxon predominates. Through his father, Abel Lomax, he is of English-Irish descent, and on the side of his mother, Elizabeth (Ladd) Lomax, of English-Welsh parentage. His parents' ancestors were among those who first colonized America, and both his grandfathers fought to confer upon it the blessings of free government. When William Lomax was five years old the family immigrated to Wayne County, Ind., settling on a tract of wild land. As his strength increased he was required to help his father in the slow work of converting a forest into a farm, and only during the winter could be spared to attend the subscription schools with their meager course of instruction. Home influences are sometimes equal to the advantages of school, however, and in this case they nurtured in the hard working boy his growing desire for knowledge. This ambition grew with his progress, and he determined to obtain a collegiate education. For a time circumstances seemed to favor the execution of this plan, but, obliged finally to renounce it, he decided to prepare himself for the medical profession. On reaching his majority

he set out to earn the means necessary for the prosecution of his studies. With his elder brother, Joseph, he went into northern Indiana, where he worked at various occupations for several months. He then returned home, and soon afterward became a student in the office of Joel Bugg, M. D., of Newport, Ind. This was in 1834, and he continued his studies there until October, 1836, when he entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati. Leaving that institution the following year he started for La Porte, there to obtain money for a trip to Mississippi, but because of an accident to his horse he stopped at Marion. There, for reasons which he himself can hardly define, he remained, though it was then but a small village in a county very sparsely settled. He at once entered upon the profession of medicine in partnership with Dr. John Foster, and remained in that connection three years. During the years 1847 and 1848 he attended lectures at the Indiana Medical College, and having completed his course entered the University of New York, from which he graduated in 1850. He then returned to Marion and resumed practice. In 1861 he began enlisting volunteers, and, as many required as the condition of their enrollment that he should be the surgeon of their regiment, he obtained the first appointment as surgeon ever issued by Gov. Morton, and was the first one ready for service in the State. He accompanied the Twelfth Indiana Infantry, and, as far as his duties would permit, remained with it throughout the war. Having served with great efficiency through the hardest campaigns until the close of the war he resumed his practice at Marion, in which he has since been zealously engaged. Dr. Lomax is one of the oldest living members of the Indiana State Medical Society, and has been identified with all its history, having joined it in 1850 at its first annual meeting, when there were but twelve members outside of Indianapolis. He took an active part in its reorganization, the constitution being framed by himself. The State Medical Society is not only deeply indebted to him for its present perfect organization, but many of the county societies also owe their existence to his wisely directed energies, for he organized a number of these societies in person and helped to form others by correspondence with leading physicians. In 1856 he was elected president of the State Medical Society, and has frequently contributed to its transactions. In 1850 he was sent as delegate to the American Medical Association, which convened at

Cincinnati, and has since often acted in that capacity. Dr. Lomax performed, in the summer of 1837, probably the first amputation in Grant County, and has devoted himself to surgery with enthusiasm until he has become one of the most skillful surgeons in the State. He has performed many of the most difficult operations known to the profession, including the flap amputation below the knee, which he effected fifteen years before the earliest recorded operation of that kind. He is a successful family physician, bringing into exercise all the gentleness, sympathy and moral rectitude needed in that sphere. Higher education is a subject that engages his attention, and he has given freely of his means to enable others to obtain its benefits. He also contributes liberally to the public enterprises looking to the improvement of the city and country. He votes with the Republican party, and is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, having been born and reared in that denomination. He has taken in Free Masonry all the degrees conferred in this country. Dr. Lomax was married, in 1839, to Miss Sarah Van Devanter, who accompanied her husband to the army, and assisted him in caring for the sick and wounded soldiers. In this heroic devotion she sacrificed her life, dying at Sharpsburg, Md., December 24, 1861. In 1866 Dr. Lomax was united in marriage to Miss Maria Hendrix, of Wabash, who still survives.

H. S. MARK, dealer in books and jewelry, was born in Greenville, Ohio, on the 22d of September, 1840, and is the youngest son of Nicholas and Elizabeth Mark, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German lineage. Mr. Mark passed his youth in his native town, and attended the schools until eleven years of age, at which time he was bound apprentice to learn the clock and watch-maker's trade with Nathan Webb, of Greenville, with whom he remained four years. After becoming proficient in his trade, he worked as journeyman until 1856, at which time he came to Marion and established a business in partnership with S. B. Cary, under the firm name of H. S. Mark & Co., their stock representing a capital of about \$400. This firm continued until 1871, when Mr. Mark purchased his partner's interest and has since carried on a very successful business, his house being one of the most substantial in the city. He has succeeded in establishing a lucrative trade, and his present large store, representing a capital of several thousand dollars, is the result of his own energy and business capacity. He

entered the army as bandmaster of the Thirty-fourth Indiana Regiment in 1861, and had under his charge twenty-six musicians during the period of his four years' service. Mr. Mark is a member of the I. O. O. F. and a Republican in politics.

MARCUS L. MARSH, lawyer and ex-circuit clerk, was born February 26, 1820, in Bracken County, Ky., and is the third son of Joseph and Anna (Hutchinson) Marsh, natives of Maryland and Kentucky, respectively. Subject's paternal grandfather, William Marsh, was a native of Maryland. He immigrated to Kentucky in 1792, and settled in Bracken County, being one of the pioneers of that section. He died in the State of Ohio, in 1832. Joseph Marsh was born in Maryland, but accompanied his father to Kentucky, where he resided until his removal to Rush County in 1830. Marcus L. Marsh was but ten years of age when his parents came to Indiana, and from that time until he was nineteen years old, worked on the farm and attended school during the winter seasons. He made such progress in his studies that at the age of nineteen he took charge of a school in Clermont County, Ohio, teaching in the winter of 1838-39. He continued teaching until 1840, when he returned home and attended several sessions of school, working on the farm during vacations. He afterward resumed teaching and continued it in Ohio, until 1849, at which time he came to Grant County, Ind., and taught a term two miles west of Marion. In the spring of 1850 he moved to Marion, and for ten years thereafter taught in the city schools. He was appointed deputy circuit clerk in 1852, and continued in that capacity until 1856, reading law in the meantime. He was admitted to the bar in 1853, and, after severing his connection with the clerk's office, began the active practice of his profession in the courts of Grant County, and continued with good success until his election to the office of circuit clerk in 1870. He held the office two terms, having been re-elected in 1874. At the expiration of his term as clerk he effected a copartnership in the law with James M. Wilson, which continued until some time in 1884. He is now practicing with James Brownlee, under the firm name of Marsh & Brownlee, and is doing a very lucrative business. Mr. Marsh was married, June, 1849, to Miss Martha E. Brooks, of Bracken County, Ky., a union which has been blessed with the birth of eight children, three of whom are living, viz.: Cora M., Alice and Clarence Marsh. Mr. Marsh is a Republican in politics, and a member of the I. O. O. F., with which he has been identified since 1846.

SAMUEL McCLAIN, deceased, son of Andrew and Jane McClain, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, on the 18th of May, 1827. He was educated in the schools of his native county, and at the age of about twenty began to learn the wagon and carriage-maker's trade, at which he worked at various places in Ohio and Indiana for a number of years. He left his native county about the year 1845, going to Camden, Ohio, where he worked at his trade and where, on the 6th of September, 1852, he was married to Miss Sarah Hilborn, of Ashland County. He came to Grant County, Ind., in 1856, and worked at his trade until August, 1862, at which time he volunteered in the Twelfth Indiana Regiment, with which he served until his death at Chattanooga, Tenn., October 26, 1864. Mr. McClain was the father of three children, to wit: Oliver, John B. and Mary B., who, with his widow, are still living. Mr. McClain was a skillful mechanic, a gallant soldier, and a courteous gentleman. He was a popular citizen, and the sad news of his death caused a general feeling of gloom among his many friends in Marion.

JAMES S. McCLAIN, fourth son of Samuel and Margaret McClain was born in Stark County, Ohio, on the 23d of March, 1845; his father was a native of Washington County, Penn., and of Scotch descent. The mother's maiden name was Margaret Stevenson. She was also a native of Pennsylvania, and was born of Scotch parentage. At the age of seven years the subject was taken by his parents to Ashland County, Ohio, where he received a good education, attending first the common schools and later the academy at Ashland, in which he was a student at the breaking out of the war. He left school early in 1861 and entered the army, enlisting in Company H, Twenty-third Ohio, his teacher being captain of the company. He afterward served in the Eighty-seventh and One Hundred and Twentieth Ohio Regiments, and took part in many of the bloodiest battles of the war; was captured on the 3d of May, 1864, at Alexander, La., and was kept a prisoner from that time until the close of the war. After his release he made a graphic picture of his prison, Camp Ford, near Tyler, Tex., 1,600 copies of which were sold in various parts of the United States. In 1868 he went to Wooster, Ohio, and began the study of dentistry with Dr. J. R. Cunningham, under whose instructions he continued two years, becoming quite proficient in the profession during that time. He began the practice of dentistry at Ashland, and continued there

with good success until 1874, when he came to Marion, Ind., where he has since resided. The Doctor is a skillful dentist, and since coming to Marion has established a very extensive and lucrative practice. He was married, June 2, 1868, to Miss Ellen L. Sizer, of Ravenna, Ohio. Five children have been born to this union, namely: Samuel D., Nellie E., James H., Eva and Cora. Dr. McClain has served at different times as trustee of Marion. He is a Republican in politics and, with his wife, belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

SAMUEL McCCLURE was born in Shelby County, Ohio, November 16, 1807. He is of Scotch and English-Irish descent. His great-grandfather emigrated from Scotland at a very early day to Richmond, Va. There his grandfather, Robert McClure, was born, date not known. About the year 1770 his grandfather immigrated to Newberry District, S. C. In that State his father, Samuel McClure, was born November 11, 1777. His mother, Mary McClure, formerly Mary Stewart, was born in South Carolina, January 31, 1777. Her father was of Irish descent, her mother of English. About the year 1804 Samuel McClure and Mary Stewart were married. Like the majority of young people who married in that State in those early days, they resolved to seek their fortunes in the fertile regions of the Northwest. Accordingly, the same year, 1804, they immigrated to Ohio, then the Northwest Territory, fixing their home near Dayton, on the Little Miami. There they remained about five years, when they moved to Shelby County, of the same State, settling on a creek called Laramie, near Piqua. There his father lived until the breaking out of the war of 1812, when he returned to South Carolina. He remained there until the fall of 1813. Returning then, himself and team were pressed into the United States service, and taken to Fort St. Mary's, which fort and block-house he assisted in building. In the spring of 1815 he settled on what is known as Nine Mile Creek, two miles above his former home. There he remained until December 25, 1826, when he removed to Indiana, settling on the present site of Wabash. He remained there but a short time, when he removed to Grant County, where he entered land. In 1827 or 1828 he built the first mill known on the Mississinewa, within the limits of Grant, and the second in the county. This he managed successfully for some years, when he returned to his former home in Wabash, where he died September 22, 1838. His wife, Mary, died on the 27th of the

following May. The family of Samuel McClure consisted of ten children, of whom nine were living at his death. Two of the family are now living. Samuel McClure, Jr., lived with his father until about twenty years of age. He then concluded, there being about 1,800 Indians along the Wabash and Mississinewa Rivers, to engage as Indian trader. In the spring of 1828 he went to live with W. G. and G. W. Ewing, who were Indian traders, that he might learn the business. In the fall of 1828 he procured of the Ewings a small stock of goods suitable for the winter trade. Then building on the Wabash, two and a half miles above the mouth of the Mississinewa, two log cabins, one for his goods, the other as a place in which to cook and sleep, he commenced business for himself. He remained there three years, trading in the winter and assisting his father in the mill during the summer. While engaged as a trader young Samuel made a vigorous effort to learn the Indian language and to get their confidence. In both these respects he was successful, soon being able to speak fluently their language, and obtaining the confidence of all whose acquaintance he made. In the winter of 1832 and 1833 he moved his trading post three miles below Wabash, on his father's farm. There he served as trader in the winter, and farmed in the summer. In 1833 Samuel and his brother Robert cut the first State road that ran through Wabash County. This road ran from the twenty-mile stake, in Wabash County, to the town of Wabash, and from there to Eel River, near Manchester. They cut this out for \$7.58 per mile. January 10, 1833, Samuel McClure was married to Susannah Furrow, daughter of James G. Furrow, of Fort Laramie, Ohio. After his marriage he remained in Wabash County until February, 1834. In that year, having rented a store room of his father, he moved to Marion, Grant County, where he engaged in the goods business, trading both with the white men and Indians, but more particularly with the Meshingomesia band. Although he had been engaged as a trader for some time, yet his capital was very small. He obtained his first stock of goods from New York through the kindness of Jacob and Able Furrow, uncles of his wife, and merchants of Piqua, Ohio. Soon after this, going to Dayton, Ohio, he made the acquaintance of Mr. Phillips, a wholesale merchant of that place, and an intimate friend of his father, from whom he succeeded in obtaining a small stock of goods. By fair and honest dealing,

meeting all his engagements promptly, he gained the confidence of the business men of Dayton, and could soon procure all the goods he desired, whether he had money to pay cash or not. From 1834 until a few years past, Mr. McClure has been continuously engaged in the goods business in Marion. During this time he has been closely identified with all measures affecting the interest of the city and county. His chief aim, however, has been to guard the interests of the Indian. At an early day he became thoroughly acquainted with the business of the Indians, and in every transaction became their chief counselor, they profiting by his advice. He soon obtained their implicit confidence and almost the entire control of their business. Several times he has gone to Washington to intercede with the Government in their behalf. Assisted by Mr. Miller, he was instrumental in securing the payment of their annuity at Peru, Ind. In 1853, assisted by Miller and a delegation of Miamis, he succeeded in having a census taken of all the Miami Indians ; assisted also in the making of the treaty of 1854, and in securing the legislation for the partition of the Meshingomesia Reservation, in 1873. Mr. McClure has indeed manifested a deep interest in the affairs of the Indians, and their present prosperous condition is greatly due to his wise and prudent management. Samuel McClure is now in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He and wife are parents of the following children: James M., Eliza J., Mary A., Roseta, Louisa and Erastus P. From the poorest he has grown to be one of the wealthiest men in Grant County, being now the owner of 500 acres of land, with valuable city property in Marion and Toledo, Ohio.

JAMES FOSTER McDOWELL, of Marion, was born in Mifflin County, Penn., December 3, 1825, and is the second son of Thomas J. and Nancy (Bell) McDowell. He had four brothers: George, Thomas J., William F. and John C. McDowell, and one sister, Sarah Jane. In the paternal line he is of Scotch-Irish extraction. James McDowell, his grandfather, is not unknown to Revolutionary fame, and all his ancestors were true patriots. His father died June 16, 1850, of cholera, near Chimney Rock, Wyo., while *en route* to California. The educational advantages afforded to James F. McDowell in boyhood were quite limited. He attended a common school for a time, but at the early age of eleven obtained a situation in a printing office in Greenville, Ohio. Craving knowledge, he at

length determined to supply, so far as possible, by severe study during leisure hours, the deficiencies of his education. In these he made satisfactory progress, but did not stop here, for he had long desired to become a lawyer, and at the first opportunity he entered upon a course of legal study, first under the instruction of Judge Beers and subsequently under Hon. Hiram Bell, of Ohio. During all this time Mr. McDowell worked more or less at his trade, having no other means of support; and in 1847, although he had begun to practice law, he established the *Greenville Herald*. His vigorous mind, which all the unfavorable influences of early life could not enfeeble, was now actively employed in the two-fold labors of lawyer and editor. His work, his talents, and the general character of his intercourse with the public, made him very popular, and in 1848 he was elected district attorney of Darke County, which office he filled to the satisfaction of the people. In April, 1851, Mr. McDowell removed to Marion, Ind., where he established the *Marion Journal*, and also continued the practice of law, in which he has ever since been engaged. In politics he is a stanch Democrat, and has rendered his party important service as a public speaker. Though never a candidate for office, and ever averse to becoming a candidate, he has been called to serve the public in positions of honor and responsibility. He was a presidential elector in 1852 and again in 1880. In 1862, at a convention held in Kokomo, and during his absence, he was nominated by acclamation as a candidate for Congress for the Eleventh District. He accepted the nomination, and after an interesting canvass, in which he discussed the political issues with marked ability, making usually two and sometimes three speeches a day, to satisfy the people, he was elected by over 1,000 majority in a district largely of opposite politics. He was in Congress during the most stirring times of the war. He was a warm friend of the Union, and upon all occasions voted to sustain the army, whilst greatly deploring all acts of the dominant party calculated to protract the war and occasion loss of property and sacrifice of life. He voted not only to pay the soldier the stipulated price, but proposed that the Government make that price good by increasing their pay. He was the warm friend of the soldier. Among other passages in his speeches in Congress we quote the following one on the Union: "I am for the Union and the whole Union. I am for the Constitution as it is, and I will never consent,

by my voice or my vote, that that Constitution shall be marred or destroyed by disunion. I regard the Constitution as the only instrumentality to save the Union. I believe it is the high and holy mission of the conservative people of this great country to restore this Union once more on the venerated foundations reared by the hands of our fathers. While life endures we will struggle to attain that grand achievement, and we will bequeath to our children that undying legacy." Ten years later he became a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis. Mr. McDowell was president of the Frankfort, Toledo & St. Louis Railroad during the time of and prior to its construction, and but for his untiring zeal and energy, assisted by the great efforts of James Brownlee, Moses Bradford, Joseph Brown, Col. Clark and others, the county would not have had this great thoroughfare, but it would have been built on a route west of Marion; and he has aided every enterprise promotive of the material prosperity and the educational advancement of the public. His family are members of the Christian Church, and, with regard to religion, he is a firm and most devoted believer in the truths of the Bible and the great cause of Christianity. James F. McDowell is one of the best political speakers in the State, and has taken an active part in several campaigns. His success in the legal profession is due in a great measure to his oratorical powers. In 1875 in the case of the State *vs.* West, for the murder of McMath, he was employed by the prosecution, and his speech before the jury was pronounced the best ever made in the Grant County Court House. Although specially adapted to advocacy, he does not neglect the other duties of his profession, and in all respects is an able lawyer. He is very popular with the masses, and has many warm friends among his peers. Mr. McDowell married, in 1848, Miss Annie, daughter of Rev. George (and Verlinda) Adams, of Ohio, a Disciple clergyman of singular purity of character. He is a man of strong domestic attachments, devoting himself to the welfare of his family. He has had seven children: Thomas J., George L., Verlinda A. (married to Hon. Hiram Brownlee), James F., Annie J., Willard W. and Celeste Estelle McDowell, three of whom are deceased, viz.: George Leslie, James Frank and Annie Jessie. George Leslie was born April 30, 1852, and died June 10, 1884. He was a partner with his father in the profession of the law at the time of his death. He was a cultured attorney, with a thorough

knowledge of the law, and whose opinions and judgments were accurate and reliable, and a refined and honorable man, whose untimely death was greatly deplored by all. He was married to Ida B. Beall, a daughter of George and Amy Beall, by whom he left two children surviving him, viz.: James Foster and Annie Jessie McDowell. At the time of his death he was secretary of the Grant County Building & Loan Association, which association, on learning of his death, among other resolutions, unanimously adopted the following:

WHEREAS, God in His all-wise Providence has seen proper to remove from our midst and from his post of duty our late secretary, George L. McDowell;

Resolved, That we greatly deplore his loss and that we cherish the memory of his many good qualities, and that we shall always remember the faithfulness with which he discharged his duties as secretary of this association, and the uniform kindness and courtesy extended by him to all with whom he came in contact in business and social relations.

Resolved, That in his death this association has lost an officer that was always prompt, reliable, efficient and courteous to all, and an honorable member, and that the State has lost a good citizen.

James Frank and Annie Jessie were warm-hearted and generous to a fault. They died in the spring time of life, beloved by all. James F. was born August 15, 1857, and died January 11, 1882. Annie Jessie was born June 22, 1862, and died January 2, 1879. Mr. McDowell is engaged in the practice of the law with his partner, George A. Henry, Esq., a most excellent young lawyer.

DAVID R. MCKINNEY, brother of Fielding and third son of William and Sarah McKinney, was born in Miami County, Ohio, on the 27th of October, 1822. He was fourteen years old when he came to Grant County, and from that age until his nineteenth year lived on his father's farm and attended the schools of Marion at intervals in the meantime. He made rapid progress in his various studies, and began teaching before his twentieth year, taking charge of the school at Bluffton, Wells Co., Ind. He was engaged in the profession about ten years, and in 1847 he opened a dry goods house in Wabash, where he sold goods for four years, suffering a complete loss of his stock by fire in 1848. He returned to Marion in that year and engaged in business with B. C. Hogin, which partnership continued until the latter's death in 1851. He then entered into a partnership with D. S. Hogin, which lasted about five years, purchasing the entire interest at that time, and continuing the business by himself until 1863, when he abandoned merchandis-

ing and purchased a farm, upon which he lived until 1871. He returned to the city that year and opened a broker's office, which he continued for some time, and later opened a large stone quarry, which he still operates upon quite an extensive scale. In 1879 he erected a large flouring-mill, which he still runs, and with which he is doing a very lucrative business. He is also engaged in farming, and in all of his business enterprises is meeting with well merited success. He is a gentleman of character and influence, and is justly regarded as one of the leading citizens of Marion. He has been twice married, the first time in June, 1848, to Miss Emily E. Hogin, daughter of B. C. Hogin, by whom he had three children, only one of whom is now living, namely, David R. McKinney, at the present time a clerk in the first paymaster's office in the War Department at Washington City. Mrs. McKinney departed this life in the year 1870. The following year Mr. McKinney was again married to Emma F. Wood, of Piqua, Ohio, a union which has been blessed with one child, to wit, Calvin W. Mr. McKinney is a strong advocate of temperance reform, and a Republican in politics.

FIELDING S. MCKINNEY, one of the oldest citizens of Marion, is a native of Miami County, Ohio, and the eldest son of William and Sarah (Scott) McKinney, the father born in Ohio and the mother in Kentucky. William McKinney was a physician by profession. He came to Grant County in the year 1836 and opened a farm six miles east of Marion, being one of the earliest settlers in that part of the country. He practiced his profession in connection with farming until his death, which occurred in 1861 at the age of seventy years. Fielding McKinney was born on the 27th of May, 1818, and was eighteen years old when he came with his parents to Grant County. His education was obtained before his fifteenth year in the schools of his native county, and at the age of sixteen he began learning the carpenter's trade, at which he served a three years' apprenticeship with George W. Webster, of Marion. He worked with Webster for several years, and afterward carried on the business upon his own responsibility until 1853. He then went into a partnership with H. & J. Lenox, during the continuance of which they erected quite a number of churches and school-houses and a great many private residences in both city and country. In 1875 he effected a co-partnership in the planing-mill business with Peter Eshelman, which lasted until 1885, and in the latter

year he went into partnership in the same business with John Pence, under the firm name of McKinney & Pence, by which it is at present known. They do a general lumber business, besides manufacturing various articles, such as bee-hives, invalids' chairs, patent washers, kitchen cabinets, etc., and are meeting with good success in disposing of the above articles. Mr. McKinney was married on the 23d of March, 1841, to Miss Sarah Oppy, of Ohio, by whom he had seven children, only three of whom are living, to wit: Sarah, Matilda M. and Arthur L. McKinney. Mrs. McKinney died in 1864, and in the following year Mr. McKinney was again married to Malinda Swayzee, of Fairfield, Ohio. Mr. McKinney has been a resident of Grant County for a half century, and during that time has seen its seat of justice developed from an insignificant backwoods village into one of the most flourishing and aggressive cities of northern Indiana. He has always taken great interest in public enterprises, and is one of Marion's most estimable citizens. He has been for years an active worker in the Christian Church. His wife is a member of the Methodist Church of Marion.

PROF. HAMILTON S. McRAE, son of Franklin and Rachel (Sands) McRae, was born near Middletown, Harrison Co., Ind., January 2, 1833. He is descended from an old and highly respectable family of McRaes, that settled in North Carolina in colonial times, many members of which figure prominently in the early history of that State. His grandfather, Alexander McRae, was a Revolutionary soldier and the father of a large family of sons and daughters, all of whom were noted for intelligence and morality. Alexander McRae served in the war of 1812, and acted an honorable part in that struggle. He came to Indiana in an early day, and taught school in Crawford County. He was a surveyor also, and assisted in laying off much of the land of Harrison, Crawford and other counties. Franklin, son of Alexander McRae and father of Prof. McRae, taught school in early life, and always manifested an active interest in the cause of education. He served as justice of the peace, member of the Legislature, and captain in the Mexican war, and for many years was school trustee. His son, beginning at five, was sent to school steadily for three years, his early teachers being Farmer Barnes, Leonard Evans and Hamilton Pfrimmer, for each of whom he has ever retained the utmost regard. He afterward attended Friendship Seminary, at Elizabeth, then the nearest village;

and from sixteen to twenty-two taught school in winter and worked on the farm in summer. In 1852 he spent two months at Corydon Seminary, in the study of algebra and physics, and one year later entered the preparatory department of the Indiana University at Bloomington, from which he graduated August 5, 1857, delivering the valedictory. After a year's successful teaching at Maple Grove Academy, near Vincennes, he read law in the office of Hon. William A. Proctor, at Corydon. Soon after entering the office he was unanimously nominated and elected district attorney of the common pleas court. He located at Salem to begin the practice of law, and attained fair success at the bar. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he joined a cavalry company, which was not accepted. He had been unanimously elected in 1861 to the Legislature to fill a vacancy, but his services were not called for. He volunteered as a private, and on the 19th of August, 1862, was mustered in as sergeant of Company B, Sixty-sixth Indiana Infantry. May 25, 1863, he was detailed to act as second lieutenant, and June 8, 1863, he was commissioned captain of the company. He took part in the following battles: Richmond, Ky., Colliersville, Tenn., Snake Creek Gap, Ga., Resaca and Dallas, in the last of which he was severely wounded. At the expiration of a furlough, he was received into Hospital No. 6, New Albany, Ind., transferred to officers' hospital, Cincinnati, and assigned to court martial duty at Detroit, Mich., and Cleveland, Ohio. On the dissolution of the court, he rejoined his regiment at Alexandria, Va., and a few days afterward, May 31, 1865, received a discharge on account of the wound. In 1865 he was appointed principal of the Third Ward School, Terra Haute, Ind., and the year following was appointed superintendent of schools, at Vevay, and school examiner of Switzerland County. In 1867 he became superintendent of the Muncie schools. In 1853 he joined the Philomathean Society of the university, and became its president; in 1856, a member of the Beta Theta Pi; in 1866, the Indiana State Teachers' Association; in 1866, the National Educational Association; in 1877, the American Metric Bureau; and in 1877, the Spelling Reform Association. He was appointed superintendent of the Marion schools in 1883, and still holds the position. August 6, 1868, he married Mary E., daughter of William and Anna (Newlove) Montgomery. She is a lady of superior accomplishments, and has won a ~~high~~ reputation as a teacher. Bertha M., their first

child, was born November 28, 1873, and died August 8, 1874. Charline was born February 10, 1876. Prof. McRae has been a contributor to various educational periodicals, and has frequently written for the political press. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church, identifying himself with the same in 1857. Mrs. McRae is a Methodist, her father having been an able and devoted minister in that church.

M. C. MEAD is a native of Licking County, Ohio, and the youngest of a family of seven children born to Cary and Maria (Morey) Mead, both parents born in the State of Vermont. Cary Mead immigrated to Ohio in an early day and was one of the pioneers of Licking County. He came to Indiana in 1851 and settled in Jasper County, where he lived a number of years and later moved to Ford County, Ill., where his death occurred about 1871. Mrs. Mead departed this life in Ford County, Ill., in 1871 also, dying the same month in which her husband died. M. C. Mead was born on the 14th of February, 1836, and spent the first fifteen years of his life on a farm in Licking County. He came with his parents to Indiana in 1851, and for two years thereafter resided in Jasper County attending the schools of Rensselaer at intervals during that time. He began life for himself as a silversmith, learning the trade in Rensselaer and working at it in Indiana and Illinois until the breaking out of the war. He entered the army in 1861 as musician, joining the Twenty-fifth Illinois, with which he served nine months. At the expiration of that time he volunteered in the Eighty-seventh Indiana Infantry and served with the same until transferred to the Forty-eighth Indiana Regiment, near the close of the war. He was mustered out of service July, 1865, and immediately thereafter returned to Rensselaer where he resumed the jewelry business, which he followed in that town and Remington until 1876. In the latter year he came to Marion, Ind., and became a partner with O. H. Keller in the chair manufacturing and furniture business, with which he is still connected. Mr. Mead was married in Rensselaer, Ind., October 16, 1866, to Miss Katy Keller, daughter of John H. and Esther A. (Britton) Keller, of Wabash County. Mr. Mead is independent in politics, voting for the man instead of the party. He and his wife are active members of the Baptist Church. (See sketch of O. H. Keller.)

PROF. ETHAN A. MILES, who at the present time is professor of languages in the Marion Normal College, was born in Clay

County, Ind., January 8, 1860. He is the eldest son in a family of four sons and eight daughters born to James G. and Susan J. (Wade) Miles, the former a native of Indiana and the latter of Kentucky. His paternal grandfather, Samuel Miles, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and finally became postmaster in Bowling Green, Ind., which office he held until his death. William Miles, the father of our subject, was a captain in the Union Army and subsequently removed with his family to Danville, Ind. Here Ethan A. grew to manhood; his first higher education was received in the Danville High School, and at the early age of fifteen years he was appointed instructor in algebra in this school. During the years 1877 and 1878 he attended school at Purdue University at La Fayette, Ind. He was also instructor in Virgil in the normal college at Danville and was at the same time attending this school, from which he graduated in the classic course in 1881. He then went to the Lincoln Normal University in Marion, Ala., where he was professor of languages and mathematics for three years. In April, 1885, he entered upon his present work, and his usefulness, both as a scholar and social exemplar, is generally acknowledged. September 22, 1881, Sidney C. Sherrill became his wife. She is a native of Putnam County, Ind., born February 18, 1858, and a daughter of James W. and Mary C. (Denny) Sherrill. The father was a minister in the Baptist Church, and his parents were among the early settlers of Putnam County. Mr. and Mrs. Miles are the parents of two children, both of whom are boys. Their names are James Arthur, born July 5, 1882, and Otto S., born December 17, 1883. The parents are members of the Baptist Church.

WILLIAM MOREHEAD was born in the State of Ohio on the 18th of January, 1826, and is the youngest son of Calvin and Susanna (Goode) Morehead, both parents natives of the same State. Subject passed the first seventeen years of his life in Ohio, assisting his father on the farm and attending such schools as the country afforded at intervals during the winter seasons. He came to Indiana with his parents about the year 1843, and located near the town of Jalapa, Grant County, where he lived until the breaking out of the Mexican war, at which time, 1847, he enlisted in Company A, Fourth Indiana Infantry, and served with the same until the close of that struggle. He was with his regiment in many of the bloodiest battles of the war, participating in the engagements

at Huamitla, Lascalla, Lixico, Puebla and others, besides marching many hundred miles over the mountains and through the arid sands of that hot country. He is now one of the four surviving members of his company living in Grant County. At the close of the war he returned to Indiana and engaged in farming in Grant County, where he has since resided. He served in the late war between the States, enlisting, 1863, in the One Hundred and First Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and serving with the same until 1865, taking part in the southwestern campaigns under Gen. Sherman. Since the war he has followed farming, owning a beautiful home in Centre Township, three miles south of Marion, where he is widely and favorably known for his many sterling qualities. He was married in Grant County, in 1850, to Miss Sarah J. Sutton, daughter of Platt Sutton, of Grant County. Two children have been born to this marriage: Oliver H. P. and Arnetta (deceased). Mr. Morehead has never aspired to official position, having no taste in that direction. He is a Republican in politics and belongs to the Friends' Church, with which he has been identified since 1874. Mrs. Morehead is a member of the United Brethren Church.

JOSEPH MORROW, now a resident of Marion, Ind., is the second son of Joseph and Letitia (Smith) Morrow. The father was born in North Carolina in the year 1799, and in the year 1808 he was brought by his father, John Morrow, to Wayne County, Ind., where, mainly by his own exertion, he acquired a good education and was engaged in the occupations of school teacher, farmer and merchant, and also represented his county in the Legislature in the session of 1838-39. About the year 1842 he came to Grant County, settling upon the present site of Harrisburg, but afterward moved to Jonesboro. As a Whig holding anti-slavery sentiments he took a decided interest in politics, and as a token of public favor was elected to represent Grant County in the Legislature in the year 1845 and again in 1850, and was again nominated but defeated. He died in the year 1863, leaving, with other children, Joseph Morrow, the subject of this sketch, who was born September 9, 1838, in Wayne County, this State. Coming to this county, with his parents, at about the age of five years, his education was obtained here first in select and afterward in the common schools. When the graded school was first established at Jonesboro under the superintendency of Mr. William Moore, by request of the

trustee Mr. Morrow accepted the position of first assistant teacher, during which time, at the suggestion of a few intimate friends,*he became an aspirant for the nomination as a candidate for clerk of the county, to which office he was elected, by the Republican party, in the fall of 1866, and served faithfully in that position until November, 1870. In the year 1872 he became an itinerant minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, receiving his first appointment to Warren Circuit, at Muncie, Ind., from Bishop Scott, by whom, at the same time, he was ordained a local deacon. Principally on account of poor health, at his own request, he retired from the active ministry in the spring of 1874, at the conference held at Ft. Wayne, Ind. He then returned to Marion, where he has since resided, acting, more particularly during the sessions of court, as deputy clerk until the year 1881 he engaged in the grocery business in which he is still employed. His early business education was acquired at Jonesboro as a clerk in the various stores of that place. Owing to special influences, although of Quaker ancestry, Mr. Morrow, at the age of eighteen years, joined the church before mentioned, since which time he has taken an active interest in moral and religious movements, being characterized by a conscientious and unflinching adherence to what he believes to be right, while paying a respectful deference to the rights and opinions of others. In the year 1864 he was united in marriage to Miss Mary A. Taylor, who was born in Essex County, England, in the year 1843, and was the youngest daughter of William and Mary A. Taylor, and came to this county when about five years of age with her father and family, except the mother, who was then deceased.

JOHN MURPHY. Mr. Murphy was born near Charlestown, W. Va., December 31, 1810, and is the only son of Thomas and Nancy (Spangler) Murphy, parents natives of Virginia and of Irish and German lineage, respectively. Maternal grandfather of subject, John Spangler, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He came to Indiana Territory in 1814 and assisted in surveying the counties of Rush, Wayne and Franklin. Thomas Murphy was killed by the falling of a tree when the subject of this sketch was but three years old. After that sad event John went to live with his Grandfather Spangler, and accompanied him to Indiana at the time mentioned above. At the age of fourteen he began to learn the stone-mason's trade at St. Louis, and afterward worked at var-

ious places in different States and assisted in the construction of the first bridge across the Mississinewa River at Marion. He was a resident of Huntington County for many years, but in 1877 moved to Marion where he has since resided. Mr. Murphy has been twice married, the first time to Miss Elizabeth Brownfield, of Belleville, Ill., by whom he had ten children, seven of whom are living: Mary J., Missouri, Noah J., Rita A., William H., George M. and Elias M. Mrs. Murphy died February 16, 1875. Mr. Murphy was married the second time to Mrs. Matilda Bocock, daughter of William Dailey, of Grant County, who has borne him two children, one of whom, Martha M., is living. William Dailey, father of Mrs. Murphy, was a native of West Virginia, born 1795. He immigrated to Preble County, Ohio, in an early day and from there to Grant County in 1836. He settled in Washington Township where he opened a farm and was one of the early pioneers of that section. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and took part in the battle of New Orleans. He was married in that year to Miss Sarah Turner, of Guilford County, N. C., by whom he had eight children, three of whom are living: Matilda, wife of John Murphy; Malinda, living in Wisconsin, and Solomon, living in Michigan. Mr. Dailey died in the year 1868.

RACHEL NEAL, widow of Mahlon Neal, is a native of South Carolina, being born in Newberry District, April 15, 1792, near Bush River. Her parents moved to Washington County, Tenn., where they lived seven years. They then moved to Miami County, Ohio, in 1803; she was at that time eleven years old. Her parents were Samuel and Mary (Embree) Duncan. He was of Scotch-Irish descent and she of Welsh descent. Her grandfather's name was Samuel Duncan and her grandmother's name Sarah Ann Duncan. Her grandparents on the mother's side were Moses and Margaret Embree. In 1823 she was married to Mahlon Neal, who was born in North Carolina, November 19, 1786. He also lived in Washington County, Tenn., and came to Miami County, Ohio, in 1803. Both of these, as well as their foreparents, belonged to the Society of Friends. The children born to them were William, Margaret, James, Eli, Lydia and Caleb. In 1839 she with her husband moved to Grant County, Ind., which was at that time quite new and the country unimproved. She resided in Ohio as well as Indiana when the wilderness was removed and the forest gave way to

the hand of industry and smiling fields and gardens appeared. She is now ninety-four years of age and lives with her daughter Margaret. Her husband died in 1851.

WILLIAM NEAL. Mr. Neal was born in Miami County, Ohio, January 4, 1824, and is the son of Mahlon and Rachel Neal. His ancestors paternally were Irish and maternally of Welsh and Scotch descent. Mahlon Neal was one of the pioneers of Ohio, settling in Miami County, that State, as early as the year 1803. In 1839, when William Neal was but fifteen years of age, his parents moved to Grant County, Ind., and settled in Section 24, Liberty Township. In his native State William had enjoyed such educational advantages as the rude schools of those days afforded, and he early manifested a thirst for knowledge which the adverse circumstances of pioneer life could not quench. He worked early and late, helping to clear the farm, and when the day's work was done he read such books as could be procured by the glimmering light of the cabin fire. By this diligent application he had advanced himself sufficiently at the age of eighteen to assume control of a subscription school in his own neighborhood, which he taught for the princely compensation of \$8 per month. For ten years he followed the profession of teaching in winter and farming in summer, devoting each spare moment to the acquisition of some useful knowledge. Thus by close and diligent application, relying wholly on himself, did he acquire that mental discipline by which he was enabled to discharge so creditably the duties that devolved upon him in after years. In 1846 and 1847 he attended two terms of school at Franklin College, where he acquired a knowledge of the higher branches of learning, making a specialty of mathematics, in which he became very proficient. Returning home he again gave his attention to farming and teaching. In 1854, in view of his honorable standing and eminent fitness for the office, he was elected county surveyor. He had no one to accompany him to the field and show him the use of the instruments, but with a love for the work and a well disciplined mind he was not long in acquiring skill in his new undertaking. Until 1857 he discharged the duties of his office in connection with farming, but in that year he left the farm and moved to Marion, where he has ever since resided. In 1860, being thoroughly acquainted with the county, he, in connection with E. A. Overman, prepared a wall map of Grant County, many of which are now in use. In workmanship

the map was a success, but financially the enterprise was not what the proprietors would have desired. In 1861 Mr. Neal enlisted, in the service of his country, as private in the Twelfth Indiana Regiment, one year volunteers, serving that time under Banks on the Potomac. The time for which he enlisted having expired, he returned home, and the following year, 1863, he was chosen, by the citizens of Grant County, auditor. In 1867, having filled the office with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the people, he was re-elected. In 1871, his second term of office having expired, he engaged in the grocery business. While thus engaged, in 1873 he was appointed by Congress to survey and make partition of the Meshin-go-me-sia Reservation. In 1874, having disposed of his mercantile business, he was again elected county surveyor, and re-elected in 1876. As a civil engineer Mr. Neal has few equals in northern Indiana, and his intimate acquaintance with Grant County makes him an authority on all matters pertaining thereto. He is an elegant and forcible writer, and the interesting chapters upon the county settlement in this volume are the results of his pen. He has led both a happy and a sad life. He has had cause for rejoicing in that the comforts of plenty and domestic felicity have been his. In 1847 he was united in marriage with Julia Presnell, a union that resulted in the birth of six children, born in the following order: Maria, Jefferson, Madison, Oliver, Maggie and John Neal. Mrs. Neal departed this life in the year 1858. One year later Mr. Neal was again married to Miss Rebecca Presnell, a sister of his former wife. The following year, 1860, he was again left to mourn the loss of a dear companion. For four years thereafter he remained companionless, when, in the person of Teresa Walker, of Madison County, Ind., he found one on whom he could worthily bestow his affections, and accordingly was united with her in marriage in 1864. Again Mr. Neal finds himself in the midst of a family, the present wife being the mother of six children. In politics Mr. Neal is a Republican, but not in the strict sense of the term a partisan, believing with Hayes that "he serves his party best who serves his country best." He is now sixty-two years of age, but is still vigorous in mind and body, and bids fair for many years of usefulness. Including the time he was engaged in school work he has spent nearly thirty-five years of his life in public service, and during that time no shadow of suspicion was ever breathed against his integrity and

inflexible honesty. Had he labored with selfish motives, had he worked for self as diligently as he has for the public good, he would doubtless have been the possessor of much more of this world's goods. But, wherever an opportunity offered for a good deed either public or private, he was there to lend a helping hand. His purse has ever been open to aid in every public enterprise, and no one in need was ever turned from him unaided.

CYRUS NEAL, clerk of the Grant County Circuit Court, was born in Grant County March 5, 1851, and is a son of Eli and Eliza (Wilson) Neal, parents natives of Ohio and North Carolina respectively. His ancestors on the father's side were of Irish descent, and were among the early pioneers of Ohio, several members of the family settling in Miami County about the beginning of the present century. His father came to Grant County, Ind., about the year 1838, and settled in Liberty Township. The subject received a common school education and remained with his parents on the farm until fifteen years of age, when he engaged as clerk in the mercantile house of Wilson & Co., at the town of Fairmount, with whom he remained until August, 1874. He then went to Kokomo, Ind., and entered the service of Davis & Sons, as book-keeper and cashier, in which capacity he continued until August, 1875, when he returned to Grant County and accepted the position of deputy county recorder, under A. M. Baldwin, with whom he remained until 1881. The following year he served in the same capacity under Benjamin Hamaker, and in 1882 was nominated for circuit clerk on the Republican ticket, against H. R. Fry, H. Zand and K. Foust, Democratic, Independent and Grange candidates respectively. After a spirited contest he was elected, receiving a plurality of 207 votes. Mr. Neal is a painstaking business man, and has made an excellent record as an official, filling the office to the satisfaction of his friends and political enemies. October 12, 1871, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah Baldwin, daughter of Joseph W. Baldwin, of Grant County. Their union has been blessed by the birth of three children, namely: Victor B., Lillian E. and Frank J. Mr. Neal takes considerable interest in political matters, and is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, with which he has been identified since his twenty-first year. He and his wife are active members of the Society of Friends.

B. R. NORMAN was born in Clinton County, Ohio, March 10,

1832, and is the youngest of a family of twelve children born to Bailey and Tasy (Tyson) Norman, parents both natives of Virginia. Bailey Norman was born in 1775 and resided in Virginia until 1831. In the latter year he emigrated to Clinton County, Ohio, where he engaged in farming and where his death occurred. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and took an active part in many of the battles of that struggle. Tasy (Tyson) Norman was born in Virginia and departed this life at her home in Clinton County, Ohio, about the year 1842 or 1843. Our subject was raised principally in Morrow County, Ohio, and at his mother's death was thrown upon his own resources, commencing the battle of life at the early age of ten years. He was apprenticed to learn the gunsmith trade with one Mr. Turk, at Morrow, Ohio, and after serving three years and becoming quite proficient began working in Ohio, and later in Indiana. In 1855 he located at Kokomo, Ind., where he opened a shop, which he operated very successfully until 1866, filling the office of justice of the peace the greater part of that time. He entered the army in 1863 as captain of Company I, One Hundred and Eighteenth Indiana Infantry, with which he remained until the expiration of the regiment's term of service, when he was recommissioned captain of Company F, One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Indiana, continuing with the latter until mustered out, September, 1865. At the close of the war he returned to Howard County, Ind., where he resided until 1870, at which time he came to Marion and engaged in his trade, at which he worked until the year 1882. In 1878 he was elected sheriff of Grant County, making the race on the Democratic ticket and overcoming a Republican majority of 750, defeating his competitor by 176 votes. He held the office one term and then opened a general insurance agency at Marion, which he carried on until 1885, doing a very extensive business during that time. He disposed of the insurance business in the latter year and is now retired from active life. Mr. Norman was married November, 1855, in Kokomo, Ind., to Miss Hannah Brown, daughter of David Brown, of Pennsylvania. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Norman, viz., Mary E., wife of Dr. J. J. Bearson, of Pontiac, Ill. Mr. Norman has been a member of the Masonic fraternity since 1854 and at the present time is Worshipful Master of Grant Lodge No. 105. He belongs to the G. A. R., holding the position of Commander of Gen. Shunk Post, No. 23, at Marion.

He is an active politician, a leader of the Democratic party in Grant County, and at the present time is chairman of the County Central Committee.

JOEL OVERMAN, farmer and stock raiser, is a native of Randolph County, Ind., and the youngest son of Eli and Polly (Thomas) Overman, both parents natives of North Carolina. Eli Overman was born about 1785 and remained in his native State until the year 1807, when he came to Wayne County, Ind., which was his home until 1827. He came to Grant County in the latter year and settled, where the subject now lives, southeast of Marion, in Section 17, Town 24, Range 8 east. He was a man of fine abilities, and did much toward the development of the community in which he resided. He taught school for several years, and was also a practical surveyor, his principal occupation, however, being farming, which he carried on until his death in 1855. Mrs. Overman was born in Rockingham County, N. C., in 1792, and departed this life in Grant County, Ind., in the year 1880. Joel Overman was born May 11, 1822, and was but five years of age when brought to Grant County. He spent his youth and early manhood on his father's farm where he acquired those habits of industry by which his subsequent life has been characterized. He attended the common schools, which in those days were very inferior, and made such progress in his various studies as the poor educational facilities afforded. At the age of twenty years he began life for himself, choosing the farmer's vocation, which he has since followed with encouraging success, being at the present time one of the substantial and well-to-do citizens of his adopted county. He also taught several terms of school after his marriage and gained the reputation of a very competent instructor. Mr. Overman was married October 20, 1841, to Miss Mary Smith, daughter of Jesse and Martha Smith, of Preble County, Ohio. Mr. Smith came to Grant County in 1840, and died in the year 1871. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Overman, four of whom are living, to wit: Sarah A., Lindley M., Isaac S. and Allen J. Overman. Mr. Overman is a member of the Society of Friends, with which he has been identified all his life, and in politics votes with the Republican party. Mrs. Overman is also a member of the Friends' Church.

GEORGE B. OVERMAN, the subject of this sketch, is a native of Centre Township and a son of one of the earliest settlers of

Grant County, his father, Ephraim Overman, moving here from Wayne County, Ind., in the year 1827. Ephraim Overman was a native of North Carolina, born 1790, but early left that State and emigrated to Virginia where he resided about three years, moving at the end of that time to Wayne County, Ind., where he remained until his removal to Grant County in the year designated. He was a true type of the pioneer, and his cabin was about the ninth one erected in the county. He originally entered a tract of land east of the Mississinewa River near Marion and resided upon the same for several years, afterward moving to the place where the subject now lives, which farm he entered, and upon which he died May 12, 1852. The maiden name of subject's mother was Mariam Draper. She was born in North Carolina in 1799 and died at her home in Grant County about the year 1854. George B. Overman was raised a farmer and has spent all his life in Grant County in the pursuit of his chosen vocation, agriculture. His education was acquired in the common schools, but he is largely self-taught, having always been a reader as well as a careful observer. He owns a beautiful farm a few miles south of the county seat, and is one of the leading citizens of the community in which he resides. He is a painstaking and industrious farmer, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of the neighbors by whom he is surrounded. He was married July, 1853, to Miss Mary Jones, daughter of Daniel Jones, one of the early settlers of Center Township. Seven children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Overman, namely: Walter D. (deceased), Barkley J., Almada, Artellica, Alva, Lizzie and Delight Overman. Mr. and Mrs. Overman are members of the Society of Friends, with which they have been identified all their lives.

DAVID OVERMAN, one of the representative citizens of Marion and its present postmaster, was born in Grant County on the 28th of January, 1840, and is the second son of John and Ann (McCracken) Overman, native of Randolph County, Ind., and North Carolina, respectively. On the father's side Mr. Overman is descended from a German-Welsh stock, his ancestors coming to America a number of years prior to the war of independence and settling in one of the Southern States. The mother's family were Quakers as far back as the name can be traced, and it appears frequently in connection with the early history of the North Carolina settlements. Mr. Overman grew to manhood in his native county

and obtained the rudiments of an English education in the common schools, which in those days were of a very indifferent character. He has always been a great lover of books, however, and by the employment of his leisure hours in reading has become quite thoroughly informed both in general literature and the practical business interests of the country. He was reared to agricultural pursuits and began life upon his own responsibility as a farmer and continued the same with good success for a number of years. In 1872 he was elected County Surveyor, and two years later made an unsuccessful race for auditor, in which he more than carried the strength of his party, the successful candidate, Joseph W. Stout, having been elected by a plurality of only seventy-three votes. In 1885, April 16, he was appointed by President Cleveland postmaster at Marion, and so far has discharged the duties of the office in a manner highly satisfactory to all concerned. He served as deputy sheriff under B. R. Norman and Charles Lenfesty, and against his official record no shade of suspicion has ever been fastened. He is a staunch supporter of the Democratic party and one of its leaders and able counselors in Grant County. Mr. Overman was married on the 3d of February, 1864, to Miss Elizabeth Welch, of Warren, Ohio, by whom he has three children, namely: Turner W., Eugene W. and Mary A. Mr. and Mrs. Overman are active members of the Society of Friends.

LINDLEY M. OVERMAN, county surveyor, was born in Grant County, Ind., May 1, 1845, and is a son of Joel and Mary (Smith) Overman, natives of Indiana and Ohio, respectively. Subject's paternal grandfather, Eli Overman, was one of the original pioneers of Grant County, moving here when the country was an unbroken wilderness, and settling, in the fall of 1827, near Marion. He was a native of North Carolina, a man of many excellent parts, and died in the year 1855. The subject of this sketch has spent almost all his life in Grant County. He received the rudiments of an English education in the country schools, which he attended three months in the year until the age of eighteen. He then began teaching, and followed the profession for fourteen consecutive years, five of which were spent in the schools of Marion, and one as principal of the Fairmount High School. He supplemented common school education with a course in Earlham College, where he made specialties of higher mathematics and surveying, in both of which he be-

came very proficient. He early made a creditable record as a civil engineer, and in the fall of 1868, when but twenty-three years of age, was elected county surveyor, the duties of which responsible position he discharged to the satisfaction of all parties. In 1875 he engaged in the grocery business with his brother, Allen Overman, under the name of Overman Bros., a firm which still continues, and which is one of the leading houses in the city. In 1884 Mr. Overman was again elected county surveyor, and fills the office at the present time. He was married, March 11, 1869, to Miss Emily A. Baldwin, of Grant County, to which marriage two children have been born, namely: Mary B. and Wilbur J. He is a Republican in politics, having voted that ticket since his twenty-first year. Mr. and Mrs. Overman are members of the society of Friends, with which they have been identified all their life.

ADAM PULLEY was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, January 1, 1819, and is the second son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Bevard) Pulley, the former of Virginia and the latter of Maryland. Samuel Pulley left his native State many years ago, and was among the early settlers of Guernsey County, where he resided until 1837. In that year he came to Grant County, Ind., and entered a large tract of land in Washington Township, the greater part of which is still in possession of his descendants. He was one of the first pioneers of his section of the county, and during the period of his residence accumulated a handsome competency, being a large land owner at the time of his death in 1874. Adam Pulley was raised on a farm, and remained with his parents until attaining his majority. He came to Indiana with his parents, and from the age of sixteen until the present time has been an honored resident of Grant County, where he is widely and favorably known. He was educated in the common schools and began life as a farmer, a vocation he has always followed, and in which he has been more than ordinarily successful. He was married, in the year 1840, to Miss Keturah Wine, daughter of George Wine, of Ohio. To this marriage were born nine children, three of whom are living, namely: Hezekiah, Charity and Emily Pulley. Mrs. Pulley died September, 1881. Mr. Pulley is a Democrat in politics, but by no means a partisan. He is a representative citizen of his township, and a courteous gentleman in every respect.

HEZEKIAH PULLEY, second son of Adam and Keturah Pul-

ley, is a native of Washington Township, Grant Co., Ind., and was born on the 7th of October, 1845. He passed his youth and early manhood on his father's farm where he early learned those lessons of industry and economy by which his subsequent life has been characterized. He was educated in the county schools, began life upon his own responsibility as a farmer and is now one of the leading agriculturists of his native township. He owns a fine farm of 107 acres of land, the greater part of which is under a high state of cultivation, while his buildings and other improvements rank with the best in this neighborhood, his beautiful brick residence representing a capital of \$2,500. Mr. Pulley was married, in 1867, to Miss Mary Noble, of Washington Township, and to their union have been born the following children: Elmer, Sarah and Minnie. Mr. Pulley is a Democrat in politics, having been identified with that party since his twenty-first year.

HARMAN D. REASONER, M. D., is a native of Grant County, Ind., of which he is now treasurer. He was born February 7, 1840, a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Dunn) Reasoner. His education was acquired in the common schools of the county and in the Marion High School. At the age of nineteen he began to teach school, an occupation he continued for several years. In the meantime he had begun the study of medicine under the direction of John H. Rutter, at Wheeling, Ind. After having attended a full course of lectures at the Ohio Medical College he graduated in 1864. In 1873 he entered the Bellevue Medical College and took a diploma from that institution. His practice has been confined to New Cumberland and vicinity. He remained there until he was elected county treasurer in 1884, an office he is now filling satisfactorily. He is a member of the Grant County Medical Society and has been several times a delegate to the American Medical Association, and belongs to the Masonic and Odd Fellows' fraternities. In politics the Doctor is a Republican and is well liked by those who know him. Miss Mallevee A. McAdow, of Columbus, a native of Kentucky, became his wife March 14, 1867. Their only child is named Florence.

PROF. WILLIAM RUSSELL is a native of Wayne County, Ind., and a son of George and Clarissa (Franklin) Russell. The father was born in the State of North Carolina, but early came to Indiana, and was for many years one of the leading citizens of

Wayne County. The maiden name of subject's mother was Clarissa Franklin. She was born in Virginia and is a lineal descendent of Benjamin Franklin. Prof. Russell was born on the 16th of July, 1842, and passed the years of his youth and manhood in his native county. He early manifested a decided taste for books, and was an industrious student in the common schools for several years, and later completed the high school course, after which he prepared himself for the profession of teaching. In 1864 he entered the State Normal School of Illinois, and attended the same four years, completing the full course and graduating in 1868. After graduating he returned to his native county and taught one year as principal of the high school at New Garden, and in the fall of 1869, came to Grant County and accepted the superintendency of the Marion schools, which position he retained until 1873. In the latter year he took charge of the model department of the State Normal School at Terre Haute, Ind., in which capacity he continued one year, and at the end of that time was appointed superintendent of the Salem schools, Washington County, a position he filled until 1877. He returned to Grant County in the summer of that year, and for five years thereafter was principal of the Mississinewa Township graded schools, resigning the position in 1882. He then came to Marion, where he has since been actively engaged in educational work, being principal of the Fifth Ward School at the present time. He has also been connected with the Grant County Normal School for about six years and is one of its leading instructors and substantial supporters. Mr. Russell has established a creditable record as a teacher, and stands high among the educational men of northern Indiana. In 1876 he was selected to attend the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia, and while there received some encouraging testimonials as to his ability as an educator, the exhibits from his Washington County schools carrying off a number of the first honors. Prof. Russell was married, August 13, 1868, to Miss Sabina Hinshaw, of Randolph County, Ind., and to their union have been born three children, all deceased. Mrs. Russell is also a teacher, and at the present time is engaged in the city schools of Marion. Mr. and Mrs. Russell are members of the Society of Friends, in which they are both active workers and to which they have belonged all their lives.

REV. SAMUEL SAWYER, who was for many years a res-

ident of Marion, is a native of the Empire State, where he was born June 20, 1823. He was reared upon a farm, and received his elementary training in the district schools, after which he entered the Princeton College, where he graduated with the degree of A. B., and a few years later received the degree of A. M. from same institution. After leaving Princeton he entered the Union Theological Seminary New York, and in 1846 completed the course. His first ministerial work was at Rodgersville, East Tenn., and for ten years remained in that State. In 1857 he took charge of the Presbyterian congregation at Marion, and was also the president of the College of Indiana. He remained in Marion till the breaking out of the civil war, when he entered the army as chaplain and served for four years. After the close of the war he was two years engaged in organizing churches in Tennessee. He next went to Missouri, and from there to East St. Louis, where he became minister of the Presbyterian Church. His next charge was at Pleasant Grove, N. J., from whence he came to Marion, and has since had charge of various congregations, spending one year of the time in Wisconsin. He is now a resident of Thorntown, Ind., but still has property interests in Marion. Mr. Sawyer is an energetic business man, a Christain gentleman and a classical scholar.

DAVID SHERMAN, tailor, is a native of Hungary, and was born on the 1st of June, 1848. He received a good literary education in his native country, and while still quite young learned the tailor's trade, completing it before his fifteenth year. In 1863 he went to England, and for two years thereafter worked at his trade in the city of Manchester, embarking for the United States at the end of that time, and landing in Quebec in the fall of 1865. From Quebec he went to New York, in which city he worked for six months, and then located in Marion, Ohio, where he remained until 1869. In the latter year he went to Wabash, Ind., where he worked at his trade until 1875, when he came to Marion, and has since resided there. From 1875 to 1880 he worked for R. Y. Saylor, but in the latter year he opened a shop of his own, which he has since operated, doing a good business and employing from three to seven hands in the making department. Mr. Sherman is, in the truest sense of the word, a self-made man. He left his native country with barely sufficient means to pay his passage to England, but by economical habits and diligent attention to his

work has succeeded in building up quite a remunerative business. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., belongs to the K. of P., and in politics votes with the Democratic party.

HON. JAMES S. SHIVELY, M. D., of Marion, is one of the pioneer physicians of Grant County, and one of its most respected citizens. He is the eldest child born to John and Theresa (Scott) Shively, and the place of his nativity is Morgantown, Va. The date of his birth was April 8, 1815, and he is of German, Scotch and English extraction. Morgantown is one of the oldest towns west of the Alleghany Mountains, and afforded good opportunities for obtaining an education. These were taken advantage of by the Doctor in his early years, and at the age of eighteen years he began reading medicine. When yet a young man he came to Marion and began the practice of his profession. The date of his location here was February 18, 1836, and from that time to this he has been one of the leading citizens of the town. After practicing here for a few years he graduated from the Ohio Medical College. He married, April 20, 1837, Harriet O. Marshall, a native of Randolph County, this State. Of their six children these three are now living: Theresa, Mary C. and Marshall T. The last named is now a practicing physician of Marion, and a graduate of the Ohio Medical College. Dr. Shively was elected to the Indiana House of Representatives in 1838 and 1839, and again in 1840, 1844, and served during the session. In the fall of 1884 he was elected joint senator from Grant and Madison Counties, and he is the present incumbent of that office. Politically he is a Democrat, and has voted that ticket ever since he cast his first vote for Jackson, in 1836. He is one of the two living members of the County Medical Society that were among the organizers of that Association. His son is now the president. For the fifty years that Dr. Shively has practiced medicine in Grant County he has been one of its foremost physicians, and he is well known beyond the limits of his own county.

MARSHALL T. SHIVELY, physician and surgeon, and son of James S. Shively, was born in the city of Marion on the 10th of July, 1849. Subject was educated in the city schools, which he attended at intervals until about eighteen years of age, taking private lessons in the languages and the other higher branches of study in the meantime. He early in life chose medicine as a pro-

fession, and at the age of twenty-one began reading with his father, under whose instructions he continued until 1872. In the latter year he entered the Ohio Medical College at Cincinnati, where he took a thorough course, graduating in the spring of 1874. After graduation Dr. Shively returned to Marion and began the practice of his profession with his father, having at the present time the greater part of the latter's business. Dr. Shively was married, on the 17th of May, 1876, to Miss Zamora Bobbs, daughter of A. J. Bobbs, M. D., of Indianapolis. Four children have been born to this marriage, namely: James H., Mary L., Bernard and infant. The Doctor is a member of the State Medical Society, and also of the Medical Society of Grant County. He has an extensive practice in the city and surrounding country, and is one of the active medical men of northern Indiana. The Doctor is a Democrat in politics.

ALLEN SKINNER, native of Guernsey County, Ohio, and son of Phineas and Sarah (Coburn) Skinner, was born on the 7th of June, 1842. His father was born in Pennsylvania, but immigrated to Ohio in an early day and was a resident of the latter State until 1844, at which time he came to Grant County, Ind., and located a farm in Washington Township. The subject grew to manhood on a farm and was but two years of age when his parents moved to Grant County. He attended the country schools for a limited period and began life as a farmer which business he followed with great success for many years. At the age of twenty-five he began working at the carpenter's trade, and within a few years succeeded in establishing quite a reputation as a successful builder. He was married, in the fall of 1861, to Miss Sarah E. Dilday, of Gibson, County, Ind., by whom he has had four children, namely: Franklin, Mahala, Mary M. and Marcus. Mr. Skinner carried on farming and carpentering in Jefferson Township until September, 1883, at which time he moved to Marian and engaged in the saloon business, which he has since followed. He is a Democrat in politics and while a resident of Jefferson Township was twice elected assessor against a strong Republican majority.

JOHN I. SMITH. Mr. Smith was born in Fayette County, Penn., on the 30th of November, 1824, and is a son of Henry and Betsey E. (Bowman) Smith, the parents both natives of Pennsylvania and of German extraction. The first ten years of his life

were spent in his native county and at the expiration of that time his parents emigrated to Knox County, Ohio, where he lived until arriving at his eighteenth year. He then left home and for several years thereafter traveled extensively through the Northern States and Canada, remaining absent for a period of two years and following various vocations during that time. He came to Marion, Ind., in 1847, and shortly after reaching the town began learning the cabinet trade under David Horton, with whom he continued about three years and becoming quite proficient in the business in the meantime. He then engaged in the carpenter's trade with F. S. McKinney, working with him for some time and continuing the business ever since. In 1856 he emigrated to Iowa and located near the town of Eddyville, where he lived four years. In 1861 he entered the army, enlisting in the Ninth Iowa Volunteers, serving until 1865. Mr. Smith has a military record of which he feels justly proud. He was in many of the bloodiest battles of the war, including Pea Ridge, where he was slightly wounded, Howe's Gap, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Atlanta and many others, besides taking part in Sherman's celebrated march to the sea. He came back to Indiana shortly after the battle of Pea Ridge, and within a short time enlisted in the One Hundred and First Indiana Regiment, with which he remained until mustered out in 1865, being discharged at Indianapolis. At the close of the war he returned to Marion, where he has since resided, working at his trade of carpentering. Mr. Smith has been twice married, the first time, in May, 1849, to Miss Jemima J. Van Horn, of Grant County, by whom he had four children, namely: Samantha, Constantine, Rufus and Eudora. Mrs. Smith died in 1863. Again married, in 1866, to Pharaba Frazier, who is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Smith are active workers in the Friends' Church, and in politics he is a staunch supporter of the Republican party.

JACOB SMITH, one of the early residents of Grant County, was born in Berks County, Penn., May 5, 1804, and is a son of Jacob and Catherine, *née* (Texter) Smith, both parents of Pennsylvania and of German lineage. The early school training of our subject was quite limited, amounting in all to ten months, but he obtained a good practical education in subsequent life by business contact with all classes of men. He was reared a farmer, and at the age of twenty-two, February 23, married Miss Mariah Snider, of

Franklin County, Penn., with whom he has lived for a period of over sixty years, and who has borne him twelve children, the following six of whom are living: Fannie F., Catherine E., Mary J., Mariah, Joseph and Clara. Shortly after his marriage Mr. Smith engaged in teaming, and for several years freighted goods from the city of Baltimore to Pittsburgh and Wheeling. In October, 1837, he came to Grant County, Ind., and located a farm one-half mile northwest of Marion, upon which, with the exception of five years spent in the city, he has lived until the present time. Mr. Smith has always taken a keen interest in political affairs, and cast his first vote for John Quincy Adams. He was originally a Whig, but at the dissolution of that party he identified himself with the Republican party, acting with the same until recently, being at the present time a staunch Prohibitionist. He and wife, whose married life passed the sixtieth mile post February, 1886, are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Smith has been an honored resident of the county of his adoption for a period of forty-eight years, and during that period he has been one of its humble laborers and wise counselors. And now, when the race is nearly run, and the afternoon of life wanes, to see this venerable, white-haired couple, as hand in hand they pass along toward the twilight and the journey's end, receiving the love, reverence and respect of all, is a picture, indeed, that many loving hearts will wish may never fade.

ISAAC SMITHSON was born in Fairmount Township, Grant County, on the 28th of March, 1842, and is the fifth son of David and Betsey (Williams) Smithson, natives of North Carolina and Indiana, respectively. David Smithson moved from Wayne County, Ind., to Grant County in 1837, and located in Fairmount Township where he engaged in farming; and where he died in 1865, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. The subject received a common school education in the schools of his township, and at the age of fourteen began life for himself as a carpenter, learning the trade with a brother, J. B. Smithson. He worked at his trade until the year 1875, at which time he effected a copartnership in the marble and granite business at Fairmount, with Messrs. Kelsey & Holingsworth, which was continued until 1880. In that year he came to Marion, and, entering into a partnership with A. Buchanan, carried on the marble business until March, 1883, at which time the firm

was dissolved, Mr. Smithson continuing the business until the present time. He has a shop on Adams Street, and does a lucrative business, employing several hands the greater part of the year. He responded to the first call for volunteers, and enlisted in Company K, Eighth Indiana Regiment, for the three months' service, going out April, 1861, and serving until the following August. In July, 1862, he again entered the army, enlisting in Company C, Eighty-ninth Indiana, from which he was afterward transferred to the Twenty-sixth Regiment, serving with the latter until after the close of the war. Mr. Smithson was with his command in a number of hotly contested engagements, among which were Rich Mountain, Munfordville, Ky.; Pleasant Hill, La.; Tupelo, Miss.; Nashville, Tenn.; Spanish Fork and numerous skirmishes and minor engagements. He was married in the year, 1869, to Miss Julia A. Wooton, daughter of Lewis Wooton. Five children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Smithson, three living: William F., Mattie and Betsey. Mrs. Smithson died July, 1880. Mr. Smithson's second marriage took place March 13, 1882, with Belle Homes, of Grant County, by whom he has one child—Oma Smithson. Mr. Smithson is a member of the G. A. R., and active worker in the I. O. O. F., having held a number of important official positions in the latter, viz.: Past Grand and High Priest. He never aspired to official position, but takes considerable interest in politics, voting the Republican ticket.

DR. DAVID B. SNODGRASS. Dr. Snodgrass was born at the town of Leesburgh, Kosciusko Co., Ind., March 6, 1836, and is the sixth son of Samuel M. and Mary (Polley) Snodgrass; parents natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. Samuel M. Snodgrass was born about the year 1801, and for fifty years was a minister of the Christian Church. He began preaching at the age of eighteen and remained in the work until his death, September 26, 1881, aged eighty-seven. The subject was brought up on a farm and enjoyed but limited educational advantages, attending school but little until after reaching his majority. He then applied himself very diligently and in a few years obtained a fair knowledge of the common branches of learning, and some knowledge of those of a higher grade. At the age of fourteen he began reading medicine in Clark County, Ohio, under the instruction of his brother, Dr. B. D. Snodgrass, with whom he remained some time, beginning the practice

of his profession in the year 1854. He remained in Clark County until the fall of 1857, at which time he moved to Indiana and located at the village of Eaton, Delaware County, where he resided until the fall of 1860. In the latter year he came to Grant County and located in the county west of Marion, where he practiced his profession until his removal to this city in 1870, where he has since resided. He entered the Physio-Medical College at Cincinnati in 1877, and graduated the following year. After graduation he lectured in the college for some time on chronic diseases, which he has made a specialty in his practice. He was made dean at the Physio-Medical College organized at Marion December, 1881, and is one of the active supporters of that society. Dr. Snodgrass has been twice married, the first time on the 5th of September, 1855, to Miss Sarah Antrim, of Clinton County, Ohio, by whom he had six children, three of whom are living, viz.; Samuel, a physician in White County, Ind.; Telitha and Emma J. Mrs. Snodgrass died on the 21st of November, 1869. The Doctor's second marriage took place in 1870 with Mary J. James, daughter of Hon. Henley James, of Marion; four children have been born to the marriage, viz.: Laura A., Alva C., Earl P. and Alfred C. Snodgrass. Mrs. Snodgrass is a woman of more than ordinary powers of mind, and a regular graduate of the Physio-Medical College of Cincinnati, completing the course at that institution with her husband. The Doctor is a member of the I. O. O. F., and with his wife belongs to the Christian Church of Marion.

OZIAS A. SPRAGUE. Mr. Sprague is a native of Union County, Ohio, and a son of Andrew S. and Catherine (Dobbins) Sprague. He was born on the 24th of March, 1855, and remained in his native county until thirteen years of age, at which time, 1868, he went with his parents to Brown County, Ind., where he lived until 1873. He was raised on a farm, received a practical education in the common schools, and at the age of twenty-two began learning the milling business with John Fankboner, of Marion, coming to this city in December, 1877. He effected a copartnership with Fankboner, which was continued a short time, and in the fall of 1879 he abandoned the milling business and entered into partnership with J. J. Hall, in the restaurant, bakery and family grocery business, continuing the same until 1882, when he purchased his partner's interest. Mr. Sprague was married, January 13, 1877, to

Miss Mary J. Dye, of Tuscarawas County, Ohio. Two children have been born to this marriage, viz.: Dollie A. and Frank R. (deceased). Mr. Sprague has taken a great deal of interest in various benevolent organizations, and at the present time is a member of the I. O. O. F., belonging to the encampment and the uniform rank of the Canton Militant; also belongs to the K. of P., being a member of the uniform rank in that order, and Commander of the Jamieson division at the present time. He is a Republican in politics and in every respect a most exemplary citizen.

COL. ASBURY STEELE, attorney at law, was born in Mason County, Ky., January 1, 1814. He was the thirteenth in a family of fourteen children, and is of Irish descent. His father, Joseph Steele, son of Abraham Steele, born in Ireland, from which country he immigrated to America and settled near Patapsco Neck, Md. His mother, Susannah (Fields) Steele, belonged to an English family noted for its longevity. The parents of Col. Steele emigrated to Kentucky in 1789, when that State was an unsettled wilderness. Mr. Steele received but limited instruction in boyhood, and worked on a farm until 1841, when he became a law student in the office of Judge Caleb B. Smith, afterward Secretary of the Interior, with whom he remained two years, although having been admitted to the bar ten months after beginning study. He came to Marion in 1843 and at once entered upon the practice of his profession. In 1845 he was elected clerk of the Grant County Circuit Court, in which capacity he served five years, resigning in 1850 and resuming the practice of law in partnership with Howell D. Thompson, which lasted until the beginning of the civil war. Mr. Steele was nominated in 1860 as representative to Congress from the Eleventh District but was defeated by John P. C. Shanks. In 1861 he raised the Thirty-fourth Indiana Infantry and commanded the same until the fall of 1862, when he was compelled to resign his commission, owing to disability superinduced by inflammatory rheumatism. Returning to Marion he resumed the practice of his profession in partnership with Robert T. St. John, which has continued to the present time. In 1870 he was elected to the State Senate and served four years, being chairman of the judiciary committee during the last session. He introduced a number of important bills, which passed both houses, and took an active part in the usual discussions, being recognized as a leader of his party while in the Legislature. In

the campaign of 1868 he was strongly solicited to become a candidate for Congress but positively refused. These nominations, except those made prior to 1861, were tendered by the Republican party to which Mr. Steele became attached at the breaking out of the war. At that time, together with a great many other Douglas Democrats, he found that his convictions were opposed to the sympathies of his party. He has never sought official position, always preferring the duties of his profession to those of political office. He is independent in his religious views but is more in sympathy with the doctrines of the Christian (Disciple) Church than any other denomination. He was married, September 5, 1838, to Miss Louisa Wadom, daughter of Wilson and Lois Wadom, early pioneers of Indiana. The following children were born to this marriage, to wit: Maj. George W., representative in Congress from the Eleventh District; Richard G., attorney; Asbury E., attorney; Theresa L., wife of Dr. George W. Daniel, and William D. Steele. Mrs. Steele died in 1864, and on January 7, 1870, Mr. Steele was again married to Miss Nellie Conner. Col. Steele is unassuming in manner and a man of great popularity. He is very genial and agreeable in society and is possessed of lasting faithfulness and friendship.

MAJ. GEORGE W. STEELE was born in Fayette County, Ind., on the 13th of December, 1839, and is the eldest son of Asbury and Louisa (Weeks) Steele. His early educational training was obtained in the schools of Marion, which he attended several years and later took a course in the Wesleyan University in Delaware, Ohio. On leaving school he commenced the study of law in his father's office in Marion. He was admitted to the bar in 1861 and began the practice of his profession in Hartford Blackford County, April 11 of that year. At the breaking out of the war Mr. Steele returned to Marion and enlisted as private in the Eighth Indiana Regiment. On reaching Indianapolis the company in which he enlisted was found to be too large, and the surplus men, with the addition of others, were formed into another company which was made a part of the Twelfth Indiana Infantry, with Mr. Steele as their lieutenant. He took part in all the engagements of that year in the Ohio and Shenandoah Valley and Upper Potomac, in which the regiment was engaged. It was discharged at the expiration of its term of service, May 19, 1862. The following sum-

mer he raised a company, becoming second lieutenant, and joined One Hundred and First Indiana Volunteers. September 6 he was commissioned first lieutenant and the same day captain of Company I, which was immediately sent to join the Army of the Cumberland. January 8, 1863, he was elected major by the officers of the regiment. Maj. Steele spent nearly two years in active service in the field, including the fight at Perryville and the severe engagement at Milton, Ga., besides a number of minor battles and skirmishes, and proved himself a brave and competent officer. Recognizing the fact the officers elected him in June, 1863, lieutenant-colonel, but the regiment having been depleted by battle and exposure to less than the minimum, Maj. Steele could not thus be mustered in. The other leading engagements in which he participated were Hooper's Gap, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Mission Ridge and Taylor's Ridge in Georgia, after which came the series of victories that culminated in the capture of Atlanta. In all these Mr. Steele, acting as lieutenant, fought at the head of the gallant One Hundred and First, winning unfading laurels. He was with the army in the pursuit of Hood, and took an active part in the battle of Bentonville. He was at Pond Springs, near Jonesboro, when Johnston's army surrendered at the latter place. He then went via Richmond to Washington, when the regiment was ordered to Louisville, thence to Indianapolis, where it was discharged, July 5, 1865. Maj. Steele served through the entire war in every Southern State east of the Mississippi, having engaged in nineteen battles, besides many skirmishes, a proud record to hand down to posterity. On leaving the army he returned to Marion and engaged in the real estate business and farming. The following year, October 11, 1866, he married Miss Marietta, daughter of Hon. A. C. Swayzee. On the 23d of February, 1866, he was commissioned first lieutenant in the Fourteenth United States Infantry and ordered to Governor's Island, thence to David's Island. His wife accompanied him thither and through all his subsequent service in the regular army. In the spring of 1867 Lieut. Steele was ordered by sea to San Francisco and remained there till June, that year, when he was directed to join his company at Camp Grant, Arizona. Here he served until July, 1868, when he was made regimental quartermaster and ordered to Fort Yuma. Remaining there till April, 1869, he was then sent to Drum Barracks, California, and afterward to Fort Yuma. The headquarters

of the regiment were then established at Ash Barracks, near Nashville. The Indians along the Upper Missouri becoming hostile, the regiment was transferred, May, 1870, to that region. Lieut. Steele endured the monotony of the frontier until October, 1872, when he returned home on leave of absence. While there he was ordered to report to Gen. Davis, New York City, for recruiting service, and on obeying was entrusted with the duty of conducting a detachment of troops to Texas. This done he was stationed in Indianapolis, having previously resigned the position of quartermaster. February 19, 1875, he rejoined his regiment at Camp Douglass, Salt Lake City, and was made depot quartermaster at Ogden, where he remained till August, 1875. He resigned the latter year. Thus Maj. Steele added to his war record and experience of nearly ten years in the regular army, making a military career of fifteen years, during which he traveled through nearly every State and Territory in the Union. In 1876 he engaged in the pork-packing business, in which he was successfully employed for several years. Maj. Steele is a Republican in politics, and at the district convention in June, 1876, received a large vote for nomination to Congress. He received the nomination in 1880, and was elected by a handsome majority. He was re-elected in 1882 and 1884, and is the present incumbent. Few men have lived so eventful a life and accomplished so much, both in war and peace.

HON. ROBERT T. ST. JOHN, a leading attorney of Marion, is the youngest son of Dr. Samuel and Nancy (Durling) St. John. The parents were natives of Connecticut. The father was a physician, and soon after his graduation in the East he located in Franklin County, this State, but the following year he moved to Mobile, Ala., where he remained some time. From there he moved to Mississippi where he continued until he was compelled to return to the North on account of his wife's health. In 1845 he came to Grant County, where the remainder of his life was spent. In Covington County, Miss., Robert T. St. John was born in October, 1828, on a cotton plantation 110 miles from Natchez. In early life he located with his parents in Hamilton County, Ohio. He obtained his education in the common schools, and at the age of eighteen began the study of law in the office of Mattson & Holland; the former was the father of the present congressman from this State of that name. On their dissolution he became a student with Holland.

This was at Brookville, Ind., and he remained there two years. He then spent one year in Greensburg and in 1845 came to Marion. Here he began in the office of Hon. John Brownlee, and stayed for one year. He was admitted to the bar of Grant County in 1848. In 1849, under the influence of the "gold fever," he went to California, but returned in 1851 by way of Central and South America and the West Indies. One year later he removed to Wabash County and practiced his profession until 1854. At that time he returned to Marion and has made it his home ever since. In 1870 he was elected to the State Legislature from Grant County, but after serving in that capacity for forty days he resigned. His marriage with Emily Ward, of Michigan City, took place October 13, 1859, and to them have been born four children: Maggie D., wife of W. H. Charles; Hartley W., Bertha and Jessie. In 1862 he formed a partnership with Col. Asbury Steele which has lasted until the present time. Politically Mr. St. John is a Republican, and is one of the leaders of public opinion in his district. He is at present the nominee of his party for judge of the circuit court, a position that his high abilities as a lawyer fit him to fill.

LEEROY STEVENS, groceryman, Marion, is a native of Highland County, Ohio, born December, 1854, to George and Margaret (King) Stevens, of the same county and State. He was reared on his father's farm, received a good English education in the district schools, and at the age of eighteen began life for himself as clerk with a mercantile firm in the city of Hillsboro, Ohio, in which capacity he continued until his removal to Grant County, Ind., December, 1876. He clerked two years after coming to Marion, for Brosier & Custer, and at the end of that time bought an interest in the store, which now runs under the firm name of A. V. Custer & Co. The house is situated on the northwest corner of the square, is stocked with a full line of groceries, and is doing a large and lucrative business. Mr. Stevens was married, May 15, 1879, to Miss Ida B. McLaughlin, of Pricetown, Ohio, by whom he had one child, Albert G. Stevens. Mrs. Stevens died on the 1st day of November, 1881. Mr. Stevens' second marriage was solemnized August 16, 1883, with Miss Serena J. Kelley, of Montpelier, Ind., and to their union one child has been born, namely: Kelly T. Stevens. Mr. Stevens is a member of the I. O. O. F., and a Republican in politics. Mr. and Mrs. Stevens are members of the Christian Church of Marion.

ELIJAH D. R. STOUT, farmer, was born in Washington Township, Grant Co., Ind., on the 28th of February, 1838, and is the seventh son of James and Frances (Johnson) Stout, of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, respectively. James Stout came to Grant County in the year 1834, and engaged in farming and carpentering, both of which he carried on till his death, April, 1864. Elijah Stout was raised on a farm, received a fair education in the common schools and early chose agriculture for his life work. September 21, 1861, he entered the army, enlisting in the Thirty-fourth Indiana Infantry, with which he served until February, 1866, a part of the time as musician. He took part in a number of engagements, among which was a skirmish fought in Texas on the 13th of May, 1865, being the last action of the war. At the close of the war he returned to Grant County and resumed farming, which he has successfully followed ever since. He owns a beautiful place in Section 4, Center Township, and is one of the substantial citizens of the community in which he resides. Mr. Stout was married, October, 1875, to Miss Anna E. Pegg, daughter of Wiley Pegg, of Grant County. Mr. and Mrs. Stout had two children, namely: Cora and Elva. Mr. Stout is a member of the G. A. R. and a staunch supporter of the Republican party.

JOSEPH W. STOUT, ex-county auditor, was born in Marion, July 27, 1840, and is the youngest son of James and Frances (Johnson) Stout, both parents natives of New Jersey. James Stout came to Marion in 1836 and engaged in the carpentering business, which he carried on until his death in 1864, dying at the age of sixty-four. He was a substantial citizen, and during the latter years of his life followed farming, in which he was ordinarily successful. The subject was raised in Grant County and received a good education in the city schools, which he attended until his nineteenth year, working on a farm during vacations. After quitting school he engaged in teaching, taking charge of his first school when but nineteen years of age, and continuing the profession for a period of seven years. At the breaking out of the war he entered the army, enlisting, August, 1861, in the Eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until transferred to the Thirty-fourth Regiment in 1863. He continued with the latter until mustered out in 1866, acting as musician a part of the time. He returned to Grant County at the close of the war and engaged in farming, which he car-

ried on until 1874. In the latter year he was elected to the office of county auditor, making the race on the Grange ticket against J. Ratliff, Republican, and David Overman, Democrat, and receiving a plurality of 106 votes. He discharged the duties of the office in such a satisfactory manner that in 1874 he was re-elected without opposition, making the last race as the regular Republican nominee. At termination of his office he returned to his farm and followed agricultural pursuits until January, 1886, when he again moved to Marion, and effected a copartnership in the abstract business with William H. Wiley, which still exists. Mr. Stout was married, December, 1868, to Miss Laura J. Horton, daughter of David Horton, of Marion. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Stout, namely: Louie, Frank, George, Josephine, Emma and Adda. Mr. Stout belongs to the K. of H. and is a Republican in politics.

JAMES SWEETSER, deceased, merchant and banker of Marion, Grant County, was born in Dummerston, Windham Co., Vt., February 22, 1815, and died in Marion, Ind., June 2, 1878. He was the third son in a family of nine children, whose parents, William and Delight (Pierce) Sweetser, were natives of Massachusetts, and of Scotch descent. The mother's brother, Gad Pierce, built the first bridge across Niagara River. Mr. Sweetser's only educational advantages were those afforded by the common schools of Ohio, to which State his father removed in the year of his birth. His boyhood was passed on his father's farm. In 1832, at the age of seventeen, he came to Indiana, and engaged as clerk in a general store in Anderson. After two years he removed to Wabash, and became business manager for Hugh Hanna, one of the founders of that city, acting in that capacity about two years. On July 23, 1837, he was married to Miss Ann, daughter of Edward and Joanna Vermilyea, and sister of Jesse Vermilyea, one of the prominent men of Fort Wayne. His wife possessed rare talents, and always manifested the most gentle sympathy and practical charity toward the poor and afflicted. Her death occurred October 13, 1877, but few months previous to that of her husband. In the spring of 1837 Mr. Sweetser removed to Marion and entered into partnership with his brother-in-law in the sale of general merchandise, under the name of Vermilyea & Sweetser. At the end of one year his brother bought Mr. Vermilyea's interest, and the business was conducted by William Sweetser & Bro. until 1847, when William re-

tired from the firm, leaving James the sole proprietor. In 1854 he associated with J. N. Turner and George N. Winchel as James Sweetser & Co., and in 1861 his two sons, D. B. and George, assumed the management of the concern, uniting with it the grain and pork-packing business, which they conducted until 1868. They then retired from the business and established a private bank. Sweetser's Bank withstood the panic that followed in 1873, and the burning of its building in 1875. A new structure was erected by James Sweetser in 1876, which is at present occupied by his son. Mr. Sweetser was a zealous Democrat, and though he never sought political favors his services were demanded, and he was required to fill the positions of county commissioner, member of the Democratic State Central Committee for ten years, and representative in the Legislature. Mr. Sweetser was naturally a leader. His counsel was often sought after in matters of grave moment. He not only gave advice, but furnished pecuniary assistance for the material and educational advancement of the people. He was upright and generous in all his dealings, and had few equals in business ability. He held decided views in politics, and was independent in his religious opinions. Socially he was hospitable, and in conversation entertaining and instructive. The high esteem with which he was regarded is expressed in the following resolutions adopted at a public meeting of his fellow-citizens:

WHEREAS, In the mysterious and inscrutable dispensation of an over-ruling Providence our fellow citizen, James Sweetser, has been suddenly and without premonition called from the scenes of an active, valuable and honorable life, and

WHEREAS, His death has left in the social and business circles of this community, a void deeply felt and scarcely to be filled; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of James Sweetser the business interests of this community have lost an invaluable friend and supporter, his friends a wise counselor, his business firm a leader and head in whom was cherished a profound confidence, his son a father whose words of counsel and wisdom will be sought in vain in the years as they come and go.

Resolved, That as a citizen he was upright and liberal, as a business man he was without reproach. Possessing a commendable public spirit, he gave of his large means to such enterprises as in his judgment would redound to the general welfare. He was kind to the poor, but not ostentatious in his charity, dispensing with a liberal hand to the needy of the generous store with which Providence had intrusted to him.

Resolved, That in his business life and character young men may see a model safe to pattern, safe to follow.

Resolved, That the profound sympathy of this meeting is hereby tendered to the family of the deceased in this their great bereavement.

D. B. SWEETSER, banker, and eldest son of James and Ann B. Sweetser, was born in Marion, Ind., on the 14th of August, 1840. His early educational training was received in the schools of Marion, which he attended until his nineteenth year, when, in 1859, he entered the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, in which he took the scientific course, graduating in 1861. On quitting college he returned to Marion, and for one year thereafter served in the capacity of clerk in the mercantile house of his father, assuming control of the business at the end of that time, and continuing merchandising with encouraging success until the dissolution of the firm in 1869. In the latter year he engaged with his father and brother, George B. Sweetser, in the banking business, establishing the well-known Sweetser Bank, of which he became manager, and with which he was connected until its dissolution in 1880. In that year he established the bank of which he has since been proprietor and president, and which is one of the most substantial and prosperous banking houses in northern Indiana. Mr. Sweetser has taken an active interest in all public enterprises, and was the chief mover in the introduction of the present turnpike system of Grant County. Since 1869 he has been secretary and treasurer of all the toll pike companies in the county, and at the present time is principal owner of the Wabash turnpike, one of the best paying highways in the northern part of the State. He is a member of the firm of J. N. Turner & Co., lumber, building material and coal dealers, one of the largest business enterprises of the city, and is also an extensive land-holder, owning a number of the best and most highly cultivated farms in Grant County. Mr. Sweetser is a Democrat, and has always taken an active interest in political affairs. He was chairman of the County Central Committee from 1882 till 1886, and at that time an auditor, treasurer, sheriff and one county commissioner was elected on the Democratic ticket against previous overwhelming Republican majorities. He is a member of the Democratic State Central Committee at the present time, and one of the leaders of his party in Grant County. Mr. Sweetser was married, October 5, 1870, to Miss Mary L. Wood, daughter of Calvin and Nancy A. Wood, of Piqua, Ohio. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sweetser, namely: Anna B. and Fred McC. Sweetser, both living.

GEORGE B. SWEETSER, banker, and second son of James

and Ann B. (Vermilyea) Sweetser, was born in Marion on the 22d of August, 1842. He was raised in Marion and received his early educational training in the schools of the town, which he attended until his nineteenth year. He then entered the Notre Dame University, South Bend, Ind., where he remained a short time and afterward became a student of Gambier College, Ohio, which he attended a little over one year. On quitting college he engaged as clerk in the dry goods house of his father in Marion, and later took an interest in the store, with which he was connected until 1867. In 1869 he engaged in the banking business with his father and brother, they three constituting the firm which established the old well-known Sweetser's Bank. He remained a member of the firm until 1880, and two years later he assisted in establishing the Marion Bank, with which he is at present connected. Mr. Sweetser is one of the leading business men of Grant County, and has been called to fill various positions of trust, being a member of the board of county commissioners at the present time. He is an active political worker and one of the Democratic leaders of Grant County.

JAMES THOMAS, retired merchant, is a native of Guilford County, N. C., born on the 24th of October, 1811, to Benjamin and Ann (Baldwin) Thomas, natives of South and North Carolina, respectively. Benjamin Thomas immigrated to Indiana the year after our subject's birth and settled in Wayne County, where he engaged in farming, and where his death occurred in 1869, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. Mrs. Ann Thomas was born about 1764 and departed this life in 1876, at the ripe old age of ninety-three years. James Thomas was raised on a farm and until twenty-five years of age devoted his attention to agricultural pursuits in his adopted county. About the year 1836 he engaged in the mercantile business at the town of Stilesville, Hendricks County, establishing a general store at that place in partnership with Hudson Brackney, which was continued for a period of three years. At the end of that time he moved to Henry County, Iowa, and entering a piece of land developed a farm, upon which he lived until about 1845, when he disposed of his farm and returned to Wayne County, Ind. He then went into the goods business at the town of Washington, where he remained three years, and at the expiration of that time opened a mercantile house at Dover, in the same county, where he carried on a successful business for some

years. In 1856 he came to Grant County and engaged in the furniture business at Marion, which he carried on for one year, and later sold groceries about six years. He retired from active life in 1876, and since that time has been enjoying the fruits of his labors in ease and content. Mr. Thomas was married to Miss Minerva Meredith March 18, 1837, and to their marriage have been born four children: Janetta, Josephine, William A. (a soldier in the late war, killed near Fayetteville, N. C.) and Henry Thomas.

SNEAD THOMAS, farmer and stock raiser, and only son of Milton and Martha (Way) Thomas, is a native of Grant County, Ind., born on the line between Centre and Mill Townships, August 20, 1846. Milton Thomas was born in North Carolina in 1811, and three years later came with his parents to Indiana, locating in Wayne County, where he lived until 1833. He came to Grant County in the latter year, residing here until the spring of 1879, at which time his death occurred. The subject of this sketch, Snead Thomas, grew to manhood in his native county, received a good English education in the common schools, and at the age of twenty-one began life as a farmer, making a specialty of gardening, in which he has met with the most gratifying success. In August, 1863, he enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighteenth Indiana Volunteers, with which he served six months, and at the last call for troops he joined the One Hundred and Thirty-third Regiment, and served with the same until the close of the war. Since the war he has been following his favorite pursuits, farming and gardening, owning a beautiful farm at the present time near Marion, in Center Township. Mr. Thomas was married, December 15, 1879, to Mrs. Susan M. Thomas, *nee* Chuck, who was born in Grant County. Mr. Thomas is a Republican, and has filled several official positions, holding the office of justice of the peace for Center Township since 1880. He belongs to the G. A. R., and, with his wife, belongs to the Society of Friends. He is authority on all matters pertaining to horticulture, being a member of the State Horticultural Society, and also president of the Grant County Society, recently organized at Marion.

JOHN Q. THOMAS was born in Center Township, Grant Co., Ind., January 6, 1847, and is the second son of Milton and Martha (Way) Thomas, natives of South and North Carolina, respectively. Milton Thomas was born in the year 1811, and came to Grant

County when nineteen years of age, locating in Franklin Township, where he followed hunting and trapping for a number of years, working for the settlers at intervals during the summer seasons. He afterward engaged in farming, which he followed until his death, April, 1879. The subject was reared on a farm, and remained with his parents until his seventeenth year, at which time, October, 1864, he entered the army, enlisting in the Eighty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the close of the war, participating in a number of battles of the southwestern campaign during his period of service. He received a good education, the greater part of which was acquired after his twenty-first year, when he began attending school for the purpose of preparing himself for the teacher's profession. He engaged in teaching in 1869, and followed the profession for a number of years, having had charge of eighteen schools during the period devoted to educational work. He is peculiarly fitted for the duties of the school room, and has earned an enviable reputation as a painstaking and able instructor. He engaged in the tiling business several years ago with Snead Thomas, continuing the partnership until 1882, at which time he purchased the entire interest, and has since operated the mill by himself. He does a lucrative business, and is one of the leading citizens of this township. Mr. Thomas was married, April 17, 1872, to Miss Elma Stout, of New London, Howard Co., Ind., who has borne him three children, to wit: Myrtie (deceased), Charles C. and Homer Thomas. Mr. Thomas is a strong temperance man and a Prohibitionist in politics. He belongs to the Friends' Church, as does also his wife, both being active members of that society.

CHARLES S. TIBBITS, of Marion, is one of the best known men of Grant County. He is a genuine "down easter," having been born in the Green Mountains, in Vermont, on the 28th of May, 1819. He is the eldest son of John C. and Sophronia (Chattuck) Tibbits, who were natives of the town of Monkton in that State, and of English extraction. When Charles was but seven years of age the family moved to Toronto, Canada, where they remained until a political revolution caused them to return to the United States. They took up their residence at Saginaw, Mich., where the father assisted in laying out the town and started a "wild cat" bank. This last enterprise proved unsuccessful, and in 1840 they moved to

Stark County, Ind. Our subject's education was mostly acquired in the primitive schools of Canada. Upon his locating in Indiana he began progress for himself. He was elected justice of the peace soon after that county was organized. In 1847 he was elected county auditor and recorder, a position he held about four years. He then began a mercantile business at Knox, the county seat, a town he had been instrumental in clearing and laying out. He remained there in trade until 1860, when he came to Marion. Here he became engaged in the dry goods trade in the firm of Turner, Winchel & Tibbits. In 1862 he was elected county commissioner. At that time the county was without a railroad and Mr. Tibbits took active steps to secure one by public assistance. Although a Democrat he was endorsed by both parties and was elected against a generally large adverse majority. An appropriation was made of \$80,000 which secured what is now the Pan Handle. Upon the completion of the railroad he retired from the store and began buying and selling grain. He continued this until 1881, when he retired from active business. He married Miss Sarah A. McLerath, a native of New York, June 16, 1844. Their union has been blessed with eight children, these four now living: William D., John C., Emma E. and Ella M. He is a Sir Knight in the Masonic order and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN DEVINE TIMONY, justice of the peace, Marion, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, on the 14th of March, 1842, son of John and Ann (McCluskey) Timony, the father a native of Donegal, Ireland, and the mother of Montgomery County, Md. John Timony, Sr., was born in the year 1803, and at the age of three years was brought to the United States. He came to Grant County, Ind., in 1852 and settled in Monroe Township, where his death occurred about sixteen years later. Our subject was raised on a farm and received a fair education in the common schools, which he attended during the winter seasons until his seventeenth year. He remained at home until the breaking out of the war, when he entered the army, enlisting, 1862, in the Seventh Indiana Cavalry, with which he served some time, and was afterward a member of Company C, Fifty-fourth Regiment. He served in the southwestern campaigns and took part in a number of battles in Mississippi, Georgia and other States, among which can be named Chickasaw Bluffs, Thompson's Hill, Arkansas Post, Champion Hill,

siege of Vicksburg and a number of others. He was mustered out of the service in December, 1864, and immediately thereafter came to Grant County, where he has since resided, following various vocations in the meantime. He engaged in the grocery business in 1869 continuing the same for two years; at the end of that time he opened a saloon but quit the liquor traffic in disgust after a year's experience. He was elected justice of the peace in 1878, a position he has since filled. He is a Republican in politics and in 1882 was chairman of the Central Committee of Grant County. In 1868, on the 14th of November, he was married to Miss Sarah E. Turner, of Washington Township, Grant County, by whom he had four children: Mary E., Charles C., Margaret and Ada. Mrs. Timony departed this life June 16, 1884.

MARSHALL FRANKLIN TINGLEY, former editor of the *Marion Chronicle*, was born in Fayette County, Ind., November 4, 1841. His father, Dr. U. B. Tingley, a member of the well-known Tingley family of Rush County, has long been a respected physician of Fayette County, and his mother, a noble Christian woman, long since deceased, was a daughter of Gabriel Ginn, a prominent and respected citizen and official during the early history of that county. His boyhood's years were spent in farm labor in the summer seasons and at the district schools in winter until the age of eighteen. He then followed carpenter work in the summer season, and during three school years attended an academy in Rush County, save one term teaching, and one term as student in Northwestern Christian University at Indianapolis. In August, 1861, he enlisted as a private in a company forming for the Third Cavalry, which, however, disbanded. During the summer of 1862 he attained considerable knowledge of infantry tactics in a company under the instruction of an old Mexican war soldier; served as a private in the One Hundred and Fourth Regiment in the Morgan raid campaign of 1863. In April, 1864, he left school at the age of twenty-two, and recruited sixty men for Company D, of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment; was chosen and commissioned first lieutenant. His regiment was soon sent to Munfordville, Ky., when he was immediately detailed as adjutant for the post. The captain of his company losing his voice and obtaining an indefinite leave of absence, he was ordered back to take command of the company, which he retained until it was mustered out

in October; was transferred, with his command, to the military prison at Louisville, and assigned to the service of transporting prisoners to Camp Douglas, Chicago, and Johnson's Island, Lake Erie, making two trips to each point. On the night of August 14 was put in command of fifty picked men to operate with city police in arresting bummers, white and black, which was done to the number of more than 100, the whites being put to work on fortifications in rear of city, and the blacks mustered into a colored regiment then forming at Jefferson Barracks; was transferred to command of the post at Shepperdsville and fortifications commanding the important iron bridge of the Louisville & Nashville Railway over Salt River; was publicly and privately complimented by inspecting officer (of the regular service) for condition of his command and post. Taught a short term in February and March, 1865, and started for California overland. Trains were so crowded that, after visiting several towns on the Missouri and Kansas border, he returned to Indiana, coming to Grant County. Worked with a carpenter in south part of the county, and subsequently in *Marion Journal* office. Accepted a call to teach in his old district in Fayette County during the winter of 1865-66. Worked in Palladium and a job office in Richmond the summer of 1867. Accepted a third proposition to teach in his old district, commencing in September. In October was elected assessor of his township; performed the duties of the office in March and April, and resigned. After some months engaged in carpenter work; returned to Marion September, 1867, purchased the only printing office then in the county, and commenced the publication of the *Marion Chronicle*. As a friend to public improvements Mr. Tingley made the *Chronicle* prominent. Not only did he advocate them through its columns, but aided them with his earnings. With but one exception he was an original stockholder in every gravel road company organized in the county since he became a resident of it. He contended long and earnestly for aiding to secure the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad, and for the Toledo & St. Louis line, putting a small fortune of time and money into the latter. Through the *Chronicle* Mr. Tingley first called public attention to the possibility of securing water-works as a fire protection for Marion, and personally labored to put it in the power of the town authorities to secure them. Mr. Tingley disposed of the *Chronicle* in 1884 and engaged

in agricultural pursuits, purchasing a beautiful farm of 290 acres a couple of miles south of Marion, upon which he has since resided. He was married, in 1869, to Miss Mary Moore, daughter of John W. Moore. Three children has been born to this marriage, viz.: Egbert M., Franklin G. and Flora Tingley.

JOHN N. TURNER, the present auditor of Grant County, is a native of Wayne County, Ind., and was born October 26, 1828. He is the eldest child born to Samuel and Liddie (Starbuck) Turner. The parents were of Welsh-English descent and of North Carolina birth. At the age of ten years John N. came with his parents to Grant County, and has made it his home ever since. His education is good. After attending the common schools of Wayne and Grant Counties, at the age of nineteen he began a course in Franklin College, this State, where he graduated in the scientific course at the end of two years. Leaving that place he attended the State University at Bloomington two years. On quitting school he returned to Marion, and for the succeeding four years was engaged as a clerk in the store of James Sweetser. At the end of that time he became a partner, and continued in the mercantile business for seven years as such. He then formed a partnership with George N. Winchel, which lasted until 1868. For the first five years they were engaged in dry goods merchandising, and then they began dealing in grain. From 1877 he was in the grain trade with James Sweetser, Jr., until 1883. Mr. Turner has been one of the most successful business men of Marion, and has engaged in several other enterprises of a business nature that have contributed to the development of the town. In the fall of 1882 he was elected auditor of the county by more than 200 majority. This may be considered as a special compliment to Mr. Turner, since he is a Democrat, and the usual Republican majority in the county is about 600. He took possession of the office in the fall of 1883. He was married to Adaline Vermilyea, a native of Huntington County, July 3, 1867.

ISAAC VAN DEVANTER, attorney at law, Marion, was born in Delaware County, Ohio, May 28, 1821. He is the sixth in the family of eight children, whose parents were Jacob and Lydia (Fee) Van Devanter, both natives of Pennsylvania. Through his father he is descended from the toiling, liberty-loving Hollanders, and through his mother from the Scotch-Irish. The ancestors of both parents were remarkable for longevity. Peter Van Devanter, his

grandfather, rendered important aid in the Revolution by manufacturing gunpowder for the American Army, and his father was a captain in the war of 1812. While Mr. Van Devanter was a child the family immigrated to Indiana and settled in La Grange County, where in the common schools he received his elementary education. At the age of sixteen he entered La Grange Institute, and remained about three years; he then attended for one year the White Pigeon branch of the Michigan University. In these schools he was distinguished for diligence and proficiency, standing high in all his classes. Soon after leaving the last named institution he entered the office of Joseph Lomax, of Valparaiso, as a student of law, and subsequently read under the direction of Judge Nathaniel Bacon, of Niles, Mich. Having thus completed his preliminary studies he attended lectures at the Cincinnati Law School, from which he graduated in the spring of 1848. Being in poor health he did not commence practice until 1850, when, having been admitted to the bar in the early part of that year, he formed a partnership with Andrew J. Harlan, since a member of Congress from the Eighth District. The firm practiced law in Marion about three years. In 1855 Mr. Van Devanter entered into a similar relation with Hon. James F. McDowell, which lasted until 1875. The following year Mr. John W. Lacey, then a student in the office, became his partner. Endowed with fine natural abilities and thoroughly prepared for his work, Mr. Van Devanter encountered fewer difficulties than most young lawyers, and entered at once upon a successful career. Pursuing a course that won the good will of associates and the confidence of clients, he rose rapidly in his profession. In 1852 he was elected State senator from the counties of Grant, Delaware and Blackford, and served four years, during which he was a member of the Judiciary Committee, the organization of courts and elections. In the civil war he was provost-marshal of what was then the Eleventh Congressional District. Devoting all his powers to the legal profession Mr. Van Devanter's acquirements became extensive and his reputation enviable. He was retained in the most important cases, and the duties of attorney for what is known as the Pan Handle Railroad were added to his business. At length, in 1871, he had the honor of being admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. In 1869, severe labor having impaired his health, he spent a winter in Florida, whence he returned with re-

newed strength. Mr. Van Devanter is a firm Republican, having formerly belonged to the Whig party, which elected him to the Senate. He is a member of the Methodist Church. He married, September 20, 1858, Miss Violetts M. Spencer, daughter of Jacob W. Spencer, of Marion. Of the seven children born of this marriage the following are living: Willis, prominent lawyer of Cheyenne, recently appointed by the governor a member of the Compilation Commission to revise the laws of the Territory; Lizzie, wife of John W. Lacey, the present chief justice of Wyoming Territory and one of the leading lawyers of the West; Isaac, Mary and Louise Van Devanter. Mr. Van Devanter stands in the front rank of the legal profession in Grant County, and is an able and reliable counselor. In cases requiring profound knowledge of law and great ability in preparation and management he has few superiors. He manifests a peculiar reticence concerning his work, often preparing a case without making any part of it known to his brother attorneys. He is a gentleman of fine address and appearance, conversant with literary and scientific topics, and his moral character is without reproach. He has practiced law in Marion thirty-four years, and in that community and throughout eastern Indiana he is greatly esteemed. He is truly one of the representative men of the State and is well known throughout the Union.

C. E. VANVACTOR was born November 13, 1860, in Grant County, and is a son of Joseph and Margaret (Borkel) Vanvactor, the father a native of Harper's Ferry, Va., and the mother of Prussia. Joseph Vanvactor was born April, 1796. He moved to Butler County, Ohio, many years ago and remained there until 1848, at which time he came to Grant County and located in Center Township, where he engaged in farming and stock raising. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, a successful business man, and at the time of his death, September 10, 1867, was in possession of a handsome competency. Margaret Vanvactor, daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Borkel, was born April 23, 1825. She was first married, in the spring of 1845, to Frederick Richard, who died in the early part of 1846. Her marriage with Mr. Vanvactor was solemnized in Butler County, Ohio, on the 30th of April, 1847. To this marriage were born five children, namely: Caroline, Joseph, Franklin, Erasmus C. and Mary E. The immediate subject of this sketch grew to manhood on his father's farm and received his early

education in the schools of Marion, which he attended at intervals until his twentieth year. He then entered the Central Normal, at Danville, which he attended one year and later took a course in the Gem City College at Quincy, Ill., where he graduated in every branch of study except book-keeping. After quitting school he returned home and took charge of the paternal estate, which he now owns and which is one of the best cultivated farms in Grant County. Mr. Vanvactor is a young man of fine abilities and withal a courteous gentleman. He is one of the leading farmers of the county, and has before him a promising future.

HON. JOHN M. WALLACE was born at Brookville, Franklin Co., Ind., January 2, 1822. Under all the disadvantages incident to life in a new country he managed to acquire a good education. On the 21st of February, 1839, he was appointed private secretary to his brother, David Wallace, then governor of Indiana. He at once began the study of law, and so successful was he that in 1841, although but nineteen years of age, he was elected by the Legislature of the State prosecuting attorney for the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, and made his headquarters at Anderson, Madison County. He was re-elected in 1843, being commissioned both times by Gov. Samuel Bigger. During his last term he moved to Fort Wayne, and was, at the close of his prosecutorship, elected the first mayor of that city. He resigned this office and moved to Marion, Grant County, about the year 1845. In 1846 he was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the State. In 1847, during the war with Mexico, he was commissioned a captain of Company A, Fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and led them to the Rio Grande, in command of which he remained until extreme ill health compelled him to return home. In 1852 he was nominated by the Republicans of this district for Congress, but owing to a large Democratic majority he was defeated by Hon. Andrew J. Harlan, although he led the State ticket. In 1854 he was elected judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, and for six years discharged the duties of that responsible station with distinguished ability. His reputation and eminent success upon the bench were in great part due to his intuitively acute perception of right, and his stern, unwavering and conscientious regard to its dictates in all his decisions. At the commencement of the Rebellion he was commissioned by Gov. Morton, adjutant-general of the State, which office had

been rendered vacant by the appointment of his nephew, Gen. Lew Wallace, to the colonelcy of the Eleventh Indiana, but being anxious to take the field he was commissioned colonel of the Twelfth Indiana Volunteers on May 7, 1861. Forced from this command by repeated attacks of disease he accepted the office of paymaster of the army, which also for the same reason he was compelled to resign and to seek in the retirement of his home and the quiet practice of his profession that health which was denied him in any department of military duty. Judge Wallace stood in the front rank of the profession as a lawyer and jurist, and as an orator had few if any superiors in the State. Opposition to slavery was a moral necessity of his nature. He did not believe the Union could permanently endure half slave and half free, and he gave his talent and lent his influence in behalf of the oppressed. He loved freedom and liberty for himself and for all men as well. No man stood higher in the estimation of his fellow-man. He departed this life August 25, 1866.

BENJAMIN F. WALLACE, second son of Andrew and Elea-nore (Jones) Wallace, was born at Hamilton, Ohio, on the 7th of June, 1804. Andrew Wallace was born in Cherry Valley, Penn., but left that State in 1799, going to Springfield, Ohio, at that time a mere frontier village. He was a teacher and surveyor, and followed both professions in various parts of Ohio in an early day, having resided at Springfield, Hamilton, Harrison, Cincinnati, Brookville and Connersville, Ind., dying at the latter place many years ago. David Wallace, eldest son of Andrew Wallace and brother of our subject, was governor of Indiana from 1840 until 1844. The early youth of our subject was spent principally at the town of Troy, where he remained until about the close of the war of 1812, going with his parents to Cincinnati at that time. His early education was fair, and at the age of seventeen he began clerking in a mercantile house in Brookville, Ind., to which place his parents afterward moved. After selling goods about one year he engaged with his father in the hotel business at the same place, his principal duty being to attend to the bar, with which every public house at that time was supplied. After quitting the hotel he engaged in teaching, which he continued a short time, and in 1830 we find him selling goods at Covington, Ind., a business he continued until 1838. In the latter year he was elected to the State

Senate from Fountain County, but did not serve out his term, resigning in 1841 and moving to Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, near which city he engaged in farming, which he followed about nine years. He was clerk in the Iowa House of Representatives during his residence there, serving seven terms in the Territorial Council and one in the house. In 1842 he returned to Indiana and located at Ft. Wayne, but two years later came to Marion, where he opened a hotel and where he has since resided. He continued the hotel business but two years and since that time has been engaged in different pursuits, book-keeping, clerking, teaching, etc. He was elected justice of the peace in 1869, and is at the present time holding that office, having served in all about fourteen years. Mr. Wallace was originally a Whig and an ardent admirer of Henry Clay, for whom he cast his first vote. He joined the Democratic party when Taylor ran for the presidency and has voted that ticket ever since.

LEW A. WALLACE, editor and proprietor of the *Marion Democrat* and eldest son of Hon. John M. and Miriam Wallace, was born in Marion on the 13th of October, 1849. He was educated in the schools of Marion and the Indiana College, and at the age of about thirteen began learning the printing business in the office of Wallace & Eward, editors of the *Grant County Union*, remaining with them about two and a half years. At the expiration of that time he started a job printing office in Marion and ran it about ten months, when he entered into partnership with John Sohn in the publication of the *Marion Journal*, which was issued a short time. He then engaged as foreman in the *Chronicle* office, in which capacity he continued several years, and in 1869 worked on the *Crawfordsville Journal*, edited by Gen. Lew Wallace, with whom he remained about one year. He afterward worked on the *Fort Wayne Gazette*; was foreman in the office of the *Daily Times*, the first daily paper published in Logansport, and in 1870 took editorial charge of the *People's Gazette*, of East St. Louis, which he edited for one year and five months. After severing his connection with the *Gazette* Mr. Wallace worked for a while on the *St. Louis Globe* and the *St. Louis Democrat*, and in 1873 took charge of the *Marion Democrat*, the organ of the Democratic party in Grant County, and is at the present time editor and proprietor of the same. Mr. Wallace has been a Democrat since his twenty-first year and cast his first vote for Horace Greeley. He was married,

August 25, 1875, to Miss Mattie Saxon, daughter of William and Elizabeth Saxon, of Grant County. Two children have been born to this marriage, namely: Lew and Saxon Wallace.

JOHN M. WALLACE, was born in Marion May 9, 1853. In 1869 read law with Judge Brownlee, was admitted to the bar in 1871, and the same year moved to St. Louis, and with his brothers, L. A. and J. L., took charge of the *East St. Louis Gazette*, which they published during the Grant and Greeley campaign of 1872. In 1873 he accepted the call of a stock company organized for the purpose of publishing the *Clyde Herald*, Clyde, Cloud Co., Kas. In 1874 he returned to Marion and bought the interest of his younger brother, J. L., in the *Marion Democrat*, where he continued as one of the editors and publishers until 1879. In 1880 he was general manager in Indiana for an insurance company. In 1882 he was elected vice-president and general manager of the State Loan Association. In 1885 he connected himself with the Indianapolis *Daily Sentinel*.

GEORGE W. WEBSTER, native of Franklin County, Vt., and son of Samuel and Lavina (Hopkins) Webster, was born on the 8th of July, 1811. Samuel Webster was the son of Joseph Webster, who settled in Connecticut in colonial times. Samuel Webster was born in Connecticut and died in Vermont about the year 1844. Lavina Webster was born in New York, and departed this life in Vermont as early as the year 1840. Mr. and Mrs. Webster raised a family of thirteen children, George W. being the seventh son and eleventh child. George W. Webster remained with his parents until his sixteenth year, and obtained a fair education in the country schools of Vermont. He served a three years' apprenticeship at the carpenter and joiner's trade, and at the expiration of that time came West, working at various places, among which were New Orleans, St. Louis, and Piqua, Ohio, locating at the last named city in 1834, and remaining until 1838. He took his first contract in the city of New Orleans when but twenty-one years of age, erecting a large structure known as the Bank's Arcade. He came to Marion in 1838 and at once began contracting, to which, with the exception of twelve years spent in the goods business, he gave his especial attention until retiring from active life. He superintended the erection of many of the early business houses and residences of Marion, and also built the second court house of Grant

County in 1838. Among the other large buildings erected by him are the Wells County Court House; Union Christian College, Merom, Ind.; Smithson College, Logansport; Bennett Medical College, Chicago; the large pork house at Marion, besides other structures, including a number of large bridges in Indiana and other States. He was married in Miami County, Ohio, December 17, 1835, to Miss Maria J. McKinney, daughter of William and Sallie McKinney, of Kentucky. Eight children have been born to this union, five living, to wit: William; Euretta, wife of Dr. Daniel Jay; Ellery C., M. D.; George; Marietta, wife of George M. Spencer. Mr. Webster has been an active member of the Christian Church since about the year 1841. He was originally a Whig, but when the standard of that party fell he joined the Republican party, with which he has since been identified.

CAPT. JACOB M. WELLS. Mr. Wells is a native of Clarke County, Ind., and dates his birth from the 24th of February, 1835. His father, Squire Wells, was born in Kentucky, but early moved to Chillicothe, Ohio. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, and took an active part in many of the campaigns and battles of that struggle. The maiden name of subject's mother was Joanna Mikesell, a native of Clarke County, this State. The subject was raised in Clarke County until fifteen years of age, when he began to learn the gunsmithing trade at Frankfort, Ohio, under Samuel Smith, with whom he remained about two years. At the expiration of that time he worked at various points in Ohio and Indiana, but finally abandoned the trade in order to join the regular army, having always had a decided taste for military life. He joined the Fourth United States Battery, with which he served five years, during which time he saw some active service on the western frontier, participating in a number of engagements with the Indians, among which was the battle of Ash Hollow, where about 100 of the savages were killed. At the expiration of his period of service he located at Mt. Vernon, Ill., where he remained until 1859, at which time he came to Grant County, Ind., and began working at carpentering and the wagon-maker's trade, in Marion, continuing both until April, 1861. In that year he entered the army, being the fifth man to volunteer from Grant County. He enlisted in Company K, Eighth Indiana Infantry, with which he served three months, taking part in the battle of Rich Mountain in that time. At the reorganization of the

Eighth Regiment he entered it for the three years' service, mustering as second lieutenant of Company H, but was shortly afterward promoted first lieutenant and adjutant of the Thirty-fourth Indiana Infantry, in which capacity he continued about one year, resigning in 1862. He re-entered the Thirty-fourth in 1863, enlisting as private in Company F, but three months later was appointed captain of Company B, Twenty-eighth United States colored troops, in which capacity he served through the battles of the Wilderness, sieges of Petersburg and Richmond, until the close of the war. He shared with his regiments the vicissitudes of war on many bloody fields, in all of which he acquitted himself as a brave soldier and gallant officer. At the close of the war he returned to Marion, and engaged in contracting and building, and under his supervision were erected many of the business houses and private residences of the city. In 1881 he was appointed by President Garfield postmaster of Marion, a position he held for four years. He has held various official positions at different times, serving as town trustee, and in 1868 was assistant doorkeeper of the State Senate. He is a member of the G. A. R., belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and is an uncompromising Republican in politics. He was married, January, 1865, to Miss Josephine McElheny, of Marion, who has borne him one child—Gilberta Wells.

JOHN H. WIGGER, one of the most widely known business men of Marion, was born in the Grand Duchy of Oldenburgh, near Bremen, January 14, 1839. His parents were John D. and Margaret (Weichmann) Wigger. His education, until he was fourteen, was obtained in his native country. At the age of fifteen he sailed with his parents for America, and landed at New York in September, 1854. From there they proceeded at once to Union City, Ind., and settled on a farm. In that vicinity the common schools furnished the remainder of his education, except a few terms in the high school. He began to learn the harness trade at Winchester, and after working as a journeyman at that trade for some time he went to Cincinnati. He remained there about two years, and then returned to Union City. In July, 1864, he located in Marion and opened out in the harness business, with a stock valued at \$800. This amount he had saved from his wages as a workman in that business. From that time to this he has been doing the leading business in his line in Grant County. He now has one of the larg-

est retail harness stocks in the State, and in addition to this he does an extensive business in the carriage trade, both retail and wholesale. Mr. Wigger is one of the live and energetic men of Marion that keeps up to the times in everything pertaining to his business. He married Ruth Griffin August 30, 1865. She is a native of this county and has borne him six children. Only three of them are now living, namely: Josephine, Paul and Pauline—the last two are twins. Mr. Wigger is a member of the Masonic order, and, with his wife, belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. They are among the leading members of that organization. Mr. Wigger's portrait appears elsewhere in this volume.

WILLIAM WHARTON was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, on the 1st of February, 1816, and is the only son of Thomas and Sarah (Gray) Wharton, parents natives of Virginia and New Jersey. At the age of fourteen he came, with his parents, to Indiana, and located in Delaware County, where he remained until his removal to Grant County, in the year 1835. He located in Jefferson Township, where he engaged in farming, which vocation he followed with encouraging success for many years, making it his life-work. His early education was obtained in the country schools, which, in his youth, were of rather an inferior type. Though hedged about in his boyhood days with many disadvantages common to pioneer life, he developed a fondness for reading, which, combined with his native business energy, has made him conspicuous among his fellows, and the impress of his influence has long been felt in the molding of character and the advancement of the common good in the community where he has lived so many years. He has been called to fill several official positions at different times, having been elected county commissioner in the fall of 1869. In July, 1835, he married Miss Rachel Graham, daughter of John Graham, who came to Jefferson Township in 1830, being one of the earliest pioneers of Grant County. Mr. and Mrs. Wharton have a family of six children, namely: Helen, Mary J., Martha E., William, Rose and George G. Mr. Wharton was a resident of Jefferson Township until 1873, at which time he retired from the active duties of farm life and moved to Marion, where he has since resided. He is an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as is also his wife, both belonging to the Marion congregation.

J. C. WHISLER was born in Franklin County, Penn., and is

the son of Martin and Charlotte (Coldsmith) Whisler, parents both natives of the same county and State. Jacob Whisler, subject's paternal grandfather, was a native of Pennsylvania, and a ladle-maker by occupation. He came to Indiana in 1837, and engaged in farming three miles east of Marion, where he resided until his death, which occurred in 1874. Martin Whisler left his native State about the year 1837, emigrating to Warren, Ohio, where he engaged in the butchering and dairy business, continuing both until 1855, at which time he came to Marion, where he has since resided. On locating here he opened a butcher shop, and also manufactured cheese and carried on a farm for some years. Charlotte Whisler, wife of Martin Whisler, was the daughter of Conrad Coldsmith. She was born in Pennsylvania, and died in Warren, Ohio, about the year 1848. J. C. Whisler was born July 24, 1835, and was but two years old when his parents left Pennsylvania. He was raised principally in Warren, Ohio, and received his early educational training in the schools of that town, which he attended until his nineteenth year. When twenty years of age, he came to Marion, and for two years after attended the Indiana College, in which he made rapid progress in his various studies. On quitting school, he began the butcher business, opening a shop in 1857, which he has since continued. In connection with butchering he carries on a pork-packing establishment, running the latter quite extensively in winter seasons, during which time he employs a number of men. His butchering business is the largest in the county, and one of the most extensive in the State, his yearly profits frequently amounting to over \$5,000. He is a very successful business man, and one of Marion's wide-awake citizens. Mr. Whisler was married, March 10, 1859, to Miss Carrie Simmons, daughter of George and Margaret Simmons, of Kentucky. One child has been born to this marriage, Rowena Whisler. Mr. Whisler is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of H. and Red Men fraternities, and in politics votes the Democratic ticket.

WILLIAM H. WILEY, one of the active young business men of Marion was born in Jonesboro, Grant County, on the 27th of January, 1861. His parents, George W. and Margaret (Horne) Wiley, are natives of Ohio and Indiana, respectively, and of Scotch-Irish and Scotch lineage. George W. Wiley came to Grant County just previous to the war, and engaged in the carpen-

ter's trade at Jonesboro, where he still resides. The subject passed his youth in Jonesboro and received a good education in the common schools, which he attended until his seventeenth year, making rapid progress in the meantime. At the age of seventeen he began teaching in the common schools, first in Delaware and later in Grant County, continuing the profession some time and earning the reputation of a skillful instructor. In 1883 he came to Marion and obtained employment in the abstract office of Baldwin & Irvine, in which capacity he continued until January, 1884, when he purchased a one-third interest in the business. In 1885 he took a half interest, which he still holds, the firm now being Wiley & Stout, Mr. Baldwin retiring in 1886. Mr. Wiley is an energetic young man, and since coming to Marion has met with well merited success in the business which he represents. He takes considerable interest in politics, voting the Democratic ticket. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and an active worker in the K. of P. lodge. He was married, on the 10th of April, 1884, to Miss Millie Bogue, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth (Coggeshall) Bogue, of Grant County. Mr. Wiley is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mrs. Wiley is a member of the Society of Friends, belonging to the Fairmount congregation.

LEWIS WILLIAMS, M. D., of Marion, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, April 17, 1825. He is the second son of Samuel and Rachel (Pearson) Williams. The father was born in North Carolina, December 26, 1801, and died at Marion, April 30, 1874. The mother was born August 1, 1799, in Virginia, and died December 10, 1883. The Doctor's education was mostly acquired in the schools of Grant County, where he came in 1838 with his parents. He completed his education at Franklin College, Indiana, in 1846. His early life was spent upon the farm, and when they located in this county he helped his father clear up his land. After he was twenty years of age he began teaching school, and he continued this during the winters until the spring of 1851; a part of the time in the schools at Sabina, Ohio, in his native county. From that time until 1853 he was engaged in the hotel business in Marion. In the fall of 1854 he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. William Lomax with whom he remained three years. In that time he had entered the Miami Medical College at Cincinnati, where he graduated in 1857. He at once began practicing his profession at

Marion, where he has ever since continued with almost unbroken success. Mary Howard, also a native of Clinton County, Ohio, became his wife March 28, 1848. Two children were born to them, neither of whom are now living. Mrs. Williams died March 7, 1876, and he was again married October 12. His second wife was Miss Ella Snorf, a native of Montgomery County, Ohio. Their two children are named Margaret and Hazel Mildred. The Doctor is a member of the Grant County Medical Society and has several times represented that organization in the State Medical Society. He has been a delegate to the American Medical Association five times, and is recognized as one of the best physicians in this portion of the State. He was chairman of the first teacher's institute held in the county about 1843. Socially he is popular and is a member of both the Masonic and K. of H. fraternities.

MICAJAH WILSON, farmer, Centre Township, is a native of Randolph County, Ind., and the sixth of a family of twelve children born to John and Mary (Winslow) Wilson, both parents natives of North Carolina. John Wilson left his native State many years ago, immigrating to Indiana and settling in Randolph County where he engaged in farming, and where he remained until he removed to Grant County in 1837. He settled in Fairmount Township, where he secured a fine property, living upon the same until he had accumulated a competency, when he moved to Fairmount Village, which place he made his home until his death in 1864, dying at the advanced age of seventy-nine years and eleven months. The immediate subject of this sketch was educated in the country schools, and began life as a farmer, and has always been engaged in agricultural pursuits. He lived in Fairmount Township until 1879, at which time he moved to Centre Township, where he purchased a farm, upon which he has since resided. He was married on the 9th of April, 1846, to Miss Margaret Neal, a native of Miami County, Ohio. Mr. Wilson takes considerable interest in public affairs, and was three times elected trustee of Fairmount Township, the duties of which office he discharged in a manner creditable and satisfactory to his constituents. He is a Republican in politics, and with his wife belongs to the Friends' Church.

HON. RICHARD WINCHEL, deceased, was a native of New York and of English extraction. He was one of the pioneers of Indiana, having settled in Fayette County as early as 1818. In

1839 he came to Grant County, where he remained the rest of his life. In this county he was one of the first lawyers, and during his time none of the Grant County bar stood higher. He was more than ordinarily successful in both the civil and criminal branches of the law. He represented Grant and Delaware Counties in the State Senate from 1844 to 1847. His death occurred in the fall of 1848, and the resolutions passed by the bar upon that event fully attest the high esteem in which he was held by his fellow practitioners. Those resolutions are given in full in the chapter on the bench and bar in this volume. His wife was Drusilla Harrall, a native of Ohio. Their second son was George N. Winchell, who was born in Fayette County, this State, in September, 1831. His education was obtained in the schools of Marion, but he was diligent during the vacations and earned sufficient money to enable him to keep up his attendance at school. In 1849 he began as a clerk in the store of James Sweetser, and remained there six years. At the end of that time he became a partner, as did also J. N. Turner. This continued for seven years, and in 1863 he and Mr. Turner began the firm of Turner & Winchel. In 1868 he bought out Turner, and with Miles Murphy, under the firm name of G. N. Winchel & Co., continued until 1874, and in 1877 B. A. Helm and O. D. Springer became members of the firm. In July, 1884, Mr. Winchel retired from active business, on account of poor health. It is probable that he did the largest and most extensive dry goods business that has ever been done in Marion. His energy has been rewarded by a comfortable fortune. Delight Sweetser became his wife in January, 1867. She was a daughter of James and Ann B. Sweetser, of Marion, and her death happened in August, 1867. His second marriage was in November, 1880, this time to Mrs. Elizabeth J. (Spencer) Line, a daughter of Jacob Spencer, deceased. Politically he is a Republican.

ANDREW THEODORE WRIGHT, attorney at law, and third son of William T. and Maria S. (Reid) Wright, is a native of Greene County, Ohio, and dates his birth from the 16th of January, 1847. His father was born near Chesterville, S. C., but early moved to Greene County, Ohio. In 1850 he moved to Muncie, Ind., where he resided till 1858, when he moved to his farm in Blackford County, Ind., his present home. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools, and at the

age of nineteen entered Wabash College, where he maintained himself by his own exertions for four years. The late George C. Butler, of the law firm of McDonald & Butler, Indianapolis, was a classmate between whom and young Wright there was a friendly but close rivalry, the former excelling in mathematics, the latter in the languages and declamation. In 1868 he won the first prize in declamation and two years later the first prize in English composition, a distinction not enjoyed by any other student of the college since it was founded. Ill health compelled him to abandon his college course in 1870, when he went West in quest of health. Returning to Indiana in the spring of 1871 he engaged in teaching till 1872, when he began reading law in the office of Messrs. Steele & St. John, Marion, Ind., with whom he remained one year. In 1873 he was appointed deputy prosecuting attorney of Grant County, and a year later was the nominee of the Republican party for prosecuting attorney of the Twenty-eighth Circuit, but was defeated in the election by Alfred Moore, who was his competitor for the nomination and made the race as a bolter, receiving the solid support of the Democracy, and the major portion of the Grange vote, the Grangers being then in the height of their power in the circuit. In 1879 he was elected a member of the town board of Marion. In 1880 he was elected to represent Grant County in the State Legislature, a position he held for two terms, having been re-elected in 1883. In his second term he was the nominee of the Republicans for speaker of the house. At the close of his legislative term he abandoned politics and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. On the 12th of June, 1876, he was married to Miss Sarah P. Dunn, of Jefferson Township, Grant County. To this marriage have been born four children: Whitelaw, named for Whitelaw Reid, cousin of the subject; Ada, Nellie and Manie.

FAIRMOUNT TOWNSHIP.

JOSEPH W. BALDWIN, retired farmer, Fairmount, was born January 13, 1818, in Wayne County, Ind. His parents, Daniel and Christina (Wilcuts) Baldwin, were natives of North Carolina, the former born December 30, 1789, his wife born November 11, 1793. They married in their native State in 1812, and in the fall of the same year came to Wayne County, Ind., where they entered land near Fountain City. In 1833 he removed to Grant County with his wife and a family of children. Here he purchased 160 acres of land, which comprised the greater part of the present town of Fairmount. He was a farmer, and remained in Grant County, devoting his time to agricultural pursuits until his death, which occurred October 9, 1845, his wife surviving him till October 28, 1848. They were members of the Friends' Church, and highly esteemed citizens. Joseph W. came to Grant County with his parents in 1833, and has been a resident of the county ever since. He first engaged in farming, in which he continued successfully for eight years, when he sold his farm. He then engaged in general merchandise trade at Fairmount, it being the first store in the place. He continued in the mercantile business from 1848 until 1860, when he disposed of his store and purchased a farm near Marion, which he now owns. April 15, 1840, he was married to Miss Lydia Jane Stanfield, a native of Tennessee, born November 12, 1823. Her father was one of the early settlers of the county and a minister of the Society of Friends. The following children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin: Louisa J., born March 3, 1841; Minerva C., born August 4, 1843; Hannah H., born May 4, 1846, died June 17, 1870; George F., born January 8, 1849; Sarah A., born September 22, 1851; Arthur J., born June 7, 1854; Elizabeth E., born September 24, 1857, died August 6, 1860, and Morton, born August 19, 1861, died April 9, 1864. Mr. Baldwin is favorably known to the community as a citizen of sterling worth, a good neighbor and a social, genial friend. He identifies himself with the Republican party. His portrait is in this volume.

MICAH BALDWIN, was born near Fountain City, Wayne Co., Ind., May 24, 1828, where he lived with his parents, Daniel and Christian Baldwin, until the fall of 1833, when he removed with the family, in wagons, to the portion of land where North Fairmount now stands. His father was born in Guilford County, N. C., December 30, 1789, and removed near to Richmond, Wayne County, in 1812. Micah's schooling was limited, having had no advantages for learning except by his own efforts. He married Miss Sarah Morris, daughter of Nathan and Mirriam Morris, in April, 1850. They removed to Deer Creek in the spring of 1850, where he engaged in milling with his brother Thomas Baldwin, and remained ten months, thence removed to Fairmount, where he was in the milling business, on present site of Wheeler's Mill; removed to Oak Ridge in 1853. At that place in 1855 he engaged in the mill business for two years, moved to west of Marion in 1857, on a farm now owned by William I. Smith. In 1859 he moved to Fairmount and engaged in the tanning business with Daniel Ridgeway. He has been here since 1859. Nathan Morris, his wife's father, was born in 1808, in South Carolina, moved to Wayne County in 1818; married to Marion Beebon in 1829; resided in Grant County until 1865; moved to Kansas, where he died in 1881; both were among the first settlers of the country; resided north of Fairmount.

EDGAR M. BALDWIN, editor of the *Fairmount News* was born in Fairmount, April 2, 1866. His parents are Micah and Sarah (Morris) Baldwin, both now living. The father was born in Wayne County, Ind., May 24, 1828. His father came to Grant County in 1833 and has made his home here ever since, having been raised on the farm. He continued on the farm until after his marriage. He learned tanning and shoe-making which he has followed most of the time ever since. He was married to a daughter of Nathan Morris, a pioneer of the county, in April, 1850; she is a native of this county. Of their nine children seven are yet living. The grandparents of our subject were natives of the Carolinas. Edgar M. received a common school education in the schools of Grant County. In 1877 he began to learn the printer's trade in the office of the *Fairmount News*. He continued until 1880, when he went to New Vienna, Ohio, where he continued until the fall of 1882, except the winter which was spent in school in Fairmount.

At that time he went to Cincinnati and worked for a time in a daily newspaper office. After this he followed his trade in Indianapolis, Chicago, Philadelphia, and in October, 1883, went to New York City. He remained in the last place until January, 1885, and attended Cooper Institute during the evenings. He again spent a few months as a journeyman printer in Washington, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette and Chicago, arriving home in May, 1885. In the latter part of that month he succeeded Charles Stout as proprietor of the *Fairmount News*, a paper he has conducted with vigor and success ever since.

ENOCH BEALS, grain dealer, Fairmount, Ind. The subject of this sketch was born in Greene County, Tenn., October 14, 1841, and is of English and Irish extraction. He is a son of Abner and Serenia (Reice) Beals, natives of Tennessee, the former born in 1815, and his wife in 1813. He was a farmer and manufacturer of linseed oil, a staunch Union man, and, owing to his sentiments, was subjected to the cruelties that characterized the treatment of Union men during the civil war. He died in October, 1863. His widow afterward came to Grant County, Ind., where she died in 1876. Our subject passed the days of his boyhood and youth assisting his father on the home farm, and at the age of nineteen came to Grant County, Ind. In May, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, First Indiana Cavalry, and took an active part in the following battles: Bull Run, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, Coal Harbor, Petersburg and many others. He proved himself a brave soldier, and bore the hardships of the field and camp life with fortitude until the close of the war. He then returned to Grant County and engaged in the boot and shoe business in Fairmount, which he successfully conducted for nine years. In 1875, in partnership with J. P. Winslow, he built the elevator near the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad, where, by the management of Mr. Beals, they ship about 100,000 bushels of grain annually. In 1865 he married Margaret, daughter of J. P. Winslow, who bore him four children: Martha J., Emma C., Robert J. and Mary E. Mrs. Beals died May 19, 1874. Mr. Beals is a Republican in politics.

BRADY & ALLRED BROS., chair manufacturers, Fairmount, Ind. Mr. Brady is a native of Canada and is a son of Barnard and Ann Brady. His early life was passed as a cook on the sailing vessels of the lakes. In 1853 he came to the United States and

worked in a number of cities as a chair-maker, having spent thirteen years in Cincinnati, Ohio, in that capacity. Having had a number of years' experience in the business, in June, 1885, the above named firm began the manufacture of chairs in Fairmount. Although the business is in its infancy, it promises to be one of the leading industries of Fairmount. Mr. Brady chose for his companion through life Miss Susan McNeallis, a native of Ireland. The following children are the fruit of this marriage: Ella, Annie, Lizzie, William, James, Artitia, Effie and Lena. Benjamin B. Allred, of the firm, was born in Randolph County, N. C., January 29, 1846. He is a son of Moses and Elizabeth J. (Crouthers) Allred, who were natives of North Carolina. They moved to Henry County, Ind., in 1853, and to Grant County in 1856. He was a farmer and carpenter by occupation and died near Jonesboro, this county, in 1870. His widow survives him and resides in Fairmount. Benjamin B. was raised on a farm and followed agricultural pursuits until he engaged in his present business. June 29, 1868, he married Miss Mary J. Brooks, a native of Ohio. By this union there are two children living: Emma E. and George W. D. E. Allred, the junior member of the firm, was born in Grant County, January 11, 1861. He remained on the farm until ten years of age, when he came to Fairmount. He was later engaged in the printing office for three years. He then worked for nine years at house-painting, when he embarked in his present business. He was married May 31, 1882, to Miss Ella Brady. By this marriage is one child, a daughter, Maud E.

H. B. CASSELL, druggist, Fairmount, Ind. Among the younger men of enterprise and business integrity who have been connected with the business interests of Fairmount for the past five years is H. B. Cassell. He was born in Madison County, Ind., in 1862, son of Oliver P. and Isabel F. (Edwards) Cassell, who were natives of Indiana. The former died in Knox County, Ind., in 1869. His wife subsequently married William Tilden, a lineal descendant of Samuel J. Tilden. Our subject was reared on a farm, receiving a good common school education. In 1880 he came to Fairmount, Ind., and engaged as clerk in the drug house of M. W. Edwards. After clerking for some time he engaged in the drug business for himself which he continued for about one year. In May, 1885, he purchased the drug store of Mr. Edwards, where he now does a

large and extensive business. In connection with his drugs he carries a large stock of stationery and jewelry. His business room is 82x22, two-story and a basement. He married December, 1884, Miss Helen Smithson. Mrs. Cassell is a member of the Friends' Society. Mr. Cassell is a Republican.

THOMAS D. DULING, SR., farmer, Fairmount, one of the prominent old citizens of Grant County, was born in Hampshire County, Va., November 22, 1811, being the eldest of thirteen children born to Edmond and Mary (Dean) Duling, who were also natives of Virginia, the former born June 4, 1786, the latter February 20, 1791. In 1815 they moved to Coshocton County, Ohio, where they followed farming and resided until their death. The father died June 18, 1860, the mother January 31, 1853. Thomas D. was raised on his father's farm, receiving a common education. At the age of twenty-four years he began life for himself as a farmer, and in 1845 removed to Grant County, Ind., and settled on the farm where he now resides when the entire place was yet in timber. He first purchased eighty acres of land, adding to this until he owned a fine farm consisting of 210 acres. February 4, 1836, he married Nancy Meskimen, a native of Coshocton County, Ohio, born April 9, 1814, and by him is the mother of the following children: William M., Mary (wife of J. C. Nottingham), John W. (deceased), Barbara A. (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), Thomas D., Jr., Joel O. and George E. W. William and John served in the war of the Rebellion. Mrs. Duling died January 16, 1877. Mr. Duling has served as township trustee for five years. He is well known and esteemed by many, is a Republican in politics, and an honorable upright citizen, and has been a member of the Methodist Church for over half a century.

PROF. ELWOOD O. ELLIS, principal of the Fairmount Academy, is a native of Clinton County, Ohio, and the son of James M. and Louisa (Moon) Ellis, both born in the same county and State. His paternal grandparents, Robert and Annie (Hockett) Ellis, were natives of Tennessee and North Carolina, respectively, and early residents of Clinton County, Ohio. James M. Ellis was a farmer by occupation, and grew to manhood in his native State. He came to Grant County, Ind., in 1851, and three years later returned to Ohio where he remained until 1871. He then came back to this county and has been a resident of the same ever since. Mrs.

Ellis is the daughter of Daniel H. and Rachael (Hockett) Moon. Prof. Ellis was born on the 19th of April, 1857. He spent the first fourteen years of his life in Ohio, and at the age of seven years began attending the common schools, in which he made rapid progress, completing the common branches in his eleventh year. He afterward attended the academy at West Elkton, Ohio, of which his brother was principal, and in the winter of 1874-75 taught his first school near Jonesboro, Grant County. He afterward attended the Jonesboro school and the normal school at Marion, and in the winter of 1875-76 taught his first public school in Mill Township. He taught five consecutive years in Mill Township, three years at the Back Creek school, and since that time has been connected with the Fairmount schools. He was principal of the high school at Fairmount for two years, and in the fall of 1885 became principal of the academy at the same place, a position he still retains. Prof. Ellis is one of the leading teachers of Grant County, and his reputation as an instructor is much more than local. He served one term as trustee of Mill Township, and discharged the duties of that office in an eminently satisfactory manner. He was married, March 28, 1878, to Miss Ida Hussey, who was born in Jonesboro June 21, 1850. To this marriage has been born two children: Arthur W. and Dora M. Ellis. Prof. Ellis is an able minister in the Society of Friends and a Republican in politics.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, farmer, Fairmount, was born in Grant County, Ind., January 28, 1844, is a son of Reuben and Rebecca (Moore) Elliott, who were born in 1821 and 1819, respectively. William was reared at home receiving an ordinary education. Early in the war of the Rebellion he abandoned the peaceful scenes of his rural home to follow the uncertain fortunes of war, and enlisted in Company C, Eighty-ninth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He participated with his regiment in the battle at Munfordville, Ky., where he was captured by the enemy. He was paroled and at the expiration of six weeks was exchanged and returned to the field, and served through the battle of Pleasant Hill, siege of Nashville and Mobile, Sherman's campaign in the rear of Atlanta, also participating in many other hard-fought engagements, until the close of the war, when he was honorably discharged. At the close of the war he returned to his native county and engaged in farming, which has since been his occupation in connection with the

manufacturing of tile, in which he does a large and successful business. Mr. Elliott has been twice married, first, in 1865, to Miss Ruth Wilson, a daughter of Jesse Wilson, an early and prominent citizen of the county. She was born December 18, 1845, and died February 4, 1867. He again married, May 20, 1868, Miss Alice C. Radley, a native of Essex County, England, born February 21, 1845. Ten children were born by this union: Wilson R., Mary O., Edward E., Elizabeth J., Frederic C., Stanley P., William W., Gertrude A., Rebecca R. and Samuel R. Mr. Elliott is a member of the Friends' Church, a Prohibitionist in politics and an esteemed and respected citizen.

LEWIS L. FANKBONER, farmer, Fairmount, born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, January 27, 1827, is the son of George and Sarah (Moore) Fankboner, the former born in Essex County, N. J., November 23, 1795, and his wife in Pennsylvania, December 9, 1807. They were married in Pennsylvania, and came to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1826, and March 22, 1842, the wife and mother died. He was married to his second wife, Miss Matilda Webb, and moved to Grant County, Ind., in 1851, and settled near Jonesboro, where he resided until his death in 1871, his widow surviving only one year. He served in Ohio as justice of the peace for eighteen years and as county commissioner two terms, and in Grant County, Ind., as trustee and other minor offices. He was a member and liberal contributor of the Methodist Church. Lewis L. was reared on a farm. He acquired a common school education in his native county, and as he grew to manhood adopted the pursuit of farming. In 1841 he decided to move West, where lands were cheaper than in Ohio, and accordingly came to Grant County, Ind., and began life for himself. Here he bought forty acres of land, and passed the best days of his early manhood in the labor of clearing and improving his farm. In 1868 he purchased his present excellent farm, lying two miles north from Fairmount. August 2, 1852, he was married to Miss Rachel J. Morland, a native of Marion County, Ohio, born April 23, 1823, daughter of David and Mary (Jones) Morland, who were prominent early settlers of Grant County. By this marriage there are five living children: Dora J., Sarah R., Addie, Luta B. and Ozro G. Mr. Fankboner is a good farmer and an enterprising citizen, and has the esteem and confidence of all who know him. In politics he is a Republican.

JOHN FLANAGAN, merchant, Fairmount. One of Fairmount's young and successful business men is John Flanagan. He was born in Preble County, Ohio, August 10, 1853, and is the fourth of a family of seven children born to James and Mary (Morley) Flanagan. They were natives of Ireland and came to America about 1847. After living one year at New Orleans, La., and one year at Cincinnati, Ohio, they moved to Preble County, Ohio, where they resided until 1865, when they came to Grant County, Ind. He was a farmer by occupation, and resided in the county until his death, which occurred about 1875. His wife survives him, and is a resident of the county. Mr. Flanagan received the educational advantages afforded by the common schools. At the age of nineteen years he engaged in teaching school during the winter, and in the summer was occupied with his duties at the home farm. He thus continued until the age of twenty-five years. In 1879 he associated himself in the mercantile business at Fairmount with E. N. Oakley. At the expiration of three years he sold his interest, and he then formed a copartnership with Henley & Nixon and purchased a grain elevator at Summitville, Ind. The firm continued to buy grain for one year, when they traded the elevator for a stock of dry goods at Fairmount, Ind., which is under the supervision and management of Mr. Flanagan. They carry a stock of goods of about \$15,000, their annual business amounting to about \$40,000 per year. Mr. Flanagan was united in marriage, May 11, 1882, to Miss Sadie E. Winslow, daughter of Levi and Emily (Henley) Winslow.

ALPHEUS HENLEY, M. D., Fairmount, Ind. Eminent in the ranks of the medical profession of Fairmount may justly be named the subject of this sketch. He was born in Randolph County, N. C., July 21, 1836, and about two years later removed with his parents to Grant County, where he has mostly resided ever since. His parents were Phineas and Mary (Bogue) Henley, natives of North Carolina, and born in the year 1802. They married in their native State and came to Grant County in 1837, where they located on a farm one and one-half miles northwest of Fairmount. Here they resided until they retired from active life. The latter part of their life they resided with the Doctor. The mother died in 1879 and the father in 1883. Our subject remained on the home farm until twenty-two years of age, with the exception of two years in

Kansas. Up to this time his educational advantages had been confined to the common schools, but he was now sent to the Bloomingdale Academy in Park County, Ind., where he pursued his chosen studies. In 1862 he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. David S. Elliott, which he continued for two years. He then attended a course of medical lectures at Ann Arbor, Mich. In 1864 he entered the army and served as assistant surgeon until the close of the war. He attended a second course of lectures at Sterling Medical College, Columbus, Ohio, where he graduated in 1865. Immediately after graduating he returned to Fairmount and engaged in the practice of his profession. As a physician he has steadily risen in popularity and is without a superior in the county and is respected and appreciated as a citizen. He is a member of the Grant County Medical Society, also member of the State and American Medical Societies. In 1869 he married Louisa J., daughter of Joseph Baldwin, of Fairmount. Of this union there have been born two children: Glenn and Richard.

ELIAS HIATT, farmer, Fairmount, is a native of Fayette County, Ohio, and was born October 8, 1828. His parents were William and Jemima (Londy) Hiatt. They were among the early settlers of Madison County, Ind., where they followed agricultural pursuits and resided until their death. Our subject was raised upon a farm, receiving in youth a limited education. At an early age he began life's battle on his own responsibility as a farm hand, and in 1857 came to Grant County, where he has since resided. Mr. Hiatt is one of the wide-awake and enterprising farmers of this township, and is the owner of 120 acres of well improved land; is now comfortably situated, a result attained through his own exertions. May 17, 1856, he was united in marriage with Miss Hannah Hunt, who was born August 10, 1839, a daughter of Wilson and Millicent Hunt, who were natives of North Carolina, and early settlers of Wayne County, Ind. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Hiatt: Millicent A., born February 7, 1858; Sylvestus A., born November 11, 1859; Viola C., born August 24, 1862; Elkana U. G., born June 8, 1864; Valentine O., born March 15, 1868; Jemima S., born March 16, 1870; Martha L., born July 13, 1872; Case C., born January 17, 1874, died May 2, 1879; Armintha L., born December 30, 1875; Minerva E., born October 10, 1878, died April 2, 1884. The parents are members of the German Baptist Church.

WILLIAM HOLLINGSWORTH, undertaker and cabinet-maker, Fairmount, was born in Chester County, Penn., June 25, 1811, and is the youngest of a family of five born to William and Hannah (White) Hollingsworth. The father was a hatter by trade, and followed that vocation until his death; he died in 1812, and his wife in 1837. The boyhood of our subject was very like that of any other Pennsylvania lad of the same period, and he early in life learned the bitter, but beneficent lesson of self-dependence, and soon took up the business of life in manly earnest. At the age of eighteen years he began to learn the cabinet-maker's trade, in Pittsburgh, Penn. After serving his apprenticeship he worked at his trade in different localities. In 1852 he came to Madison County, Ind., where he opened a furniture shop and salesroom of his own, which he carried on till 1869. He then moved to Fairmount, where he conducts an extensive business in all styles of furniture and undertaking goods. He was married in Pittsburgh, Penn., April 25, 1833, to Miss Lucinda Burges, a native of Pennsylvania, born October 14, 1814, and died in Fairmount in the year 1881. The following are the children by this marriage: Wesley B., John B., Gilmore, Maria and Isabel. The three sons served in the war of the Rebellion. Gilmore, the third son, died in Fairmount in 1885. Mr. Hollingsworth is a member of the United Brethren Church. In politics he is a Republican.

MOSES HORNER, farmer, Fairmount, is a native of Preble County, Ohio, born October 30, 1840, and a son of George and Margaret (Clevenger) Horner, who were natives of Ohio and Indiana, respectively. In 1852 the family moved to Grant County, Ind., where the father died in 1879, the mother having preceded him in 1854. Moses Horner was raised a farmer, and in youth secured a fair education. Shortly after the breaking out of hostilities between the North and South he enlisted in Company F, Thirty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and after serving over four years was honorably discharged. He was a participant in the battles of Champion Hills, Brownsville, siege of Vicksburg, and many other smaller engagements in which he participated with his regiment. After the close of the war he returned to Grant County, and has since been engaged in farming. May 3, 1868, he was united in marriage with Miss Nancy Winters, who was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, June 23, 1841, a daughter of Josiah and

Sarah (Adams) Winters, by whom he is the father of five children : Mary R., born January 27, 1869, died March 29, 1881 ; Sarah L., born April 25, 1871 ; Della M., born April 20, 1873 ; Moses F., born September 2, 1875 ; Josiah W., born September 24, 1878. Mr. Horner owns a good farm of eighty acres, is a Republican in politics, an esteemed citizen of the county, and a member of the G. A. R.

WILLIAM H. HUBBARD, M. D., a prominent physician and surgeon of Fairmount, was born in Morgan County, Ind., November 14, 1848. His parents were William B. and Ludah (Vestal) Hubbard, natives of Guilford and Chatham Counties, N. C., respectively. They were among the early settlers of Morgan County, Ind., where they engaged in agricultural pursuits, and resided until their deaths. The Doctor's early life was spent on a farm and in acquiring an education, completing the same at Haverford College, Philadelphia, Penn. He then determined to adopt the medical profession, and with that view pursued the study of medicine at the Medical College of Indianapolis, Ind., from which institution he graduated in 1877. He then had five years' experience in the city hospital and the hospital for the insane at Indianapolis, and was for a time a partner with Dr. Fletcher, of Indianapolis, his preceptor and one of the most eminent physicians of the State. In the spring of 1884 he came to Fairmount and immediately entered the practice and became a partner of Dr. A. Henley, in September of the same year. He and Dr. Henley are now doing a large and lucrative practice, having established a wide and enviable reputation, both as physicians and surgeons. The Doctor is a member of the Grant County and Indiana State Medical Societies, is also secretary of the board of pension examiners for this district, and is a member of the fraternity of Odd Fellows. October 13, 1881, he was united in marriage with Miss Emma Woollen, a daughter of William Wesley Woollen, of Indianapolis. This union has been blessed with two children: Sarah and William W. Dr. Hubbard's portrait is presented with this volume.

BENJAMIN S. ICE, farmer, Fairmount, is a son of William and Elizabeth Ice, and was born in a log cabin in West Virginia October 7, 1809. William Ice was one of the early settlers of Virginia, where he had many adventures with the dangerous and wily Indians. He was captured by them and held prisoner for five years, when he made his escape. He was a farmer by occupation and fol-

lowed that pursuit until his death. Benjamin S., on reaching man's estate, went to Ohio where he met and married Miss Sydna J. Evans, a native of Pennsylvania, born February 11, 1811, and a daughter of Thomas Evans, a soldier of the war of 1812. In 1833 they moved to Dearborn County, Ind., and later to Madison County near the line of Grant County; subsequently moved to Grant County, and settled in Fairmount Township. Here he purchased his present farm of 160 acres, which he set about developing with the usual care and industry of the pioneer settlers of the commonwealth, finding in his wife that companion and helpmate which his surroundings so much demanded. With the true spirit of the pioneer he has ever been a friend to public improvements. He assisted and was supervisor of the first roads built in Madison County. He is highly regarded by all who know him as a good neighbor and a social, genial friend. His children were eight in number: Emmeline, Catherine, Sarah E. (deceased), Benjamin, Elizabeth J. (deceased), Rachel M. (deceased), Jessie (deceased) and William A.

WILLIAM B. KIMBROUGH, lumber dealer, Fairmount, Ind. Mr. Kimbrough was born in Clinton County, Ohio, August 16, 1852. He is a son of Eli and Margaret (Townsend) Kimbrough. They were natives of Ohio, were farmers, and came to Grant County, Ind., in 1869, and settled on a farm in Liberty Township. Here the wife and mother died a few years later. The husband still resides on the farm. William B. grew up on the farm of his father, assisting him in the farm duties and acquiring an education at the common schools. January, 1885, he came to Fairmount and established himself in his present business, which has exceeded his expectations; his business is constantly increasing. He keeps on hand a full stock of building material. His life has been honorable and upright, these characteristics gaining for him a large circle of friends. He is unmarried and a Republican in politics.

GILBERT LARUE, saw and planing-mill, Fairmount, was born in Franklin County, Ind., March 22, 1854, and is a son of Allison and Priscilla (Johnson) LaRue. The former was a native of New Jersey, his wife of Pennsylvania. They were among the early settlers of Franklin County, Ind., where they resided until their death. Mr. LaRue was raised on his father's farm and educated in the common schools. At the age of seventeen years he began learning the carriage and blacksmith's trade, and after completing the

period of his apprenticeship he worked for some time at the carpenter's trade. In 1881, in company with his two brothers, he established his present business. He subsequently purchased the interests of his brothers, since which time has conducted the business alone. He has added to his mill substantial improvements and supplied it with the best machinery to prepare lumber for building purposes. Beginning with little or no capital Mr. LaRue has worked his way by his own efforts to his present position as a business man. In 1879 he married Miss Phoebe Leath, daughter of Ralph and Mary Leath. By this marriage is one child—Paul.

ESOM LEACH, Sr., farmer, Fairmount. Mr. Leach is one of the early settlers of Grant County, was born in Franklin County, Ind., December 8, 1816. He is a son of William Leach, a soldier of the war of 1812, and born in Virginia May 5, 1793. When a young man he went to Ohio, where he met and married Sarah Harrison, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1793. He shortly after their marriage moved to Franklin County, Ind., and later to Grant County, where he engaged in farming until his death, which occurred February 23, 1851. His wife survived him until 1863. He was regarded as one of the best citizens of the county at the time in which he lived. He served as justice of the peace for many years, and both himself and wife were active and consistent members of the Baptist Church. In 1836 Esom, our subject, came with his parents to Grant County, where he has ever since made his home. He was reared on his father's farm, and acquired a fair education by attending the common schools. On the 24th of August, 1838, he was united in marriage with Miss Lucinda Corn, who was born in Kentucky December 15, 1823; she was a daughter of Joseph and Nancy (Said) Corn, who were early settlers of Grant County. The father died at the advanced age of eighty-three years, and the mother at fifty-four years of age. Mr. Leach is an old and well-known citizen. He is honored and esteemed by all. He and his wife are members of the Baptist Church. Their wedded life has been blessed by thirteen children: William J., Nancy J., Sarah A. (deceased), Martha P. (deceased), Joseph J. (deceased), Edmond C., John G., Mary E., George W., Wilson T., Benjamin F., Reuben J. and Simon B.

WILLIAM J. LEACH, farmer, Fairmount, is a grandson of William Leach, who is of good old Virginian stock, a soldier in the war of 1812 and a pioneer of Grant County. Our subject is a son

of Esom and Lucinda (Corn) Leach, and is a native of the county in which he resides, and was born February 2, 1840. Bred to farming he has never been engaged in any other occupation, and has always lived in his native county of Grant. By his own industry he has become the owner of 385 acres of excellent farming land, which he cultivates in the manner best calculated to yield the largest crops and the greatest variety of good stock with the least injury to the soil. He is considered a model farmer. In 1865 he took for his wife Sarah E. Havens, daughter of Jonathan Havens. Mrs. Leach was born in Grant County, April 23, 1843. They have four living children: Lucinda A., Anna J., Charles E. and Martha C. Mr. and Mrs. Leach are members of the Baptist Church, and highly respected in the community in which they reside.

MICHAEL MITTANK is a farmer of Fairmount. Mr. Mittank is a native of Ohio, born June 16, 1833. He is a son of Christopher and Elizabeth (Mock) Mittank, natives of Pennsylvania, the former born November 11, 1797, and the latter November 27, 1803. They were married August 6, 1822. In about 1835 they moved to Delaware County, Ind., and a few years later removed to Grant County. He was a farmer by occupation, and died in Delaware County, Ind. His wife died in Grant County. Michael, the subject of this sketch, came to Grant County with his parents and has ever since been a resident of the county. His educational advantages were not of the best, and for whatever knowledge he acquired in later years, he was indebted to his own efforts. However he possessed an industrious nature and a determined will. He started out in life for himself, working by the day and at various odd jobs. He thus continued, and by saving his earnings finally made a payment on a small farm. He later disposed of this piece of land, and being successful in his agricultural pursuits was soon enabled to purchase a farm of 168 acres, and is considered one of the successful farmers of the county. In 1858 he was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Dickerson, a native of Ohio, born March 28, 1836; she died in 1879. The children by this marriage were Amanda, born August 19, 1860; George L., born February 3, 1864; David W., born August 18, 1868, and died September 26, 1870; and Olie, born January 11, 1872. He again married December 1, 1881, Miss Leulla Lillibridge, a native of Ohio, born April 5, 1853, and a daughter of John and Julia (Fuller) Lillibridge. Mr. Mit-

tank served six years as constable and was drafted September, 1864, and did provost duty at Indianapolis until May, 1865. He is a Republican.

C. V. MOORE, M. D., Fairmount, Ind., was born in Montgomery County, Ind., in 1849; his father, Jacob Moore, was born in Wayne County, Ind., and married in Montgomery County Miss Tacy Butler, a lady of English extraction and a native of Virginia. He was a carpenter by occupation, and later removed to Boone County, Ind., where Mrs. Moore died in 1879. Mr. Moore is now a resident of Richmond, Ind. Our subject's early life was spent in acquiring an education, which he received at Wabash College and at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind. At the close of college life he adopted the vocation of school-teaching, which he continued successfully for a number of years. A desire for the study of medicine had been cherished for some time, and in 1877 he entered the medical department of the Michigan University at Ann Arbor. In the following year he attended the Medical University at Louisville, Ky., where he graduated. In 1879 he came to Fairmount, where he has ever since been engaged in the practice of his profession with good success. He is a member of the Grant County Medical Society. He was married, in 1874, to Miss Mary Baldwin, daughter of Thomas and Lydia Baldwin, of Grant County.

THOMAS W. NEWBY, farmer, Fairmount Township, a prominent early settler of Fairmount Township, is a native of Randolph County, N. C., born May 7, 1824; his parents, Eleazer and Mary (Winslow) Newby, were natives of North Carolina, where the father followed farming, and continued to reside until his death. Subsequently, his widow married again, and the family came to Huntington County, Ind., where the mother died. Mr. Newby's early school advantages were scanty, limited to the meager opportunities afforded poor boys of his time. He is a man, however, of much general information and intelligence, having acquired the same by studious reading, by attentive observation, and by actual experience. At the age of twelve years he came to Indiana, making his home with his uncle, Micajah Newby, in Henry County; and in 1839, came with his uncle to Grant County, settling in Fairmount Township, where he has ever since lived. On attaining his majority, he began life for himself as a farm-laborer, subsequently renting land, and in the same year purchased his present place, it then

being totally devoid of improvement. He now owns 271 acres of Grant County's best land, which he has nicely improved and added good substantial buildings; aside from this he has divided 480 acres among his six children. He was united in marriage, in 1846, to Miss Sarah Hill, a native of North Carolina, born in 1824, and a daughter of Aaron Hill, an early settler of Grant County; six children have blessed this union, namely: Elizabeth (wife of Enos Henley), Mary (wife of William P. Newsom), Eleazer, Aaron, Joseph and Nancy (wife of James Cox), all of whom now reside in this county, excepting Elizabeth (now deceased), and Mary, a resident of Rush County, Ind. Mr. Newby is one of the self-reliant and progressive men of the county; he has passed through the school of experience, and comes out self-made, enterprising, honest and prominent. In politics he acts with the Republican party, and himself and wife are members of the Friends' Church.

T. J. NIXON, grain dealer, Fairmount, Ind. Mr. Nixon is an enterprising grain dealer of Fairmount. He was born in Randolph County, N. C., October 16, 1849. He is a son of James and Narcissa (Mendenhall) Nixon, natives of Randolph and Guilford Counties, N. C., respectively. They came to Hendricks County, Ind., when our subject was three years old. After remaining in Hendricks County about two years, they removed to the county of Grant, and settled in Liberty Township, and later came to Fairmount Township and settled on an unimproved farm. They devoted their time to agricultural pursuits until 1880, when they retired from active labor. Our subject's early life was marked by no great events, and was not materially different from that of farmer's boys in general. He received a good common school education, and later engaged in school teaching, which vocation he followed for ten years. In about 1877 he formed a partnership with W. C. Winslow, and engaged in the manufacture of flax tow. This partnership existed about two years, when he engaged in buying grain. In 1881 he, with Dr. Henley, bought the elevator at Fairmount. They also own the elevator at Summitville, Ind. The firm do a large and lucrative business, and is managed by Mr. Nixon. They ship annually about 350 car-loads of grain. Mr. Nixon has twice married, first to Miss Mary Jay. He took for his second wife and present companion Miss Alice Johnson. This union has been blessed with one child—Inez. He is a member of the Friends' Society and a Republican in politics.

MAJOR B. V. NORTON, Fairmount, a native of Essex County, England, was born October 24, 1816. He was educated in his native country, and in 1850 came to America, proceeded to Grant County, locating in Fairmount Township, and engaged in farming for a number of years. He later moved to Fairmount, where he engaged in the mercantile business. He has been three times married; his last wife, who was formerly Mary James, is yet living. His son, A. F. Norton, one of the leading merchants of Fairmount, was born in Essex County, England, March 11, 1846, and came with his parents to America. He was reared on a farm and educated in the common schools until the age of seventeen years, when he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Eighteenth Regiment Indiana Infantry. After serving out his term in this regiment, he re-enlisted in Company E, Thirty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until the close of the war. Returning to Grant County at the close of the war he engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1874, when he embarked in the grocery business at Fairmount. His business greatly increasing he was forced to move into larger premises, and chose his present location, where he has a roomy store fully stocked with general merchandise, and to which he has given the name of the Fair. He employs from ten to thirteen clerks steadily, and the volume of his trade amounts to about \$40,000 per year. Beginning with little capital he has worked his way by his own efforts to his present position as a business man. In 1871 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary E. Crowell, by whom he is the father of three sons: Freddie D., Charles W. and William.

EZRA N. OAKLEY, merchant, Fairmount, Ind. Among the successful business men of Fairmount may be found the name of Ezra N. Oakley, born in Guilford County, N. C., January 22, 1846. He is the only child born to John and Charity (Kersey) Oakley, natives of North Carolina, born in 1820. The former followed his vocation, that of a blacksmith, until his death, in his native State, in 1874; his wife preceded him, having died in 1859. Our subject remained at home until twelve years of age, receiving a common school education. He remained in his native State until 1864, when he came to Hendricks County, Ind., where he worked on a farm. In 1866 he came to Fairmount, Ind., and accepted a clerkship in the store of J. P. Winslow, at which he was employed for

two years. He then engaged with R. Bogue for one year. Later he engaged in the mercantile business with Charles Thomas. At the expiration of one year the firm became Oakley, Elliot & Co. In 1878 Mr. Oakley engaged in his present business, and by close application and honorable dealing he is held in high esteem as an honest and upright merchant. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a Republican. He was twice married—first, in 1868, to Miss Nancy Thomas, daughter of Daniel and Eleanor Thomas, of this county. She died in 1874. In 1878 he was married to Sarah J. Hollingsworth, also of Grant County. By the first marriage is one living child, F. D.; and by the second marriage, Hattie E. and Bernice.

ZIMRI C. OSBORN, farmer, Fairmount, was born in Grant County, Ind., March 2, 1845. His parents, Henry and Mary (Parsons) Osborn, were natives of North Carolina; the former born May 19, 1804, his wife, January 26, 1809. They were married in their native State and came to Grant County in 1832. His father located in Fairmount Township and was a resident of the county until his death, in 1884. Mrs. Osborn still resides in the county. Our subject was reared on his father's farm, and acquired a fair English education by attending the common schools of his native county. The inclination of his early life led him to adopt the vocation of farming, at which he has ever since been engaged with marked success. In 1867 he was united in marriage with Miss Nancy L. Leach, who was born May 17, 1849, in Grant County, Ind., and a daughter of John and Mary Leach. Seven living children were born to this union, namely: John H. D., William O., Sarah L. E., Martha J., Peter C., Edward J. and Rachel E. F. Mr. and Mrs. Osborn are members of the Methodist Church. They are upright and honest and esteemed by all who know them.

JOE W. PATTERSON, justice of the peace, Fairmount, a native of the township and county in which he resides, was born October 8, 1859. His father, Philip Patterson, was a native of Ohio, born in about the year 1823, and came with his parents, when a young man, to Madison County, Ind., where he began the study of medicine under the guidance of Dr. Hunt, of Anderson, Ind. After completing his medical education he removed to Fairmount, Grant County, where he practiced his profession for a number of years, he being the first physician who settled in Fairmount. He

chose for his wife Miss Mary Baldwin, a native of Wayne County, Ind., born in 1826, who, after bearing him five children, died in Grant County in about 1860. The Doctor subsequently returned to Anderson, where he again married and resided until his death in 1870. He was an esteemed citizen, a member of the State Medical Society and of the Masonic fraternity. Joe W. was reared and educated by his uncle, David Baldwin, his mother having died when he was five months old. On reaching man's estate he learned the plasterer's trade, at which he worked for some time. September 13, 1883, he married Miss Pickard, by whom he is the father of two children: Freddie and Minnie. Mr. Patterson is a Republican in politics; is now serving the people as justice of the peace; is well and favorably known throughout the community in which he lives.

WILLIAM R. PEIRCE, farmer, Fairmount. The ancestors of this gentleman were of English descent. His father, Samuel Peirce, was a native of Pennsylvania. At the age of twenty-one years he came to Ohio and settled in Miami County. Here he married Miss Millie Iddings, a native of Georgia. His family consisted of twelve children. William R., the fifth child, and subject of this sketch, was born March 2, 1819, in Miami County, Ohio. The days of his boyhood and youth were passed on his father's farm and in acquiring a common school education. At the age of nineteen years he began life for himself, devoting his attention to farming. In 1838 he was married to Miss Prudence Pemberton, a native of Miami County, Ohio, born in the year 1820. In 1851 he came with his family to Grant County, Ind., and settled on the farm on which he now resides. This was destitute of any improvements, and he began life in the woods, in due time clearing his farm and placing it under cultivation. Little by little he continued to add, by purchase, to his estate, until it finally amounted to 400 acres. In 1877 the happy married life was severed by the death of the wife, and three daughters, Melissa, Euncie, Fidella and two sons, Robert and Samuel, were left to mourn the loss of a mother. In 1878 Mr. Peirce was united in marriage to Mrs. Rachel Pemberton, widow of Isaiah Pemberton, and daughter of Benjamin and Dorcas (Jones) Pearson. He and his wife are members of the Society of Friends. In politics Mr. Peirce has acted with the Republican party since its organization.

JOSEPH RATLIFF, farmer, Fairmount, was born in Henry

County, Ind., March 27, 1838, and is a son of Gabriel and Catherine (Pearson) Ratliff, natives of North Carolina. They accompanied their parents, when children, to Wayne County, Ind., where they grew up and married. The father was a farmer and devoted his time to agricultural pursuits. Our subject's early life was passed in working on his father's farm during the summer and attending the district school in the winter. Accustomed from childhood to the duties of farming, he choose that pursuit as his occupation in life. In 1870 he came to Grant County, Ind., and purchased his present farm in Fairmount Township, and has been a prominent and highly respected citizen of his township from the first. He has always taken an interest in public affairs, and the confidence reposed in him by the community in which he resides is attested by his being called to serve them in the important office of township trustee, to which office he was elected in 1884. Mr. Ratliff has been twice married. April 6, 1859, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Lamb, born in Madison County, Ind., December 16, 1838. The following children were born by this union : Charles M., Ancil E., Elmer M., Milo D., William M., John H., Louisa A. (deceased), and Sarah A. Mrs. Ratliff died in the year 1880. Mr. Ratliff again married, September 14, 1881, Mrs. Mary Thomas, his present companion.

NIXON RUSH, farmer, Fairmount, was born March 30, 1836, in Grant County, Ind. His father, Iredell Rush, was a native of Randolph County, N. C., born in 1806; and his mother, whose maiden name was Elizabeth Bogue, was a native of Pickaway County, N. C., born in 1808. They married in their native State, and in 1829 moved to Grant County, Ind., and entered land in Fairmount Township, this being the farm upon which their son Nixon now resides. Once settled at their new home, the father went to work diligently to clear and improve the land, while his devoted wife did well her part in the economy of the pioneer household, making the forest home comfortable, cheerful and happy. They were devout Christian people and active workers in the Friends' Church. The father died in the year 1853, the mother in 1877. Nixon, our subject, grew up on the farm of his father, assisting him in the summer and attending the common schools during winter. In 1861 he was united in marriage with Louisa, daughter of Daniel Winslow, one of the early settlers of this county. Seven children have blessed

their home, namely: Axelina, Elmira, Emma J., Walter C., R. Olive, Caroline C. and Charles E., of whom all now survive save Axelina. Mr. and Mrs. Rush are ministers in the Friends' Church, their ministerial work extending in different States of the Union. They are noble Christian people and zealous workers in the cause of the Master. Mr. Rush's farm is one of the best in the township, and his beautiful residence and tastefully arranged home proclaim the systematic farmer.

JOHN SEALE, farmer, Fairmount, a native of Essex County, England, was born December 27, 1827. His parents were Elijah J. and Elizabeth (Radley) Seale, also natives of England, where they now live. Our subject was reared in his native country, receiving a common education, and there followed farming. In 1849 he immigrated to the United States, locating in Grant County, Ind., and entered land in Liberty Township. In 1853 he was united in marriage with Miss Eliza Bull, a native of Essex County, England, born October 10, 1832, and a daughter of John J. and Elizabeth (Emson) Bull. Mrs. Seale died in 1853, and in 1859 he was wedded to Miss Amy Davidson, who bore him the following children: Elizabeth A. (deceased), Elijah J., Sarah A. (deceased), William P., Mary A., Amy E. (deceased), Isaac A., Herbert (deceased). The mother died April 18, 1874. September 21, 1875, he married Miss A. Rich, a daughter of Joseph Rich, an old and highly respected citizen of the county. Mrs. Seale is a native of Hamilton County, Ind., born September 21, 1842. By this union the following children have been born: Joseph P., Eliza B., Lizzie C. Mr. Seale has been a practical and successful farmer, and now owns 241 acres of good land and has a comfortable residence. In politics he is a Republican, and he and his wife are members of the Friends' Church.

JOHN SELBY, farmer, Fairmount, is of German ancestry. His grandfather, Samuel Selby, was a native of Maryland. Growing to maturity he married Miss Agnes Bernhard, and moved to Westmoreland County, Penn., where they resided until their death. Otho Selby, son of Samuel and father of our subject, was a native of Pennsylvania, born September 24, 1805. In early life he followed the vocation of school-teaching, but later engaged in surveying. In 1837 he came to Grant County, Ind., where he entered a tract of land and improved 120 acres. He remained in the county

until his death, which occurred February 16, 1881. His wife was Miss Jane C. Allen, a native of Ohio, born in 1821, and is now a resident of Jonesboro, this county. John, the eldest child, and the subject of this biography, was born June 10, 1846, in Grant County. He attended the common schools of his neighborhood and continued to assist his father about the farm until fifteen years of age. He then learned the tinner's trade, which vocation he followed for a number of years. In 1864 he enlisted in Company F, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. Returning from the army he located at Jonesboro, this county, where he embarked in the stove and tinware business, which he successfully conducted until 1874, since which time he has been engaged in farming. He now resides on part of the old homestead which was entered by his father. This property has been by him highly improved. He is largely interested in the breeding of Short-horn cattle, and owns the only thoroughbred of that variety in his township. In 1874 he was married to Hattie N. Allen, a native of Ohio, born August 11, 1853. They have two sons: Victor A., born November 29, 1874, and William, born February 11, 1882.

LEVI SCOTT, banker, Fairmount, Ind., whose portrait will be found in this volume, was born in Wayne County, Ind., January 21, 1846. He is a son of Stephen and Mahala (Arnett) Scott. Our subject's early life, until attaining the age of manhood, was spent on his father's farm and attending the common schools. August 1, 1863, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Eighteenth Indiana Regiment, and served seven months. Returning to Indiana he engaged in the mercantile business in Huntington County, in which he met with excellent success. He later sold his store and purchased a farm, and followed agricultural pursuits for two years, when he again engaged in the mercantile business at Fairmount, which he carried on successfully for four years. Mr. Scott has been and is now connected with many of the most important enterprises of Fairmount, the most notable of which is the Fairmount Bank. He instituted the same in 1882, and it is operated as a private bank. He also owns, in addition to the bank, real estate to the amount of \$23,000. Mr. Scott has won his eminence in the business world by his own energy and well directed enterprise. He has always stood high in the community, and is recognized as a man of sterling qual-

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ities. In 1868 he was united in marriage with Miss Emily, daughter of George Davis, an early settler of this county. The children by this marriage are Melissa M., Alvin, Irvin, Arthur D., Lillie, Eliza A., Alonzo, Charlotte, Clelia and Ella L.

J. N. WHEELER, miller, Fairmount, Ind., was born in Shelby County, Ill., in 1841; he is the eldest of four children born to William and Ruth (Beard) Wheeler, natives of North Carolina. William Wheeler, when a young man, went to Illinois, where he married. He was a miller by occupation, and in 1842 he returned with his family to North Carolina, where he still resides, his wife having died in 1861. Our subject worked in his father's mill until nineteen years of age, acquiring in the meantime a common school education. He then came to Henry County, Ind., where he followed his vocation until 1872, when he came to Fairmount and purchased of J. P. Winslow, controlling interest in the Fairmount flouring-mill. The mill is a large frame building conveniently located, is supplied with the best milling machinery, has three run of buhrs, and is successfully managed by Mr. Wheeler. In 1863 Mr. Wheeler was united in marriage with Miss Mary Butler, a native of Hancock County, Ind., by this union are the following children: Ida, Wilkie and Mattie. Mr. Wheeler has made his own way in the world and is respected for his energy and personal character. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and a Republican in politics.

JAMES S. WILSON, farmer, Fairmount Township, was born in Rockbridge County, Va., January 23, 1813, the fourth in a family of twelve children born to William and Jane (Mackey) Wilson, who were also natives of Virginia. William Wilson was born in 1781 and was reared, educated and married in his native State, following farming until his death, which occurred in 1865, his wife living to the advanced age of eighty-seven years. James S. was reared by his parents to man's estate, receiving in youth only a limited schooling. In 1835 he started out to Indiana, where he expected to establish for himself a home in the new country, and located in Grant County, where he entered eighty acres of land, which is now owned by Isaac Roush. He subsequently purchased 120 acres of the old McCormick farm in Fairmount Township, and has added to this until he owns about 400 acres of well-improved land, which he has secured by industry and economy. October, 1844, he wedded Miss Evaline Morgan, a native of Mason

County, Ky., by whom he is the father of seven children: Henry P., Eugene N., Tilitha J. (deceased), James M. (deceased), Frank K. and Eva D., twins, and one child dying in infancy. Mrs. Wilson died November 8, 1874. Mr. Wilson is well known throughout the county, and is respected by all who know him. Although considerably advanced in years he is still hale and hearty, and bids fair to live many years longer, and thus fulfill the wishes of his many friends. In politics he is a Democrat, and a member of the Presbyterian Church.

SAMUEL C. WILSON, farmer, Fairmount Township, was born in Randolph County, N. C., October 14, 1834, and is of Welsh descent. His parents were John and Mary (Winslow) Wilson, also natives of North Carolina. In 1837, with his wife and family, he moved to Grant County, Ind., where he followed farming and resided until his death in 1863, his wife surviving until 1870. His son Samuel, when a mere lad, accompanied his parents to Grant County, and at an early age started in life for himself, and by energy and industry soon won an honorable place in the community. When twenty-two years of age he was married to Rachel Overman, a daughter of Ephraim Overman, early settlers of Grant County. Mrs. Wilson died in October, 1865. On January 10, 1867, he married, for his second wife, Elizabeth Jessup, who was born October 11, 1842, and a daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Jessup, pioneers of Rush County, Ind. By this union are two children: Lindsey and Jessup. Mr. Wilson owns a farm of 103 acres of well improved land, and is by him cultivated with proper care and corresponding profit. He and his wife are members of the Friends' Church.

JONATHAN P. WINSLOW. Prominent among Fairmount's business men stands Jonathan P. Winslow, who was born in Randolph County, N. C., June 11, 1818, and is of English extraction. He is the fourth child, and one of thirteen born to Hardy and Christina (Phelps) Winslow, who were natives of North Carolina, the former born in 1791, the latter in 1793. The father was a farmer and followed that occupation during life. He and his wife were members of the Methodist Church, and led exemplary lives. He died in 1872; his wife died in 1863. Jonathan P. was raised on his father's farm. On attaining his majority he came to Grant County, Ind., where he worked by the month on a farm with the determination to use the earnings thus acquired in advancing his

own education. He subsequently returned to his native State and attended school, and later engaged as a teacher for a time. Then he engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods and linseed oil, and later took a contract to help build the North Carolina Central Railway; was also engaged in the mercantile business. In 1860 he returned to Fairmount, where ever since he has been one of the leading citizens of the town. He has been actively engaged in several enterprises, such as milling, merchandising, buying and selling grain. His whole life has been one of industry and energy, and by his dilligent labor now enjoys a competence earned by years of toil. He has served as county commissioner six years and as trustee two terms. He married, in his native State in 1844, Miss Jane Henley, a native of North Carolina, born in 1823. She was a daughter of John and Margaret (Clark) Henley. By this marriage are the following children: Mary M.; Margaret, deceased; Thomas, who left home at the age of fifteen years, and has never been heard from; Martha J., William C., John H., Joseph C. and Ora E. Mr. Winslow is a member of the Friends' Church, as is his wife. Politically a third party Prohibitionist.

H. W. WINSLOW, liveryman, Fairmount, is a native of Randolph County, N. C.; born January 16, 1827, and is a son of John and Elizabeth (Henley) Winslow. The father was a farmer and stock dealer, and died in the county in 1877, the mother having preceded him in 1841. H. W. Winslow was reared on a farm and received a common education in this and his native State. He came with his parents to Grant County in 1840, and has lived in the county ever since, with the exception of a brief residence in Minnesota and Iowa. He has for a number of years been engaged in the livery business, which he still successfully conducts. February 22, 1848, he wedded Miss Martha Newsom, a native of Randolph County, N. C., born July 24, 1826. She came to Rush County, Ind., with her parents, Luther and Elizabeth (Hill) Newson, in 1827. They were farmers by occupation, and the father died in 1882 in his eighty-second year, the mother preceded him in 1833. Mr. and Mrs. Winslow are the parents of the following children: Jane, wife of F. Jones; Seth; Robert H.; Jabez N.; John; Emery, deceased; Hezekiah; Winford; Lizzie; Oliver L. and Elva, deceased. Mr. Winslow is a Republican in politics, and is well and favorably known throughout the county. Mrs. Winslow is a member of the Friends' Church.

NIXON WINSLOW, farmer, Fairmount, was born in Randolph County, N. C., June 28, 1831. His father, Thomas Winslow, was a farmer by occupation, and came to Grant County in 1836, and settled on a farm near Fairmount, where he resided until his death in 1858. He was an honorable and upright citizen, greatly respected and a member of the Friends' Church. The Winslows are of English ancestry, and among the first settlers of North Carolina. Three brothers came from England and settled in the Atlantic States prior to the war of the Revolution, and were the progenitors of most of those who bear the name of Winslow in America. Our subject's early life was spent on his father's farm, receiving only a common school education, and this, with his good natural sense, fitted him for a successful man of business. He began for himself when twenty-one years old by working for J. Dillon by the month, continuing this line of employment for two years, and then with the money saved from his earnings he made a payment of \$200 on eighty acres of land near Fairmount. He has added to the same until he became the owner of over 500 acres, all of which he owes to his own labor and good management. In 1854 he was married to Miss Cynthian Jay, a daughter of Denny and Mary (Jones) Jay. She is a native of Ohio, born in 1832. She has ever been a devoted wife and mother, and by her economy and careful management has contributed greatly to her husband's prosperity. By this marriage there are six living children, Lovenia, Webster, Denny, Mary E., Ancil and Clinton.

JOEL B. WRIGHT, farmer, Fairmount, was born in Green County, Tenn., July 7, 1832. His parents were Jesse and Charity (Reece) Wright. The father is a physician, and practiced his profession for thirty years. In 1855 he came to Grant County, Ind., and settled in Liberty Township, where he engaged in farming. Here Mrs. Wright, the mother, died, and in 1884 Mr. Wright moved to Michigan, where he now resides. Joel B. received a common school education and assisted his father on the farm, also worked in a grist-mill and in a saw-mill. In 1854 he married Sarah J. Beals, a daughter of Abner and Serena (Pierce) Beals. In 1855 they moved to Grant County, Ind., where he has ever since made his home. Accustomed from childhood to the duties of farming he chose that pursuit as his occupation in life, and that he has made it a success is a self-evident fact. On March 17, 1873, Mrs.

Wright died. She was the mother of the following children: Abner J., born March 4, 1855, died August 21, 1884; Cornelius, born June 28, 1857, died September 6, 1858; Milton R., born May 18, 1859, died September 9, 1861; Charlie, born November 24, 1860, died September 9, 1861, and Serena M., born August 20, 1862, now the wife of C. L. Jay. September 20, 1873, he married for his second wife, Harriet E. Hite, who bore him one child, William G., born August 16, 1874, died December 22, 1874, the mother dying the same year. Mr. Wright's present wife was formerly Mrs. Adaline E. Haisley, a daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth Howel. By this union came two children, both deceased. Mr. Wright is a systematic farmer and a man of sterling integrity, enjoying the confidence and esteem of all who know him. In religion he is a consistent member of the society of Friends, and a leader in the Prohibition party.

FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP.

DANIEL ACHOR, native of Highland County, Ohio, was born February 12, 1829, and is a son of George and Sarah Achor, the father born in Pennsylvania and the mother in Virginia. He was raised on a farm in his native county, and obtained a limited education in the country schools, attending the same at intervals during the winter seasons. He began life as a farmer, and remained in Ohio until 1849, at which time he came to Grant County, Ind., and located in Franklin Township, purchasing a tract of woodland upon which no improvement of any kind had been made. He went to work with a will and within a few years had cleared a farm and established a comfortable home, where he has since resided. He now owns 100 acres of well improved land, and is one of the active farmers of Franklin. He operated a saw-mill from 1856 to 1860, and did a good business in the lumber trade. On November 1, 1848, he was married to Miss Emily King, of Clinton County, Ohio, who has borne him six children, namely: William H., Eliza A., Gilbert, Frissie, Elijah and D. L. Achor. Mr. Achor is a Republican in politics, and cast his first vote for John C. Fremont.

JOHN N. BRANDENBURG is a native of Darke County, Ohio, and was born July 18, 1834, to Jacob and Jane (Freel) Brandenburg, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively, and of German and Scotch descent. Mr. Brandenburg grew to manhood amid the active scenes of farm life and early became familiar with the rugged duties of that noblest of all occupations. His early education was acquired by his own efforts, there being no public schools in that day and the subscription schools were few and of an inferior grade. He was reared to agricultural pursuits and remained in his native State until 1854, at which time he came to Grant County, Ind., and settled in Franklin Township, where he has since resided, and where he now owns a good farm of seventy acres, situated in Section 22. On August 8, 1858, he was married to Miss Frances Allen, daughter of John Allen, of Franklin Township. To Mr. and Mrs. Brandenburg have been born the following children, namely: Henry A., William C., Elizabeth J., Charles M., Emma M., Franklin W., Lucy and Clayton. Mr. Brandenburg is an active worker in the cause of temperance, and believes in the political theory of prohibition. He and his wife are members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

JOSEPH BROWN, native of Clinton County, Ohio, and eldest son of William and Rebecca (Howard) Brown, was born in July, 1825. His paternal ancestors were natives of Virginia and of German descent, his father being born in Wythe County, that State. His mother's people were Pennsylvanians, and of Irish extraction. Subject's early education was received in the country schools of his native county, and was limited to a knowledge of the common branches. By intelligent observation and reading he afterward acquired a fund of practical information, and he has always been known as a gentleman of intelligence and sound judgment. He grew to manhood on a farm and early chose agriculture as his life work, engaging in the business for himself at the age of twenty-one. He came to Grant County in 1851 and located in Franklin Township, where he now owns a beautiful farm, consisting of 130 acres, the greater part of which is well improved and supplied with all the modern appliances of agriculture. Mr. Brown was married on February 27, 1852, to Miss Elizabeth King, of Clinton County, Ohio. Three children have been born to this marriage, namely: William H., at present a merchant in the town of Sweetser; Elijah

D., deceased, and Emerson, deceased. Mr. Brown is a Democrat in politics, and has been called to fill several official positions since settling in the township. He was elected justice of the peace in 1852, and at the present time is jury commissioner, a position he has held ever since its creation.

SAMUEL BURRIER, native of Carroll County, Ohio, and fourth son of Daniel and Catherine (Allbaugh) Burrier, was born May 17, 1830. His parents were both natives of Maryland, and of German lineage, their ancestors being among the early comers to the above State. Samuel Burrier enjoyed but limited educational advantages, owing to the fact that his time was required on the farm, but by applying his leisure hours to study he in time obtained the basis of a practical knowledge, upon which he has since intelligently built. He was reared a farmer and remained in his native State until April, 1852, at which time he came to Grant County, Ind., where he has since resided, his home at the present time being in Franklin Township, where he owns a tract of 513 acres of excellent land, all of which has been acquired by his own unaided efforts. He arrived in Grant County a poor boy, without friends or influence, but actuated by that energy and industry by which his life has been characterized, he went to work with a will and in time succeeded in acquiring a handsome competency, owning property in the county and in the city of Marion. In 1856 he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Tharp, daughter of Alfred Tharp, of Franklin Township. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Burrier, namely: Arthur A., James M., Rebecca E., Daniel O. and Rosa B. Burrier. Mr. Burrier has always taken a deep interest in religious and educational matters, and was prominent in establishing the Roseburg Wesleyan Church, of which he and wife are honored members. He affiliates with the Republican party but is by no means a partisan.

ALEXANDER G. COMPTON is a native of Adams County, Ohio, and the fourth son of Joseph D. and Cynthia A. (Spurgeon) Compton, natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. The paternal ancestors of Mr. Compton came originally from Ireland and were among the early residents of Virginia in colonial times. Joseph D. Compton came to Grant County in 1866, and located in Sims Township, where he engaged in the mercantile business. He had previously worked at the blacksmith's trade, but abandoned it on ac-

count of poor health. He served one term as justice of the peace in Sims Township, and died May 8, 1879. Alexander G. Compton was born March 27, 1846, and passed his youth and early manhood in his native State. In his youth he attended the country schools and obtained a fair English education which has been greatly improved by a thorough knowledge of business affairs acquired by coming in contact with his fellow-men in business transactions. He early chose agriculture as his vocation, and has followed it with good success ever since. He came to Grant County in 1865, and settled in Sims Township, where he lived until 1868, at which time he moved to Franklin Township where he now resides. He entered the army in 1864, enlisting in Co. K, One Hundred and Forty-first Ohio Infantry, and served with the same four months. Mr. Compton was married to Miss Mary A. Hawn, of Franklin Township, on the 18th of March, 1869. The result of this marriage has been three children: Anna E., Margaret C. and Dora M. Compton. Mr. Compton is a painstaking farmer and, in addition to his agricultural interests, gives considerable attention to public works, frequently taking contracts for the same in Grant and adjoining counties. He is a supporter of the Democratic party, but has never been an aspirant for political honors.

WILLIAM COOK is one of the oldest citizens of Franklin Township and was born in Guilford County, N. C., June 20, 1803, and is the eldest son of Joseph and Lydia (Wickersham) Cook; parents natives of the same State. At the early age of nine years the subject was brought by his parents to Wayne County, Ind., where he soon became familiar with the rough usages and privations of pioneer life. He received a very limited education in the schools, but early acquired a fund of practical information by coming in contact with his fellow-men in various capacities. At the age of sixteen he took up the shoe-maker's trade, at which he worked for some time, making boots and shoes for his father's family and for such neighbors as saw fit to patronize his humble shop. On November 16, 1826, he was united in marriage to Miss Ruth Small, a native of Grayson County, Va., by whom he had the following children: Sarah A., Charity, Joseph, Jacob, Jesse, Thomas, Nathan, Jonathan (deceased), and Hannah (deceased). Mrs. Cook was born May, 1804, and departed this life on the 5th of July, 1873. Mr. Cook moved from Wayne to Grant County in 1848, and entered

the land where he now lives in Section 32, Franklin Township, it being at that time an unbroken piece of woodland. With that industry and energy for which he has always been noted, Mr. Cook at once went to work, and within a few years had a good farm under successful cultivation. He has been an honored resident of his adopted township ever since coming to the same, and is now retired from active life, having divided his farm among his various children. He is a member of the Friend's Church, as was also his wife. He cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson, but at the present time is identified with the Republican party.

GEORGE W. FENSTERMAKER was born in Lancaster County, Penn., March 20, 1820, and is a son of George and Julia (Hamer) Fenstermaker, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia. He was raised on a farm and remained with his parents until the age of sixteen; he began life for himself as a cabinet-maker, learning the trade in Bellefontaine, Ohio, where he remained for some time, afterward working at the towns of Springfield and Burlington, in the same State, in the last named of which he opened a shop and operated it about fourteen years. At the end of that time, in 1852, he came to Grant County, Ind., and located on a farm in Center Township, where, with the exception of a short time spent in Marion, he lived until 1855, at which time he purchased a home in Franklin Township, where he has since resided. He now owns a beautiful farm of 146 acres of well improved land situated in one of the most fertile sections of the township. Mr. Fenstermaker has taken an active interest in public affairs, and in 1856 was elected trustee of Franklin, a position he held for five years. He was married on the 1st of January, 1844, to Miss Mary A. Moore, of Virginia. Four children are the result of this union: James M., John, Charley and Ella. Mr. Fenstermaker is an ardent worker in the temperance cause and a Prohibitionist in sentiment.

JOHN FENSTERMAKER, farmer, Franklin Township, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, on the 27th of January, 1846, and is a son of George W. and Mary (Moore) Fenstermaker, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia respectively. He came to Indiana with his parents at quite an early age, and has spent the greater part of his life in Grant County, where he is widely and favorably known. He was reared to agricultural pursuits, which he has followed with success ever since engaging in business for himself, and now owns a

beautiful farm of 120 acres, the greater part of which is well improved and under a high state of cultivation. He entered the army in 1864, enlisting in the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until the fall of the same year. In January, 1870, he was married to Miss Hannah Shields, daughter of James Shields, of Franklin Township, and to their union have been born four children: William O., Dayton, Clark and an infant. Mr. Fenstermaker is a Republican in politics but in no sense of the word a partisan. He is a member of the G. A. R., an organization in which he takes an active interest. Mr. and Mrs. Fenstermaker are members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, belonging to the Roseburg congregation.

GEORGE FOSTER, a native of Hartford County, Conn., was born May 12, 1806, and is a son of Joseph and Honor (Smith) Foster, both parents natives of the same State. The father was a blacksmith by trade, and in his shop our subject received the first lessons in practical life, working at the trade in the winter time and on a farm in summer seasons for a number of years. His early education was somewhat limited, but being possessed of a desire to learn, he succeeded, by diligently improving his leisure moments, in acquiring a fair knowledge of the ordinary branches, besides becoming acquainted with the current literature of the day. He was early taught the practical lessons of industry and self-reliance, and at the age of twenty-one began life for himself as a workman in a clock factory at Baltimore, where he continued two years. At the expiration of that time he began traveling, working at different vocations in the meantime, but making a specialty of clock mending, at which he became very expert, and in which his services were always in demand. After leading a wandering life for a period of four or five years, he returned to his native State and found employment in an ax factory at the city of Winstead, where he continued for some time. On the 5th of August, 1834, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Fries, of Frederick County, Va., by whom he had one child, George M., at the present time a resident of Franklin Township. Leaving his native State, Mr. Foster emigrated to Ohio, and settled in Greene County, where he remained until his removal to Grant County, Ind., in 1848, arriving here with but \$24 in his pocket. He purchased his first farm in Washington Township but afterward moved to Franklin, where he now

resides, and where he has a beautiful home upon which his declining years are being passed in quiet and content. Mr. Foster is a man in whom sympathy and generosity are qualities happily blended in his nature, which, combined with his affability, have drawn around him a host of friends. He affiliates with no church or religious denomination, and is equally liberal in his political opinions, voting for the man instead of the party.

MOSES GLESSNER, deceased. Mr. Glessner was a native of Somerset County, Penn., born on the 14th of August, 1809, to John and Catherine Glessner. His ancestors, both paternal and maternal, were of German lineage, and among the early settlers of Pennsylvania in colonial times. Mr. Glessner was raised on a farm, and in early youth attended a German school in his father's neighborhood, where he obtained a limited knowledge of the branches usually taught at that time. He began life for himself as a farmer, and at the age of twenty moved to Preble County, Ohio, where, on the 2d of October, 1840, he married Miss Nancy Shoemaker, of that county, by whom he had the following children, namely: Benjamin F., Catherine N., Mary A., John W., and two infants, deceased. Mrs. Glessner was born August 3, 1820, and is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Glessner came to Grant County, Ind., in the year 18—, and settled in Franklin Township, purchasing a farm near Roseburg Village, in Section 28. Here Mr. Glessner resided until April 20, 1884, at which time he was burned to death in the burning of his own house. The disastrous fire took place in the night, and Mr. Glessner had gone into the burning building the third time, securing his goods, when he was suffocated by the smoke and flames.

PETER GOTSCHALL, farmer, was born in Carrol County, Ohio, June 25, 1828, and is a son of John and Polly (Poland) Gotschall, both parents natives of Loudoun County, Va. Subject was raised a farmer and received a limited education in such schools as the country afforded, but by coming in contact with men in a business capacity, has since acquired a sound practical education. He early learned the carpenter's trade and has worked at the same at intervals for a number of years, carrying it on in connection with agricultural pursuits. He came to Grant County in 1853 and located on a farm in Franklin Township, where he has since resided. He makes farming a specialty, owning a beautiful place of 100 acres, and is one of the progressive citizens of his community. He

was married September 19, 1858, to Miss Polly Drukemiller, of Carroll County, Ohio, and to this union have been born ten children, six of whom are living, namely: Franklin, William, Elvira, John, Nellie and Jacob. Mr. Gotschall is an ardent supporter of the principles of the Democratic party, but he has never been an aspirant for political honors.

DR. NATHANIEL P. HAINES, one of the progressive physicians of Grant County, was born in Franklin Township on the 27th of December, 1850, and is the fifth son of Azariah and Elizabeth (Pierce) Haines, parents natives of Tennessee and Indiana, respectively. Azariah Haines came to Grant County in the year 1848, and was one of the early settlers of Franklin Township, opening a farm shortly after his arrival. He was a man of considerable local prominence, filled the office of trustee one term, and departed this life in the year 1880. Dr. Haines grew to manhood amid the active scenes of farm life, and obtained his preparatory education in the country schools, which he attended at intervals during the winter seasons, until his twenty-first year. He then entered the academy at Spiceland, Henry County, where he remained two years, and at the end of that time engaged in teaching, a profession he followed with more than ordinary success for a period of nine years. He early manifested a strong desire for the medical profession, and in 1880 began the study of the same with Dr. James Shively & Son, of Marion, under whose instructions he continued about one year, applying himself very diligently in the meantime. He entered the Kentucky School of Medicine, at Louisville, in 1881, completing the full course and graduating in 1882. In August of the above year he located at the village of Roseburg, where he has since resided, practicing his profession in Grant County, having built up a lucrative business. Dr. Haines is a member of the Grant County Medical Society, and has won considerable reputation as a skillful surgeon and successful practitioner. He was married, March 28, 1878, to Miss Sarah M. Shields, of Franklin Township. Dr. and Mrs. Haines have a family of four children, namely: Cecelia J., Frank T., Alberta and William S. The Doctor is an ardent supporter of the Republican party, but has never asked for political honors at the hands of his fellow-citizens.

B. C. HARRIS, farmer and stock raiser, is a native of Grant County, Ind., born in Franklin Township, June, 1846. His par-

ents, John S. and Sarah (Thornburgh) Harris, were also natives of Indiana, the former born in Randolph and the latter in Wayne County. B. C. Harris grew to manhood in his native township, and was raised to agricultural pursuits. He obtained a good English education in the common schools and at the age of twenty-one, began life as a teacher, following the profession with the most gratifying success for a period of nine years, having had charge of the Fairmount schools four years of that time. In 1868 he entered Earlham College, which institution he attended one year, making substantial progress in the higher branches in the meantime, his specialty being mathematics, in which he became quite proficient. He studied civil engineering while attending school, and in 1870 was elected county surveyor, the duties of which position he discharged in an eminently satisfactory manner for a period of two years. In 1873 he purchased his present beautiful farm of 240 acres, situated in Franklin Township, and since that time he has made agriculture a specialty, in which he has been more than ordinarily successful. He was elected county commissioner in the fall of 1884, making the race on the Republican ticket, and defeating his competitor by a handsome majority. Mr. Harris was married, on the 5th of October, 1872, to Miss Eliza Winslow, daughter of Jesse Winslow, of the town of Fairmount. This marriage has been blessed with three children, whose names are as follows, to wit: Ida B., Laura M., and Ross W. Harris. Mr. Harris is a man of public spirit, and is always identified with measures and enterprises of public interest and moment. With his wife he is a member of the Friends' Church, belongs to the Masonic fraternity, and has voted the Republican ticket since attaining his majority.

GEORGE W. HIATT, merchant, Roseburg, was born April 4, 1839, in Delaware County, Ind., and is a son of Amos and Susannah (Dillon) Hiatt, parents natives of Ohio and Virginia, respectively. The paternal grandfather of subject was William Hiatt. He was a native of North Carolina, but early left that State, emigrating to Ohio and settling in Ashland County, where he lived a number of years. He came to Indiana in 1838, and settled in Henry County, but later moved to Madison County, where his death occurred about the year 1856. James Dillon, subject's maternal grandfather, was born in Virginia, but emigrated to Ashland County, Ohio, in an early day, and died there in 1830. Amos Hiatt was born in High-

land County, Ohio. He came to Indiana in 1838, and settled in Delaware County, where he engaged in farming and where he still resides. Susannah (Dillon) Hiatt, was born in the year 1814, and is still living in Delaware County. Mr. and Mrs. Hiatt are the parents of fourteen children, the subject of this sketch being the fifth in number. George Hiatt was reared on a farm in his native county, received a fair English education in the common schools, and remained with his parents until his twenty-second year. He then began life for himself as a farmer, which vocation he followed in Delaware County for a period of two years. At the end of that time, in 1864, he came to Grant County and engaged in farming near Roseburg Village, Franklin Township, where he resided ten years, abandoning agricultural pursuits at the end of that time, and engaging in the carpentering trade at Farmland, Randolph County, where he worked four years. He then moved to Delaware County and carried on farming and carpentering until 1880, at which time he returned to Grant County and established his present mercantile house at the village of Roseburg, where he has since lived. Mr. Hiatt carries a general stock of merchandise, and is doing a very successful business. He was married, July 7, 1861, in Grant County, to Miss Catherine Glessner, daughter of Moses and Nancy Glessner, of Randolph County, Ind. Two children have been born to this union, one of whom—William E. Hiatt—is living. Mr. and Mrs. Hiatt are members of the Christian Church. Mr. Hiatt has held the offices of county assessor and justice of the peace and is a Republican in politics.

ANDERSON HOGSTON, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Wayne County, Ind., September 14, 1833, and is the eldest son of Alfred and Ann (Price) Hogston, natives of north California and Ohio respectively, and of German and English lineage. Subject's early education was obtained in the schools of Wayne and Randolph Counties, to the latter of which he moved with his parents when about fifteen years of age. He made substantial progress in his various studies, and at the age of twenty-five began teaching in the common schools, in which profession he soon acquired considerable reputation, both as an able instructor and skillful disciplinarian. In 1863 he came to Grant County and purchased a tract of land in Franklin Township, to which he has since added at different times, owning at the present time a beautiful farm of 437 acres,

situated in Section 28. Upon this farm Mr. Hogston has made many substantial improvements and it is considered one of the best cultivated places in the township, while the proprietor stands in the front rank as a successful agriculturist and stock raiser. Mr. Hogston has never married. He is a Republican in politics but exercises his own judgment in political matters of a local nature, voting for the man instead of party.

HARRISON HURLEY, deceased, was born in Greene County, Ohio, in 1817, and was a son of Leaven and Susanna (Burt) Hurley. He grew to manhood in his native State and was a farmer by occupation, a vocation he carried on all his life and by means of which he accumulated a comfortable competency. He came to Grant County in 1849 and settled in Centre Township, where he opened a farm and where he resided for a period of six years, at the end of that time moving to Franklin Township, which was his home during the remainder of his life. He was married, January, 1839, to Miss Margaret Whonyhan, of Frederick County, Va., by whom he had ten children; the following of whom are living: George, John, James, Mary, Henry and Joseph. The deceased members of the family were the following: Silas, died at Helena, Ark., during the war; Edmund, Ellen and Jane Hurley. Mrs. Hurley was born in the year 1819 and is still living in Franklin Township. Mr. Hurley was an eminently respectable citizen, and during his long residence in Grant County won and retained the esteem of all with whom he became associated. He was a Republican in politics, and departed this life on the 18th of December, 1885.

WILLIAM F. JONES was born in Franklin Township, Grant County, on the 16th of November, 1846, and is the second son of William and Mary (Conner) Jones, natives of Kentucky and South Carolina, respectively. The father was one of the earliest residents of the county, moving here in 1830 and settling in Franklin Township, where he opened a farm upon which he lived for a number of years, dying in 1873 at the advanced age of seventy-four. The subject was reared to farm work and enjoyed the advantages of a fair English education in the common schools, which he attended at intervals during his youth and early manhood. He remained with his parents until his twentieth year, at which time, February, 1865, he volunteered in the One Hundred and Fifty-third Indiana

Regiment, in which he served until August of the following year. After leaving the army he returned home and engaged in farming, which he has since continued, owning a beautiful place in Franklin Township, all of which is under cultivation. He has been thrice married, the first time, in 1867, to Miss Carrie Vertress, of Wabash. His second marriage took place in 1870 with Miss Ann Baugh, of Marion, who departed this life February, 1873. In November, 1873, his third marriage was solemnized with Miss Ada Beauchamp, of Andrews, Ind., by whom he has one child, George Jones. Mr. Jones is a supporter of the Republican party, and at the present time is justice of the peace for Franklin Township.

JOSHUA MARSHALL, farmer, is a native of Surry County, N. C., and dates his birth from July, 1815. He is the eldest son of Thomas and Mary (Louder) Marshall, both natives of North Carolina and of English and Irish descent respectively. The subject remained in his native State until twelve years of age, at which time he accompanied his parents to Grayson County, Va., in which was his home for a period of about five years. He came to Indiana in 1832 and settled in Henry County, where he remained for about sixteen years, and in 1848 he moved to Grant County and secured a home in Franklin Township, where he has since resided, owning a farm at the present time in Section 29. Mr. Marshall's early school training was very limited, but he has always been an intelligent observer of men and things, and by self improvement has kept himself well informed on the current questions of the day. He began life as a farmer and has always followed the business, participating in its many hardships, and enjoying in a marked degree its many benefits. He was married on the 12th of November, 1835, to Miss Tamer Osborn, a native of Wayne County, Ind. The following are the names of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Marshall, to wit: Ruth, Joseph, Eli B., Zimri. Mr. Marshall's second marriage was solemnized in November, 1876, with Mrs. Charity Ladd, widow of Samuel Ladd and daughter of William Cook. Mr. Marshall has traveled extensively throughout the South and Southwest, spending considerable time in Texas in quest of his favorite pastime, hunting. He is a Republican in politics, and a consistent member of the Friends' Church.

DANIEL MCINTIRE is a native of Bartholomew County, Ind., and a son of James and Naomi (Tingle) McIntire, the

father of Pennsylvania, and the mother of Ohio. He received a common school education, chiefly in the counties of Bartholomew and Shelby, and at the age of eighteen began life for himself, learning the cabinet-maker's trade, working with a Mr. Bliss of Middletown, Ind., for a period of three years. At the expiration of that time he went to Kokomo, Ind., where he worked at his trade for fifteen years, and at the end of that time (1876) began farming in Howard County, which vocation he continued there until he removed to Grant County in 1880. After locating in Grant he was appointed superintendent of the county asylum, a position he still retains. Mr. McIntire was married in Shelby County, Ind., November 4, 1847, to Miss Celia Stodgesgill, of Kentucky. Five children have been born to this marriage, to wit: Sarah E., Asenath J., William, James A., and Charles. Mr. McIntire is a painstaking business man and has proved an efficient official, discharging the duties of superintendent in a satisfactory manner. He was originally a Whig, but upon the dissolution of that party he identified himself with the Republican party and has since voted that ticket. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, in which he has been an active worker for many years.

HON. JOHN RATLIFF. Among the public-spirited citizens of Grant County deserving of special mention is the gentleman whose name appears at the head of this sketch. Mr. Ratliff was born in Wayne County, Ind., on the 1st of March, 1822, and is a son of Joseph and Sarah (Shugart) Ratliff; parents natives of North Carolina. The paternal ancestors of Mr. Ratliff came from England in quite an early day and were among the first permanent residents of Pennsylvania, one member of the family, James Radcliff, as the name was originally spelled, locating in what is now Bucks County about the year 1682. He came from the city of Laneshire, England, was a noted preacher of the Quaker Church, and it is believed by some that he participated in Penn's celebrated treaty with the Indians shortly after the founding of Philadelphia. He was a man of great force of character, a zealous advocate of the Quaker faith, and died in Pennsylvania as early as the year 1690. Joseph, son of James Radcliff, emigrated to North Carolina in an early day and settled in Pasquotank County, being one of the first pioneers in that part of the State. His son, Cornelius, accompanied him and remained in North Carolina until the year 1810,

at which time he came to Indiana and made a settlement near Richmond, Wayne County, where he died, in 1827, at the advanced age of seventy-two years. Joseph Ratliff, son of Cornelius and Elizabeth (Charles) Ratliff, and father of the subject, was born in North Carolina in the year 1787. He came to Indiana with his parents and was a resident of the State of his adoption until his death, which occurred in Grant County in the year 1836. His wife Sarah (Shugart) Ratliff, was a native of North Carolina, but early came to Indiana, where the remainder of her life was passed. Joseph and Sarah Ratliff raised a family of six children whose names are as follows: George, Millicent, John, Eli, Cornelius and Mary Ratliff. The subject was reared amid the stirring scenes of pioneer times and passed the first twelve years of his life in Wayne County. He came with his parents to Grant County in 1834, settling in what is now Mill Township, where he enjoyed such educational advantages as the country schools of those days afforded, attending two terms in the winters of 1834, 1835. His father was a teacher, and found time to instill into the minds of his children an ardent desire for knowledge, which they sought every means of gratifying. The subject was but fourteen years old when his father died, and at that early age he was thrown upon his own resources, working early and late upon the farm and contributing his share toward the support of the family. At the age of twenty he began life for himself by clearing a part of the place where he now lives, and which his father had previously purchased from the Government. He employed all of his leisure moments in study, and such progress had he made that in the winter of 1842-43 he took charge of a school on Deer Creek which he taught for the princely compensation of \$8.33½ per month, paying out of that the sum of 50 cents per week for board. He continued to teach and followed the profession with good success for several years, working on the farm and attending school in the meantime. Not satisfied with a farm life of grubbing, clearing, etc., and desirous of improving his education, he entered the Fourier Association in the county of Lagrange, Ind., walking to the same and supporting himself while there by chopping wood and doing other kinds of work during his leisure hours. He attended that school one term and in 1844 was a student at the Richmond High School, Richmond, Ind., for a period of five months. At the expiration of that time he engaged in teaching

at the town of Jonesboro, where he introduced the first blackboard ever used in Grant County. In the summer of 1845, in company with John T. Morris, Joseph Jay, and John Turner, he entered Franklin College, which institution he attended one session, paying his way by sawing wood and working at whatever he could find to do. "In the summer of 1846 he again entered college," and to avoid paying room rent he built a small cabin where he "batched" and worked his way as he had previously done. He taught school during the winters of 1846-47 and 1848 and in the summer of the latter year was appointed deputy county surveyor under Ephraim Smith, a position he filled until 1849, at which time he was appointed surveyor to fill the place of Mr. Smith, resigned. He discharged the duties of his office until 1852 at which time he turned his entire attention to agricultural pursuits. He was elected to the Legislature in 1866 and re-elected in 1868, making a creditable record as a Representative during his term of office, introducing a number of important bills and participating in the usual discussions. In 1870 he was elected auditor of Grant County, the duties of which office he discharged in an eminently satisfactory manner from 1871 to 1875. He was registry clerk at the House of Representatives in 1876 and since that time has filled no official position. Mr. Ratliff was married, on the 16th of December, 1848, to Miss Sarah Pearson, of Henry County, Ind. Their union has been blessed with these children: Joseph, Levi L., Nela H., Harvey, Charles L. and John W. Mr. Ratliff owns a beautiful farm in Franklin Township and is passing the evening of a well spent life in quiet and content. He takes an active interest in all enterprises for the public good, is an intelligent and courteous gentleman and enjoys the confidence and respect of the community around him. He is a strong advocate of temperance reform, and at the late presidential contest he and his sons cast seven votes for St. John. He is a devoted member of the Friends' Church with which he has been identified the greater part of his life. Mrs. Ratliff belongs to the Methodist Church.

ARCHIBALD RHEA. Prominent among the progressive farmers of Franklin Township, is the gentleman whose name introduces this sketch. Mr. Rhea is a native of Preble County, Ohio, born in June, 1822, and the third son of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Rhea, the father of Tennessee, and the mother of North Carolina.

During his boyhood days educational advantages were rather limited, but being possessed of good natural abilities and improving his time in home studies when not working on the farm he succeeded in acquiring a good practical education. At the early age of seventeen he began working at the carpenter's trade, which vocation he he followed for a number of years, acquiring the reputation of a skillful builder in the meantime. He came to Grant County, Ind., in the fall of 1855, and settled in Franklin Township, where he has since resided, and where he now owns a beautiful farm of 200 acres of well improved land. Since coming to this county he has given his entire attention to agricultural pursuits, in which he has been very successful, being one of the leading families of his township at the present time. In April, 1852, he married Miss Harriett Parks, a native of Preble County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Rhea have had five children, whose names are as follows: Isaac N. (deceased), Mary E., George M., Charity A. and Arabella. Mr. Rhea is a Democrat in politics, but has never been an aspirant for official position.

JOSEPH A. SAMPAL, deceased. Mr. Sampal was a native of Adams County, Penn., born on the 7th of May, 1803. He was early in life thrown upon his own resources, his parents dying when he was quite young, and in consequence thereof his education was somewhat limited. He was able to attend the country schools but a short time, but afterward pursued his studies at his leisure, and succeeded in becoming quite well informed in the various branches usually taught at that time. At an early age he learned the millwright trade, which he followed several years, working at the same for some time after his marriage. He was married in his native State to Miss Eliza Brown, of Frederick County, Md., who was born on the 25th of June, 1810. After marriage Mr. Sampal lived in Franklin County, Penn., for some time, and from 1837 to 1839 was engaged as overseer of a gang of workmen in the construction of the Chesapeake & Baltimore Canal. In the latter year he moved to Ohio and located about seven miles from Dayton, where for several years he was employed in the construction of turnpike roads in Montgomery and adjoining counties. From Montgomery he moved to Highland County, which was his home until his removal to Grant County, Ind., in the year 1844. He located a short distance north of Marion, where he engaged in farming, and in 1849 moved to Franklin Township, where he purchased a farm, upon which he

lived until his death March 4, 1884. Mr. Sampal was an intelligent gentlemen, and in every respect a worthy citizen. He was a zealous member of the Methodist Church and a staunch supporter of the Democratic party.

WILLIAM SHARP, deceased. Mr. Sharp, son of William and Elizabeth (Leakey) Sharp, was a native of Clinton County, Ohio, born March 26, 1831. The father was a Southerner by birth and a farmer by occupation. The subject was raised in his native State and enjoyed but limited educational advantages, attending the country schools at rare intervals and prosecuting his studies under many adverse circumstances. He received a sound practical knowledge in the rugged school of experience, and made his own start in life as a farmer, which business he carried on with good success all his life. He came to Grant County in the year 1856 and purchased a beautiful farm in Franklin Township, consisting of 157 acres of fine land, the greater part of which is under a successful state of cultivation. On the 26th of February, 1861, Mr. Sharp was married to Miss Mahala Drukemiller, of Carroll County, Ohio, and to their union were born these children, viz: George, Elizabeth, Anna and Lewis Sharp. Mr. Sharp was an eminently respectable citizen, and, after a long and useful life, died April 1, 1881. His widow still survives and manages the home place.

JAMES M. SHIELDS, farmer, Franklin Township, was born in Green County, Ohio, September 17, 1824, and is the second son of Preston and Delilah (Fulkerson) Shields, natives of Virginia and of Scotch and Irish descent. He passed his youth and early manhood in his native county, received a fair English education in the country schools, and at the age of twenty-two started in life for himself at Cincinnati, to which city he went for the purpose of becoming proficient as a locomotive engineer, having early manifested a decided liking for that kind of employment. He was employed as engineer about three years, and during that time ran on a great many roads in different parts of the country. He abandoned rail-roading in 1855 and engaged in farming in Jay County, Ind., where he resided until 1859, at which time he moved to Clinton County, and lived there until 1862. In the latter year he came to Grant County and purchased a farm in Franklin Township, upon which he has since resided. Mr. Shields was married, November 9, 1850, to Miss Margaret Cline, a native of Berkley County, Va. Mrs. Shields

is the mother of eight children, whose names are as follows, to wit: Hannah A., Anna E., Hiram P., Benjamin F., John S., Emma A., Arthur and Maggie Shields. Mr. and Mrs. Shields are active members of the Presbyterian Church, and in politics Mr. Shields acts with the Republican party.

JOHN SHIELDS, a leading farmer of Franklin Township, was born in Greene County, Ohio, July, 1826, son of Preston and Delilah (Fulkerson) Shields, parents natives of Virginia. His father came to Indiana in the fall of 1848 and settled in Jay County, where he engaged in agricultural pursuits, and where his death occurred about 1874. The subject's early education was obtained in his native county, but he is largely self-taught, the duties of farm life preventing him from completing school work; consequently his knowledge is mostly of a practical nature. He remained in Jay County until 1852, at which time he moved to Grant County and settled on the present site of Roseburg Village, where he erected a saw-mill and engaged in the lumber business, continuing the same for about eight or nine years. On December 6, 1849, he was married to Miss Arminta J. Wroe, of Virginia, who has borne him six children, namely: Clarinda E. (deceased), Arminta, Sarah M., Margaret, Benjamin and Prestina Shields. In 1862 Mr. Shields entered the army, enlisting in the Twelfth Indiana Volunteers, with which he served until the 8th of January, 1865. He shared the vicissitudes and fortunes of his regiment through all its varied experience, including the battles of Missionary Ridge, Vicksburg; Richmond, Ky.; Jackson, Miss.; Savannah, Ga., and Sherman's celebrated march to the sea, receiving a wound at the battle of Dallas, Ga. At the close of the war he returned to Grant County, where he has since resided, in the pursuit of his occupation—farming—owning a farm of 120 acres of highly improved land in the township of Franklin. He is a Republican in politics, believing the principles upon which that party is based to be conducive to the greatest good to his section and to the country at large. He is not an aspirant for political honors, however, but contents himself with the management of his own affairs.

SAMUEL SMALL is a native of Henry County, Ind., born November 25, 1831, and is the only living son of Nathan and Polly Small, natives of Highland County, Ohio, and North Carolina respectively. The first seven years of his life were spent in his

native county, after which his parents moved to Grant County, where he has since resided. He received a very good education in the Mississinewa Academy, which he attended at intervals for several years, and after attaining his majority began life for himself as a farmer, coming to Franklin prior to the organization of the township and securing a home in Section 31, where he now owns a good farm of 200 acres, the greater part of which is under a successful state of cultivation. Mr. Small was married, January 8, 1857, to Miss Ruth Marshall, daughter of Joshua and Tamer Osborn, by whom he had seven children, namely: Ellen, Lydia, Abraham L., Emma, Oliver, Anna and Levi (deceased). Mr. Small is one of the leading farmers of Franklin, and is justly considered one of its most enterprising citizens. He is not a partisan, but takes some interest in political affairs, voting the Republican ticket.

CLARKSON WILL CUTS, an enterprising farmer and stock raiser of Franklin Township, was born in Grant County, Ind., August 2, 1840, and is the youngest son of Clark and Eunice (Hall) Willcuts, of North Carolina. The father came to Indiana a number of years ago, and was among the earliest settlers of Grant County, locating in what is now Center Township, where the few settlements were but niches in the almost impenetrable forests. He was a farmer by occupation, a man of local prominence, and departed this life November 14, 1862. Clarkson Willcuts was raised a farmer and enjoyed such educational advantages as the country schools afforded, attending the same at intervals for several years. He remained with his parents until his majority, at which time he began life for himself as a farmer, and continued that vocation until 1869. That year he moved to Marion and engaged in the wholesale and retail lumber business, in which he continued with fair success until 1876, when he closed out and returned to Franklin Township, where he resumed agricultural pursuits, and where he has since resided. Mr. Willcuts has been successful as a farmer, and at the present time owns a beautiful tract of 500 acres of land, the greater part of which is under a high state of cultivation. He makes farming and stock raising his sole business, and is justly regarded as one of the progressive and wide-awake citizens of Grant County. In political faith he is a stanch Republican, and has been called to fill official positions at different times, holding the office of trustee of Franklin Township from 1879 to 1882. He was married, September 2, 1860,

to Hannah Druckemiller, daughter of Jacob and Sallie (Gotschall) Druckemiller, of Harrison County, Ohio. He has a family of four children: William E., Flora B., Lucy D. and Calvin. He and wife are members of the Society of Friends.

WILLIAM WRIGHT, an enterprising farmer of Franklin Township, and second son of Nathan and Abigail (Coppic) Wright, is a native of Miami County, Ohio, and dates his birth from November, 1832. Nathan Wright was born in Tennessee and early came to Grant County. He erected a mill on Fall Creek, which he operated many years, and died January, 1879. Abigail Wright was born in Alabama and was of German descent. She experienced all the hardships and privations incident to a life in the backwoods, and died May, 1881, at an advanced age. The subject's youth was spent amid the stirring scenes of pioneer times, and he early became accustomed to those rugged duties which fit him for the active labors of subsequent life. His early education was acquired in the rude log schoolhouses, attending only a couple of months each year, until later, when he enjoyed better privileges, the schools improving as the county grew older. At the age of twenty he began learning the carpenter's trade with Reuben Small, and has worked at the business with good success ever since. He is at the present time carrying on farming in connection with his trade, and is one of the leading citizens of the community in which he resides. He was married, December 8, 1855, to Miss Rebecca Fowler, daughter of William Fowler. This union has been blessed with eight children, six of whom are living: William F., George, Sarah, John M., Henry Denney and Mary. The deceased are Lucy R. and Daniel, who met his death by a distressing accident August 31, 1861. He was with his father when the latter cut down a tree, in the falling of which the boy was caught and instantly killed. Mr. Wright owns a good farm of eighty acres, situated in one of the most fertile sections of Franklin. He has been a member of the I. O. O. F., and with his wife belongs to the Friends' Church, in which they are both active workers.

GREEN TOWNSHIP.

E. COVALT, deceased, Green Township, was a native of Brown County, Ohio, born July 30, 1823, and is a son of Abraham Covalt, a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, born July 27, 1798. The father of Abraham and grandfather of our subject was Jeremiah Covalt, a native of Virginia, who married Rachel Jarred, and were among the early settlers of Ohio, where he died in Brown County in about 1818, and his widow in about 1834. Abraham was married in Brown County, Ohio, in 1818, to Annie Davis, a native of Pennsylvania, born February 2, 1794, and died in Grant County, Ind., January 2, 1875. E. Covalt also married, in Brown County, Ohio, in 1843, Sarah Ashton, a native of Brown County, who died in 1860, after bearing the following children: Lucinda A., Mary A., Jarret, Maria C., Elizabeth A., Sarah E. and Laura B. In 1864 Mr. Covalt removed with his family to Grant County, Ind., where his death occurred the following year. His son Jarret is one of the enterprising and prosperous farmers of Green Township and owns a good farm of 160 acres, and takes an active interest in all matters of a beneficial nature to his county. Mr. Covalt is a Republican in politics and in 1876 was elected township trustee, and creditably filled the requirements of that office nearly four years, and in 1886 was elected assessor of his township. In 1871 he was united in marriage with Miss Margaret Messmore, a native of Shelby County, Ind., by whom he is the father of five children, namely: Sarah J., David L., Everett, Lula E. and Harry A. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN GOSSOM, farmer, Green Township, a prominent farmer and stock raiser, is a native of Ohio, born July 4, 1822, and a son of William and Martha (Burbridge) Gossom, natives of Ohio and Kentucky, respectively. The parents removed to Indiana in 1832, where the father died in Hamilton County at the age of sixty-five years; his widow died in Grant County at the advanced age of eighty-four years. The subject of our sketch was reared at home, and at the age of nineteen years commenced for himself. He hired

out as a laborer on a farm, working for \$8 per month, this continuing a number of years, and with his earnings purchased forty acres of land in Hamilton County, Ind. In 1855 he removed to Grant County and purchased seventy acres, where he now lives. He now owns 300 acres of land, which he has secured by hard labor and economy, and in all respects is a self-made man. August 19, 1847, he wedded Mary Sheplar, a native of Fayette County, Ind., born May 15, 1830. Eight children have been born to them, these four yet living: Elizabeth A., Thomas B., John A. and Savanna. Mr. Gossom is a Democrat in politics. He and wife have been members of the Christian Church for twenty-five years and are excellent people.

ELDRIDGE GREEN, farmer, Green Township, is a native of Monroe County, Va., born August 30, 1832, son of Thomas and Sarah (Garten) Green, both of whom were natives of Monroe County, Va., the former born in 1800 and the latter in 1805. The parents married in Virginia and in 1835 removed to Rush County, Ind., where they resided until their death. The father died in 1886, the mother having preceded him in 1854. In 1852 the father came to Grant County and entered a large tract of land in Green Township, in whose honor the township was named. He and his wife were members of the Christian Church and highly respected citizens. Our subject came with his parents to Rush County, Ind., where he was reared on a farm, and attended such schools as the community afforded. In 1855 he came to Grant County, settling in Green Township, where he has ever since resided. In 1862 he entered the service in defense of his country in Company H, One Hundred and First Indiana Volunteer Infantry, where he served nine months, when he was honorably discharged by reason of disability. Upon his return home he resumed farming. In 1857 he married Melinda Swan, who was born in Rush County, Ind., December 29, 1836, and by her is the father of three living children: Nora, Lawrence and Oscar. Mr. Green owns 240 acres of land, which was entered by his father, and upon which he has made all the improvements. He and wife are both members of the Christian Church. His political affiliation is with the Democratic party.

LEWIS GREEN, farmer, Green Township, a native of Monroe County, Va., was born February 20, 1833. He is the fourth in a family of eight children born to Thomas and Sarah (Garten) Green. The

parents immigrated to Indiana in the year 1835, and settled in Rush County, where the subject of this sketch was reared. He received a common education in youth, and took up the vocation of farming, which has ever since been his occupation. In 1865 he removed to Grant County and located on his present farm, which had been previously entered by his father. He married, in 1865, Miss Mary David, a native of Rush County, Ind., and to this union have been born seven children: Thomas, Melia, Franklin, Benton, May, William, and one dying in infancy. Mr. Green owns a good farm of 120 acres, which he helped to clear and put into its present state of cultivation. He is a Republican in politics, and is an honest and upright citizen, and enjoys the esteem of all who know him.

GEORGE HEIZER, farmer, Green Township, a native of Pennsylvania, was born March 3, 1815, is a son of George and Elizabeth (Miller) Heizer, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, where they lived until their deaths. The paternal grandfather, Ulery Heizer, and maternal grandfather, Peter Miller, were soldiers in the Revolutionary war. Our subject was reared by his mother, his father having died when he was young, and at an early age embarked on his own responsibility in life's voyage. In 1839 he moved to Henry County, Ind., where he worked at shoe-making for about twelve years, and in 1851 removed to Grant County, entering a tract of land in Green Township, and here he has since resided. June 15, 1845, he married Catherine Matchett, a native of Virginia, who bore him the following children: John (deceased), David (deceased), Mary, Elizabeth, Jane and Susan. March 12, 1860, the mother died, and November 22, 1860, Mr. Heizer married for his second wife Mrs. Margaret (Kinney) Davis, and to their union six children have been born. They are Lucinda E., Joseph D., James L. (deceased), Daniel A. and Samuel A. (twins), and Emma E. Mr. Heizer bears the respect of all who know him as an honest citizen and a good neighbor. He is the owner of sixty acres of good land and both he and his wife are members of the Christian Church.

JAMES KELLEY, a prominent citizen and farmer of Green Township, is a native of Hamilton County, Ohio, born March 12, 1828, and a son of Samuel and Mary (Holder) Kelley. He secured a common school education in youth and in about 1838 removed with his parents to Henry County, Ind., thence moving to Grant

County in 1846. In 1850 he was united in marriage with Susan McClain. Eleven children were born to this marriage, all of whom are now living and named as follows: Elizabeth, John, William, Abraham, Mary A., Samuel, Adelia, Maria, James, David and Cora B. Mrs. Kelley is a native of Perry County, Ohio, born December 18, 1833, and a daughter of John and Elizabeth (Mauler) McClain, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, and removed to Grant County in 1846, where they engaged in farming and resided until their deaths. The father died in 1871, the mother having preceded him in 1863. Mr. Kelley is an entirely self-made man, having commenced life poor, but through frugality and industry has become the possessor of a good farm of 280 acres, with good improvements. In politics he is very liberal, but is inclined to accept the principles of the Republican party. He and wife are members of the Christian Church.

DAVID KILGORE, farmer, Green Township, a native of Pennsylvania, and one of the well-known farmers of Green Township, was born July 31, 1808. His parents were David and Margaret (Baird) Kilgore, both natives of Pennsylvania. They were farmers by occupation, and in 1821 removed to Dearborn County, Ind., where the mother died in the same year. The father subsequently removed to Franklin County, Ind., where he resided until his death. David Kilgore was raised on a farm to years of maturity; he secured a limited education from the district schools, and at the age of twenty years began life's battle on his own responsibility by learning the weaver's trade. He followed his trade for twenty years and in 1851 came to Grant County, Ind., and entering land where he now lives, engaged in clearing and farming. April 9, 1829, he was united in marriage with Charity Sizeglove, who was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, January 15, 1812. By this union are the following children: Margaret, Susan, James, Hercules, Sophronia E., John M., George W., Marcus M. and Joseph (deceased). The mother died July 26, 1879. Mr. Kilgore is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Universalist Church, and is one of the pioneers of Grant County, respected and esteemed by all who know him.

JOHN M. KILGORE, farmer, Green Township, a son of David Kilgore, of whom proper mention is previously made, was born in Franklin County October 22, 1844. At the age of seven years our subject removed with his parents to this county, and was reared

on the old home farm, in Green Township. November 4, 1866, he wedded Miss Elizabeth Gossom, a native of Fayette County, Ind., born July 2, 1848, and a daughter of John and Mary Sheplar. Four children have been born to this marriage, and are named Estin I., born January 21, 1874; Savanna A., born May 6, 1876; Destie, born January 16, 1880, and Glendale, born July 21, 1885. Mr. Kilgore has always made farming his occupation, and, in connection with farming, is extensively engaged in the manufacturing of tile. His farm consists of sixty acres of well-improved land, upon which he has erected a two story brick residence, which is a credit to the township in which he resides. In politics he is a Democrat, and is highly respected as an industrious farmer and a good neighbor.

MARCUS M. KILGORE, a well-to-do and enterprising farmer of Green Township, is a native of Franklin County, Ind., born June 26, 1850, and a son of David and Charity (Sizeglove) Kilgore. Marcus M. was reared on a farm with his parents, receiving a fair education in the country schools. On attaining his majority he engaged in general merchandising at Independence, but the year following removed to Point Isabel, and engaged in a like occupation for twelve years. Since then he has been engaged in farming, now owning a good farm of 260 acres, which is well improved and under a good state of cultivation. July 14, 1870, he was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Lane, a native of Brown County, Ohio, and a daughter of Mordecai and Charity (Foster) Lane. By this union four children have been born, as follows: Myrtle R., born July 4, 1872; Olive E., born April 28, 1874; Ralph, born May 21, 1878; and Carl, born December 10, 1883. Mr. Kilgore is a Democrat in politics, and has served one term as justice of the peace. In the spring of 1886 he was elected township trustee, and is a member of the I. O. O. F. He is one of the influential men of the county, and enjoys the high esteem of all who know him.

NATHAN J. LEISURE, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Rush County, Ind., his birth occurring February 18, 1841. He is a son of George W. and Lucinda (Myers) Leisure, natives of Virginia. Nathan Leisure, the father of George W. and grandfather of Nathan J., was a native of Virginia. He married in his native State Miss Sallie Lewis, and moved to Kentucky, thence to Rush County, Ind., where he entered a tract of land, and where he died in 1865, at the age of eighty-five years. His widow survived until

1882, dying at the age of ninety-one years. They were Christian people and were members of the Christian Church for many years. Nathan J. was reared on a farm and received a good practical education in youth. October, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Fifty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged September, 1862, on account of disability. He assisted in enrolling Company M, of the Ninth Indiana Cavalry, and was commissioned second lieutenant and served until the close of the war. He took an active part in the battle of Stone River, was through Hood's campaign and many other engagements. He was once wounded in the leg, was also taken prisoner. At the close of the war he came to Grant County and has since turned his attention to farming and stock raising. He owns at present 686 acres of well-improved land, and is considered one of the most extensive farmers in the county. Mr. Leisure is a Democrat in politics, takes an active interest in all political affairs, and has served his township two terms as trustee. In 1866 he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah J. Moore, and to their union have been born the following children: George W., Benjamin F., Joseph O., William O., Bert, Gertie A. and Orange. The parents are members of the Christian Church.

GEORGE W. McMANAMAN, farmer, Green Township, one of the successful farmers of Green Township, was born in Dearborn County, Ind., April 24, 1839. He is a son of William and Isabel (Linn) McManaman, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. They were married in 1828 and shortly after removed to Dearborn County, Ind., where the mother died December 16, 1874; the father is still a resident of that county. George W. was raised on a farm, and attended the common schools of his native county. His marriage with Miss Emma Rockafellar was celebrated October 29, 1862. She is a native of Franklin County, Ind., born May 12, 1844, and a daughter of Ephraim and Sarah (Quick) Rockafellar, both of whom were natives of Franklin County. They are the parents of four living children named Franklin R., Walter G., Frederick C. and Charles E. Mr. McManaman has resided in Grant County since 1866 and has always devoted his attention to farming. He now owns a farm of eighty acres, with good improvements, which he has accumulated by hard work and economy. He is a Prohibitionist in politics, and is an honored citizen and respected by all who

now him. Mrs. McManaman is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ANDREW MILLER, farmer, Green Township, an influential farmer of Green Township, was born in Union County, Penn., September 23, 1822, being the sixth of seven children born to the marriage of Andrew Miller and Catherine Wiland, both of whom were natives of Pennsylvania, where they were also wedded. The father died in his native State in the year 1833, and the mother and children removed to Butler County, Ohio, where she lived until her death in 1841. Andrew Miller was raised on a farm, to manhood, and in youth received a fair education. In 1845 he came to Rush County, Ind., and engaged in farming until 1851, when he came to Grant County and entered 120 acres of land. He afterward disposed of this, and some time after purchased his present farm. Mr. Miller has been fairly successful in the acquisition of this world's goods, having secured, by good management and industry, 240 acres of good farming land in Green Township, besides eighty acres in Fairmount Township. He has added to the advancement of all laudable public enterprises with a liberal hand, and is one of the county's best citizens. In 1859 he united in marriage with Marian Gilbert, a native of Wayne County, Ind., born January 16, 1826, and a daughter of Aaron and Jemima (Newby) Gilbert. By this union was one daughter, Margaret J., who became the wife of George Osburn and is now deceased. Mr. Miller was formerly a Whig, but since the organization of the Republican party has been a Republican.

ISAAC RYBOLT, farmer, Green Township, is a native of Brown County, Ohio, his birth occurring May 10, 1823. He is a son of William and Lois (Covalt) Rybolt, the former a native of Kentucky and the latter of Ohio, both of whom died in Brown County, Ohio. Our subject was reared on a farm in his native State, receiving a common school education. On attaining his majority he was united in marriage with Barbara Foster, who died after bearing one child, Rachel. He chose for his second wife Elma Shaffer, who died in Clermont County, Ohio. His third and present wife, who was formerly Sarah Long, is the mother of the three following children: Mary A., wife of J. F. Downs; Lois M., wife of Joseph Miller; and John. In 1855 Mr. Rybolt removed with his family to Grant County, Ind., and purchased the farm upon which he now lives,

which consists of 254 acres of fertile land. In every sense of the word he is self-made, as he began life poor and is now comfortably situated, a result obtained through his own exertions. He served as justice of the peace for eight years, and is a Republican in politics. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church, and are among the township's best citizens and are universally respected.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

JACOB BUGHER, merchant and township trustee, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, January 19, 1826, and is the son of George and Elizabeth (Slater) Bugher, his parents being natives of Pennsylvania and of German extraction. Mr. Bugher was educated in the common schools of his native county, and at the age of twenty began teaching, which profession he followed a number of years, and in which he was quite successful. He moved to Carroll County, Ind., in the fall of 1847, and later traveled extensively over the States of Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, teaching a number of terms in the first named State. From Illinois he came to Grant County, Ind., in the spring of 1851, and soon after his arrival engaged in teaching, which he continued several years. He purchased his first land in 1852, and on February 1, 1857, was united in marriage to Miss Mary Smith, daughter of James and Mary (Morgan) Smith, of Ohio. The following children have been born to this marriage, viz.: Anson C. (G. Urban), Alva E., Jane (wife of Thomas Pierce), Idella F. and Effie E. For a number of years Mr. Bugher taught in connection with his farm work, and has had charge of eighteen schools since locating in Grant County. He was instrumental in securing a railroad station in Jefferson Township, and was the founder of the town of Upland. He erected a large warehouse in 1869, and engaged in the grain trade, which he carried on successfully until 1872, when he abandoned it and engaged in merchandising, which he still carries on. He has a large general store, and is doing a very successful business, his stock of goods being one of the largest in the county outside of Marion. Mr. Bugher is now serving his second term as trustee of Jefferson

Township, and since taking charge of the office has made numerous substantial improvements. He is a staunch Republican in politics and a member of the Society of Friends.

GEORGE CAREINS, deceased. Our subject, was one of the early settlers of Jefferson Township, born near Baltimore, Md., in the year 1810, and when quite young removed with his parents to Muskingum County, Ohio, where he was reared and educated. He married Sarah Cousins, a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, born in 1811, and in the fall of 1849 removed to Grant County, Ind., locating in Jefferson Township. They were recognized as among the quiet, industrious and highly esteemed citizens of their neighborhood, and devout members of the Presbyterian Church. The father also served as county commissioner a number of years, and died in 1863, his widow surviving until 1874. They were the parents of the following children: Mary J., Julia, William T., Nancy, Lucinda, Rebecca, Robert J., Sarah E. and George C. George C., the immediate subject of this sketch, was born on the farm where he now resides May 4, 1852. He was reared at home, receiving a common school education. He married, in 1874, Isabel Girm, who died in 1876, leaving one child, named Maude. He again married, in 1882, Sarah Allison, a native of Ohio, by whom he is the father of one daughter, Bessie. Mr. Careins lived upon the old homestead, which consists of 160 acres of well improved land, with good buildings. In politics he votes with the Republican party. He is an honest, upright citizen, and he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN H. CARTER, merchant and postmaster, New Cumberland, is a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, born November 25, 1832. He is the sixth child of a family of ten, born to the marriage of Isaac G. and Harriet (Josselyn) Carter, both of whom were natives of Maine, the former born in 1798 and the latter in 1803. The father married in Ohio and in 1835 removed to Grant County, and entered a tract of land in Jefferson Township, where he lived a farmer's life, until his death in 1869, his wife having died some years previous. They were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty years, and highly respected people. John H. was reared at home, receiving a common school education, and later learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for some time. During the past sixteen years he has been engaged in general mer-

chandizing at New Cumberland, and also holds the office of postmaster, which position he has occupied for many years, filling the requirements of the office to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. In 1858 he wedded Bathsheba Johnson, a native of Ohio, who died in 1866. One of the two children born to this union is living, named Ellsworth. He again married, in 1872, Lizzie Barnhouse, by whom he is the father of one child, Zora. Mr. Carter is one of the county's worthy and enterprising citizens, is a Republican and a member of the Masonic and I. O. O. F. fraternities. He has served his township as trustee one term, and himself and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ELIJAH CASE, farmer, Jefferson Township, an old and esteemed resident of Jefferson Township, was born in Preble County, Ohio, April 11, 1817, and is the fifth of twelve children born to William and Mary (Payne) Case. The parents were natives of Kentucky, the former born December 31, 1784, the latter born in 1790. They were married in their native State and in 1829 removed to Grant County, Ind., locating in Jefferson Township, and there resided many years undergoing all the hardships and privations of pioneer life. The father died December 31, 1855, and the mother survived until 1872. Our subject was trained to farming and has constantly followed that avocation from youth to old age and now resides on part of the old homestead which was entered by his father. October 22, 1840, he married Margaret Starkey, a native of Pennsylvania, born May 6, 1815. Of the eleven children born to this marriage there are two living—Martha A., born August 14, 1843, now the wife of Isaac Warner, and James T., born July 14, 1847. One son, William S., served in the Rebellion in Company B, Eighty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga, was held a prisoner nine days, and nineteen days after being exchanged died from the effects of his wound. Mrs. Case died August 14, 1878; she was a true wife and mother and a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Case is a Republican in politics, his first vote having been cast for Gen. Harrison. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

JOHN CROW, one of the leading farmers and stock raisers of Jefferson Township, was born in Green County, Penn., January 15, 1813, one of ten children born to Michael and Nancy (Johnson) Crow, who were both natives of Pennsylvania. The father was a

farmer and miller by occupation, and resided in his native county all his life. He died at the age of seventy-five years, and his wife at the age of seventy years, both being faithful members of the Presbyterian Church. The education of our subject was such as could be obtained from the old log schoolhouse, and he was reared to farming. He was united in marriage September 1, 1836, to Miss Nancy Johnson, a native of Guernsey County, Ohio, born January 30, 1817. Mrs. Crow is a daughter of John and Mary (Burns) Johnson, both natives of Pennsylvania and both of Irish extraction. To Mr. and Mrs. Crow the following children have been born: Mary A., Ellen, William, John, Jane, Michael, Caroline and Jesse. The occupation of Mr. Crow has always been farming, having come to his present abode in 1864. He owns a fine farm of 200 acres, and is engaged in farming and raising stock. As a Republican he takes an interest in public affairs, and his reputation for honesty and morality are above reproach. Both Mr. and Mrs. Crow are worthy members of the Presbyterian Church.

WARREN FERGUS, farmer, and a prominent citizen of Jefferson Township, is a native of Grant County, Ind., born September 21, 1837, and a son of S. B. and Julia (McFadden) Fergus. The father of S. B. and grandfather of Warren was Samuel Fergus, a native of the Emerald Isle, who came to America and served his adopted country in the war of the Revolution. S. B. was a native of Rockbridge County, Va., born in 1801, and when a young man went to Ohio, where he married, and about 1832 removed to Grant County, Ind. He was a farmer, a prominent citizen, and held many offices of honor and trust in the county. His death occurred in 1863, his widow surviving until 1883. Warren was raised on the farm, where he remained assisting his parents until he attained his majority, and in the meantime acquired a common school education. Just before the late war he removed to Iowa, where, in 1862, he enlisted in Company F, Twenty-third Iowa Regiment, and served until the close of the war. He participated with his regiment in the battles of Port Gibson, Raymond, Champion Hill, Black River Bridge, Milliken's Bend, the siege of Vicksburg, Fort Esperanza, and many minor engagements. At the close of the war he returned to his native county, and followed the carpenter's trade for some years. In 1860 he wedded Nancy J. Horner, a daughter of Andrew and Nancy (Walker) Horner, born Sep-

tember 9, 1837. By this union are the following children: Ida M., Oscar W., Emory O. and Elnora O. (twins), Lewis A., Orville L., Edwin L. and Clyde H. Mr. Fergus owns a fine farm with good improvements, and is one of the thorough-going and enterprising farmers of the county. He is a member of the G. A. R., and a Republican in politics.

EDWIN FERGUS is a native of Jefferson Township, Grant County, and the fourth of a family of twelve children born to Sawyer B. and Julia (McFadden) Fergus, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, respectively. Mr. Fergus' paternal ancestors were natives of Ireland, and on the maternal side he is descended from Scotch-Irish stock. Sawyer B. Fergus moved to Ohio in an early day and from that State to Grant County, Ind., in the fall of 1833. He located a home in Jefferson Township adjacent to the river, entering forty acres of government land, to which he afterward added additional tracts. He became a successful farmer, and at the time of his death, June 23, 1863, was one of the prominent citizens of Jefferson Township. Mrs. Fergus departed this life April, 1872, at the age of seventy-two years. Edwin Fergus was raised in Jefferson Township, and received a limited education in the common schools. He assisted his father until attaining his majority, when he began working for himself at the carpenter's trade, which he followed for a period of fifteen years. He engaged in farming in 1875, locating upon his present place, which represents the results of his own industry. He was married, December 31, 1874, to Miss Lydia M. Jones, daughter of Joshua Jones, a union that has been blessed with the birth of three children, viz.: Ada E. (deceased), Carl B. and Edna A. Fergus. Mr. Fergus served a short time in the army as a member of Company F, Thirty-second Indiana Infantry, enlisting in 1864, and serving until May 11, 1865. He is a Republican in politics, and an estimable gentleman in every respect.

JOSEPH C. HORNER, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Rockbridge County, Va., January 28, 1832, and is the son of Andrew and Nancy (Walker) Harner, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, respectively. Andrew Horner was a miller by occupation. He emigrated to Virginia in an early day, and in 1834 to Miami County, Ohio, where he engaged in farming. In 1851 he came to Grant County, Ind., and remained here until his death. Joseph C. Horner was taken to Ohio in his infancy, and remained in that

State until his return to Grant County in the year 1850. He began life for himself as a farm laborer, and in 1853 went with a number of others to California, making the trip via New York and the isthmus of Panama. He was engaged in mining for three years and during that time met with many interesting experiences. He returned home in 1856, and later went to Missouri where he purchased land and remained a short time. After this he made a second trip to the gold regions crossing the plains and remaining away about one year, returning to Grant County at the end of that time and engaged in agricultural pursuits which he has since followed. He purchased his present home place of 160 acres in the fall of 1862, and is now one of the substantial farmers of Jefferson. Mr. Horner was married, September 20, 1860, to Miss Arminda H. Pugh, who was born in Grant County on the 7th of April, 1838. Mr. and Mrs. Horner are the parents of the following children, viz.: Elzona H., Inis G., Eva T., Nancy E., Maggie E. (deceased), Verona M., Adona L. and Denver L. Soon after his marriage Mr. Horner moved to McDonough County, Ill., where he remained two years, returning to Grant County at the end of that time, and residing here ever since. Mr. Horner is a member of the I. O. O. F. and votes with the Democratic party. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DAVID HORNER, farmer and stock raiser, son of Andrew Horner, was born in Miami County, Ohio, April 20, 1834. He was raised on a farm, and at the early age of fourteen began working for himself as a farm laborer, his compensation being \$6 per month. He came to Grant County about the year 1851, from which time until 1855 he assisted his father in clearing the home farm. He then went to Bureau County, Ill., and engaged as a farm hand, and later rented land in that State, where he remained about three and a half years, returning to Grant County in 1860. On the 6th of June, 1861, he was married to Miss Mary McPharen, a native of Grant County, and daughter of James and Jane (Shaw) McPharen, of Ohio. The following are the children born to this marriage, viz.: Alva L., James A., Lydia R., Arza O. (deceased), Idalla E., Aniva and Harry Horner. On returning to Grant County Mr. Horner purchased a small farm in Richland Township, to which he has since added until he now owns 160 acres of fine land, all of which has been acquired by his own exertions. He cast his first

vote for James Buchanan, but since then has affiliated with the Republican party.

JAMES H. LINDER is a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, and the fifth of a family of seven children born to Jacob and Elsie (Honnold) Linder, of Pennsylvania and Virginia, respectively. Jacob Linder went with his parents to Ohio when quite young, and was a resident of that State until the fall of 1839, at which time he came to Grant County, Ind. He entered land here and experienced all the inconveniences of pioneer life for a number of years and became one of the permanent citizens of the community in which he resided. He took an active part in the development of the county and died at the age of sixty-four years. His wife survived him until April, 1884, dying then at the advanced age of eighty years. James H. Linder was five years old when his parents moved to Grant County, and from that early age to the present has been an honored resident of Jefferson Township. He grew to manhood on the farm and attended the schools of the county when he could be spared from home, which was not often, consequently his educational training was somewhat limited. He began life for himself at the age of twenty-one on a tract of land given him by his father, and soon afterward purchased an additional tract to which he has added from time to time until he now owns a valuable farm of 240 acres, 200 acres of which are in cultivation. Mr. Linder remained with his parents until his twenty-seventh year, at which time, August, 1860, he married Miss Martha E. Watson, and immediately thereafter moved to his farm upon which he has since resided. Mrs. Linder was born in Jefferson Township April 13, 1841, and is the daughter of John Watson. Five children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Linder: Philena, Lemon M., Ella, Nora and Lettie Linder. Mr. Linder is one of the prominent citizens of Jefferson, and enjoys the respect and confidence of all who know him. He cast his first vote in 1856 for Mr. Bell, but is now a stanch Republican, having been identified with that party ever since its organization. He and wife are members of the Methodist Church.

JOHN LUCAS, a native of the county in which he now resides, was born September 11, 1844. His parents were Thomas M. and Mary M. (Schumaker) Lucas, natives of Ohio and New Jersey, respectively. The father was reared on a farm to manhood, in his native State, where he also married and removed at an early day to

Grant County. He located in Jefferson Township, where he became the owner of 220 acres of land and resided until his death, which occurred March 15, 1878. His widow still survives him. Our subject received a common school education, such as the advantages of his times and circumstances afforded. October 11, 1865, he was joined in marriage with Miss Clementine V. Jenkins, a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, born June 23, 1844, and a daughter of Albert Jenkins. To their marriage have been born this family: Alpheus L., Flora L., William Roscoe, Mary E., Albert M., Daisy M., Ida I. and Charles Ross. Mr. Lucas has followed farming all his life, owning, at the present time, seventy-one acres of good land, and is looked upon as one of the best citizens of Jefferson Township. He is a Democrat in politics.

JOHN LYON, a retired farmer, was born in Frederick County, Va., September 14, 1806. He is the sixth child in a family of eleven children, born to Richard and Eleanor (McBride) Lyon, natives of Maryland and Virginia, respectively, and of English and Irish extraction. The father was a farmer by occupation, and moved to Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1822, thence to Morgan County, Ohio, in 1828, where he continued to reside for a number of years. In 1849 he removed to Grant County, where he passed the remainder of his years, his death occurring October 1, 1851, at the advanced age of eighty-two years. His widow survived him until April, 1853, dying at the age of seventy-eight years. They were highly esteemed people, and life-long members of the Baptist Church. John Lyon passed his youth at hard work, with limited advantages, though he managed to secure a fair education. At the age of sixteen years he came with his parents to Ohio, and upon arriving at man's estate began to work for himself as a day laborer. He worked on the national road for \$7 per month, and on the Cleveland & Portsmouth Canal for \$11 per month, and later engaged in tobacco raising, from which he procured money to purchase eighty acres of forest land. In 1828 he came to Grant County, remaining but a short time, returning to Ohio, where he continued to reside until 1836, at which date he again came to Grant County, and entered eighty acres of land, which comprises part of his present home. On July 26, 1836, he was married to Miss Nancy McVicker, a native of Guernsey County, Ohio, born December 11, 1815, who came with her parents to Grant County in 1834. After a long life

of usefulness Mrs. Lyon died in 1876, after blessing her husband with a family of ten children, of whom six sons grew to manhood. Mr. Lyon now resides upon a farm of 320 acres, which he entered from the government, and since his settlement here has been among the most influential and upright citizens of the county. He has gained many friends and few enemies, and it is earnestly hoped that he will continue to live many years in full enjoyment of a well-spent life. Mr. Lyon has been a life-long Democrat until the past few years since which time he has inclined in his belief to the doctrines of the Prohibition party.

JOSIAH M. MILLER, farmer and stock raiser, is a native of Jefferson Township, Grant Co., Ind., his birth occurring May 12, 1851. His father, John S. Miller, was a native of Virginia, born October 24, 1808; he being the eldest son and left an orphan when about twenty was required to care for the family. He, in 1833, with his brothers and sisters, removed westward to Fairfield County, Ohio, where they followed agricultural pursuits and continued to live until 1838. In this year he, with his brother Jeremiah, came to Grant County, and locating a claim began improving it, on which he continued to reside until his death, which event occurred November 27, 1875, dying at the age of eighty-seven years. His widow, who was formerly Miss Mary A. Miles, still survives him, and lives on the home farm. Josiah M. was reared in his native county, receiving in youth but a common school education. He selected farming as his vocation through life, as his father before him, and commenced on the home farm, which consisted of 160 acres, to which he has added by purchase until he now owns a fine farm of 550 acres and is called the "Milldo Meadow Farm." He is also one of the foremost stock raisers in the county. His cattle are excellent specimens of the Short-horn stock; his hogs are of the Poland-China breed, and his sheep, of which he makes a specialty, are of the Merino and Cotswold breed. He is also one of the largest potato raisers in the county. Mr. Miller is himself a young man of energy and industrious habits. He has never taken any active part in politics, contenting himself with simply depositing a Democratic ballot at each and every election.

GEORGE NEEDLER, county commissioner, and one of the representative men of Jefferson Township, is a native of Guernsey County, Ohio, born May 13, 1832. His father, James Needler, was

born in Bucks County, Penn., in 1797, of German-Irish parentage, and was a farmer by occupation. While still a boy he went to Virginia, and thence to Guernsey County, Ohio, where, in 1827, he married Miss Rebecca Ward, by whom he had twelve children, subject being the third in number. In the spring of 1834 Mr. Needler came to Grant County, Ind., and entered 400 acres of land in Section 36, Jefferson Township, upon which he erected a log cabin and began carving out a home. He redeemed from the forest some 200 acres of land, and became one of the leading citizens of Jefferson. He was a man of great physical endurance, and lived to see nine of his children grown and well settled in life, and died in 1881 at the advanced age of eighty-four years. Mrs. Needler died in 1871 aged sixty-three years. George Needler was but an infant when his parents came to Grant County. He was raised amid the active scenes of farm life, and early became familiar with the rugged duties of the same. Being the eldest son his time was required on the farm, but in the winter seasons he attended such schools as the country afforded. Although his educational training was somewhat limited, at the age of twenty-one he was selected to teach the school in his father's neighborhood, and in order to conduct the work successfully and keep in advance of his pupils he was obliged to study diligently every leisure moment. He taught four successive winters, six days in the week, for 50 cents per day, and earned the reputation of being a very good instructor. In 1853 he began improving a tract of land given him by his father, and on the 22d of February, the same year, was united in marriage to Miss Lydia Cunningham, of Morgan County, Ohio, and daughter of Adam and Mary (Denny) Cunningham, of Virginia. Mrs. Needler was born November, 1833, and is the mother of ten children, seven living, viz.: Mary M., Matilda J., Andrew J., Clementine F., Emizetta V., Charles A. and Margaret C. Mr. Needler now owns a beautiful farm of 200 acres of well improved land, and is one of the most successful agriculturists of Jefferson. He engaged in the manufacture of drain tile in 1881, since which time he has done a very extensive business not being able to supply the constantly increasing demand. He takes considerable interest in political matters, votes with the Republican party, and in the fall of 1882 was elected county commissioner by a very decided majority. He is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities, and, with his wife, belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MARK NEEDLER is the third son of James Needler. He is a native of Jefferson Township, Grant County, and dates his birth from the 15th of November, 1835. His youth and early manhood were spent upon his father's farm, where were acquired those lessons of industry and economy by which his subsequent life has been characterized. He attended the country schools at intervals during the winter seasons, and made his home with his parents until his twenty-ninth year. On the 10th of September, 1865, he was united in marriage to Miss Mollie Secrest, a native of Jefferson Township, born May 31, 1844, and daughter of Abraham Secrest. Soon after his marriage Mr. Needler moved to a small farm purchased from his father, and going to work with a will soon had a comfortable home. He now owns a farm of 120 acres, situated in one of the best parts of the township, and is giving his attention exclusively to agriculture, in which he is meeting with encouraging success. Mr. Needler cast his first presidential vote in 1856, for James Buchanan. He is liberal in his political views, however, voting for the man instead of party. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a most exemplary citizen.

JOSEPH NEEDLER, farmer and stock grower, and fifth son of James Needler, was born near where he now lives in Jefferson Township, on the 31st of July, 1841. He was reared a farmer, and in early life attended the rude country schools, where he obtained the rudiments of an English education. He remained with his parents until attaining his majority, and then began life upon his own responsibility as a farmer, a vocation in which he has since continued. He has been twice married, the first time on the 22d of February, 1865, to Miss Nancy J. Owings, of Grant County, by whom he had four children: Elmer G., Orlando C., Lacy L. and Lewis L. Mrs. Needler died April 30, 1884, aged forty years. Mr. Needler's second marriage was solemnized on the 16th of April, 1885, with Mrs. Lizzie (York) Miles, who was born in Henry County, Ind., February 25, 1849. To this marriage has been born one child. By her previous marriage Mrs. Needler had three children, two of whom, Nancy and Pearl Miles, are living. Mr. Needler has been an active business man all his life, and is now one of the substantial citizens of Jefferson Township. He owns a valuable farm of 150 acres, and in addition to farming gives considerable attention to stock raising, making a specialty of fine hogs. He is

a Democrat in politics, but has never asked for political honors at the hands of his fellow-citizens. Mrs. Needler is a member of the Christian Church and a most exemplary lady.

D. M. NEEDLER, son of George Needler, is a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, and dates his birth from the 24th of July, 1832. The father was born in Hampshire County, Va., of German parentage, but early emigrated to Ohio, where he married Miss Jane Titus, a native of Bucks County, Penn. Mr. Needler, in the spring of 1837, came to Indiana and purchased 200 acres of government land, forty in Grant County and 160 in Blackford County. He moved to the former tract the following fall, improved a good farm and was a resident of the county until his death, which occurred February, 1848, at the age of fifty-one years. Mrs. Needler survived her husband fifteen years, dying in 1863, aged sixty-two years. D. M. Needler came with his parents to Grant County when but five years old and grew to manhood on his father's farm. He secured a fair education in the country schools, and while still a boy began working for himself. On the 9th of February, 1859, he was united in marriage to Miss Olive M. Adsit, who was born in Clinton County, Ohio, September 11, 1835. Soon after his marriage Mr. Needler located upon the farm where he now resides, and from that time to the present has been a resident of Jefferson Township. He enlisted, August, 1862, in Company C, Eighty-fourth Indiana Infantry, with which he served till honorably discharged; June 27, 1860. During that time he participated in a number of battles, among which were Chickamauga, Rocky Face Ridge, Resaca, Atlanta and others. Since the war Mr. Needler has been actively engaged in farming and stock raising, and is one of the substantial and well-to-do citizens of Jefferson. He cast his first vote in 1860, for Abraham Lincoln, and has affiliated with the Republican party from that time until the present. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R., and, with his wife, belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

AUSTIN PALSLEY was born in the township where he lives August 25, 1850, and is the only child born to Robert and Mary (Fergus) Palsley, natives respectively of Indiana and Ohio. Robert Palsley was a carpenter and cabinet-maker by trade, and among the early settlers of Grant County, where he engaged in merchandising at Elizabethtown. He, some years later, removed to western Iowa, where he worked at his trade and saw-milling until 1861,

when he enlisted in Company F, First Regiment, Nebraska Volunteer Infantry. He participated in many hard-fought engagements; was taken sick and died in June, 1862, and now occupies a soldier's grave at Paducah, Ky. Our subject removed to Iowa with his father, where he remained until he was thirteen years of age. His mother dying when he was but sixteen months old, he never knew the tender care of so dear a parent, and at the age of thirteen he was doubly orphaned by the death of his father. In 1863 he returned from Iowa to Grant County, where he made his home with his Grandfather Fergus until nineteen years old. He went to Iowa in 1869, where he farmed for one year, and spent one year in traveling through Kansas, Nebraska and Missouri. The fall of 1871 he returned to Grant County, and worked at the carpenter's trade for several years. February 27, 1873, he married Miss Adeline Scott, a native of Guernsey County, Ohio, born February 24, 1852. To this union six children have been born—four of whom are living: Milo J., Arvinna J., Ord and Orliff, twins. Mr. Palsley since his marriage has been engaged in farming, and now owns eighty acres of good farming land, which is well stocked. He is a thorough-going man, and is highly respected for his many good traits of character. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he is a Republican.

WILLIAM F. PARKS is the eldest of six children born to Benjamin and Eliza (Cook) Parks, natives of New York and Ohio, respectively, his birth occurring in Montgomery County, Ohio, April 29, 1825. The father was left an orphan when but an infant, and in early childhood removed, with his guardian, to Ohio, where he remained until eighteen years old. He married shortly after attaining his majority, and came to Grant County in the fall of 1861. He located in Jefferson Township and resided there until his death in September, 1872, at the age of sixty-nine years, his wife having preceded him in 1840. William F. was reared in Miami County, Ohio, where he received a common school education, and at the age of fifteen began as an apprentice at the carpenter's trade, attending school at intervals until twenty years old. At this age he was able to take contracts and carry on building, continuing in this way for seven years. In 1861 he came to Grant County, locating on the farm where he now lives, and in addition to farming worked at his trade until 1875, since which time he has devoted his entire atten-

tion to agricultural pursuits. He owns 160 acres of land, of which 100 is cleared and highly cultivated, and is one of the model farmers of his township. May 8, 1850, he was joined in wedlock to Miss Margaret French, of Miami County, Ohio, who was born December 28, 1836. She has borne him eight children. Those yet living are Charles F., Martha J., Eugene B., Jennie and Ada. Mrs. Parks is a member of the Missionary Baptist Church. Mr. Parks is a member of the Republican party, whose principles he earnestly advocates in his community, where he is eminently esteemed.

JOSEPH REASONER, retired farmer, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., November 4, 1795, and is the eldest son of Benjamin and Mary (Hill) Reasoner, parents both natives of the same State. The paternal ancestors of Mr. Reasoner were natives of Germany and among the early residents of Pennsylvania. His grandfather was a patriot of 1776 and served with distinction throughout that entire struggle. Benjamin Reasoner immigrated to Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1805, and remained in that State until his death. Joseph Reasoner was raised in Muskingum County till his seventeenth year, when he went to Pittsburgh, Penn., to learn to make edge tools, having early manifested decided taste for mechanical pursuits. After becoming proficient in his trade he worked in Pittsburgh for ten years, and at the end of that time returned to Ohio and engaged in business for himself. He was married, December 17, 1818, to Miss Mary Paxton, by whom he had six children, two of whom he raised: Samuel and Benjamin. Mrs. Reasoner died September 28, 1842, and on the 18th of June, 1843, Mr. Reasoner was again married to Miss Mary J. Walker, a native of Virginia. Mr. Reasoner worked at his trade in Ohio about twelve years, and in 1828 visited Grant County, Ind., for the purpose of selecting a home, but did not enter land until the summer of 1830. He raised his first crop in 1832, and in the fall of that year moved his family to his new home in the forest. Here Mr. Reasoner experienced all the obstacles and privations incident to the settlement of a new country, but he now looks back to his early experience in the woods as the happiest period of his life. He has taken an active interest in all enterprises for the public good, was one of the strong advocates of our present efficient school system, and has ever been a warm friend to and an energetic worker in the temperance reform. He cast his first vote in 1828 for Andrew Jackson, but afterward

acted with the Whig party until the organization of the Republican party, since which time he has been one of the latter's strongest supporters. He united with the Presbyterian Church in 1816, and has been a consistent Christian from that time until the present. He retired from active life several years ago and is spending his declining years in quiet and content.

ABRAHAM B. RICHARDS, one of the enterprising and successful farmers of Jefferson Township, was born in the county November 11, 1836; is one of seven children born to John and Effie (Roberts) Richards. The father was a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1802; and the mother, a native of Ohio, born 1806. They married in Ohio and in 1834 removed to Grant County and entered 240 acres of land in Jefferson Township, upon which his two sons Jacob and Isaac now live. He was a preacher of the Regular Baptist Church, and organized churches at Harmony, Walnut Creek, Pleasant Run, Taylor Creek and Salem, at which places he faithfully labored, in addition to farming, until his death, which occurred on March 28, 1863, his wife having preceded him in February, 1846. Abraham B., in his boyhood, received a common school education, and a practical farm training. Farming has always been his occupation at which he has been very successful, owning a fine farm of 160 acres. In 1860 he wedded Miss Martha Beuoy, a native of Delaware County, Ind., and to them were born eight children: Angeline, George W., John P., Henry, Anna, Laura, Olive and Dora. In the late war Mr. Richards served in Company F, Eighty-second Indiana Volunteer Infantry. In politics he is a Democrat, and himself and wife are members of the Baptist Church.

BRANSON ROGERS, a general farmer and stock raiser of Jefferson Township, is a native of Virginia, born May 2, 1819, and is the second son of Hiram and Rebecca (Polston) Rogers, who were both born in Virginia, the former of English-Welsh origin, the latter of German. Mr. Rogers, when four years of age, with his parents removed to Guernsey County, Ohio; then later, in 1829, went to Pike County, Ohio, to reside, and in 1837 immigrated to Grant County, where he has since lived. Being reared on the farm and not unacquainted with the pioneer hardships in the early settlements in the county, he has by hard work made himself a very successful farmer, owning eighty acres of land in Jefferson Town-

ship and has forty acres located in Blackford County. April 16, 1843, he was married to Miss Julia A. Monroe, a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, and to this union have been born nine children, of whom five live: Mary J., Perry C., Martha A., Sarah C. and Samuel W. Deceased ones are Harvey J., Keziah, Joseph and Emily. His wife died February 28, 1878, in her fifty-fourth year, and at the time of her death was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Rogers is a Democrat.

WILLIAM SANDERS, deceased, was a native of Ohio, born September 19, 1809, to Robert and Sarah (McCormic) Sanders, parents both natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Sanders was raised in Fayette County, Ind., going there with his parents when quite young and remaining until 1826. He moved to Delaware County the latter year and made that part of the State his home until the fall of 1832, at which time he came to Grant County and settled in Jefferson Township, where he lived until his death, February 17, 1879. He was one of the pioneers of Jefferson and experienced in a marked degree all the obstacles and discouragements incident to life in a new country. He was married in Delaware County, Ind., April, 1832, to Miss Rachel Wharton, who was born in Washington County, Penn., April 2, 1812. Her parents, Thomas and Sarah (Gray) Wharton, were natives of Maryland and New Jersey, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Sanders had five children, three of whom—Nancy J., Sarah L. and John Sanders—are living. Mr. Sanders was one of the leading citizens of the township and a man highly respected for his many excellent qualities. He was a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and died a consistent member of the Methodist Church.

JOHN SANDERS, son of William and Rachel Sanders, was born where he now lives, in Jefferson Township, on the 13th of March, 1845. He was raised a farmer, and had the advantages of the common schools, which he attended until his seventeenth year. At that early age he entered the army, enlisting August, 1862, in Company B, Eighty-fourth Indiana Infantry, with which he served until honorably discharged May 29, 1865. He took part in the following engagements: Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Buzzard's Roost, Tunnell Hill, Rocky Face Ridge and others. He received a serious wound in the foot during a skirmish, which caused him to return home on a thirty days' furlough. At expira-

tion of that time he reported at Evansville, where he was detailed as waiter in a hospital, in which capacity he continued until mustered out at the time designated. On leaving the army he returned home and took charge of the home farm, upon which he has since resided. He is a thorough-going business man, and enjoys the confidence and esteem of all who know him. He is a Republican in politics, and in the spring of 1886 was elected trustee of Jefferson Township by a handsome majority. Mr. Sanders was married, October 14, 1866, to Miss Mary J. Reasoner, of Delaware County, Ind., daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Dunn) Reasoner. Mrs. Sanders was born October 27, 1849, and is the mother of six children, three of whom are living, viz.: Geneva A., William and Bernice R. Mr. and Mrs. Sanders are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM K. SECREST, who is one of the well-to-do farmers of Jefferson Township, Grant Co., Ind., was born on the farm where he now lives August 10, 1839. He is the eldest of seven children born to Abraham and Mary (Fishel) Secrest, natives of Virginia. Abraham Secrest, the father, removed to Guernsey County, Ohio, with his father's family, where he grew to manhood, and here married May 31, 1838, and the following October removed to Grant County. He entered 160 acres of land in Jefferson Township, and encountered all the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life, and by his honorable conduct and neighborly ways, he acquired many warm and steadfast friends. He was a hard working and economical citizen, and a credit to the township. He died January 8, 1879, at the age of sixty-six years, followed by his widow April 19, 1885, being at the time of her death seventy-one years old. William K. passed his early life in attending the common school and assisting his parents on the home farm. When twenty-five years of age, he began for himself as a farmer, and as his means increased would add to what he already had, so that by economy and industry he now owns a valuable farm of 540 acres. He was united in marriage, June 17, 1869, to Miss Martha Carman, who was born December 22, 1844, and a daughter of Samuel and Annie Carman, natives of Maryland and Ohio, respectively. To this union six children were born, five of whom are still living, viz.: Willard R., born March 27, 1873; Annie M., born July 22, 1875; Hanson C., born November 24, 1878; Mary L., born April

22, 1883, and Thomas, born March 12, 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Secrest are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is interested in all matters of public welfare, and is one of the county's well-known and useful citizens.

GEORGE F. SLATER, a member of one of the most prominent families of Jefferson Township, was born in the county August 20, 1864, being the youngest in a family of four children born to William and Mary T. (Marks) Slater. The father was a native of Guernsey County, Ohio, born September 12, 1826. The mother was a native of Loudoun County, Va., born November 26, 1824. They were married January 9, 1851, coming to Grant County in 1853, settling in the township, where they passed the remainder of their days. They were honored and respected citizens. The father died December 15, 1874, and the mother January 16, 1879. George F., the immediate subject of this sketch, was reared at home, receiving his education at the common schools and completing the same at the Central Normal School at Danville, Ind. He now resides upon the old homestead, consisting of 160 acres of fine land, which he inherited from his father's estate. He is an industrious, progressive young man and a Republican in politics.

SAMUEL G. STOVER is a native of Augusta County, Va., where he was born December 25, 1843, being one of five living children born to David and Mary Ann Stover, both natives of Virginia. David Stover immigrated to Indiana in 1861 and settled in Henry County, where he has ever since resided. Previous to the war he voted the Democratic ticket, but has since that time affiliated with the Republican party. Mr. Stover and wife were members of the United Brethren Church. He was a strong supporter of the Union, and for this reason made his home in the North. Samuel G., the subject of this sketch, came with his father to Indiana in 1861. He received but a limited education, for the reason that he was the main support of the family and had little time to attend school. At the age of twenty-one he began work for himself, and for several years worked by the month wherever he could get employment. February 11, 1873, Mr. Stover was married to Miss Emma Shiley, of Delaware County, and to them have been born two daughters, viz.: Florence and Pearl. After his marriage Mr. Stover purchased a farm in Delaware County, where he remained until 1876, when he sold and removed to Jefferson Township and bought

the farm where he now resides. The farm is well improved and in a high state of cultivation, and Mr. Stover is enjoying the results of his energy and frugality. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ARTHUR WALKER, a retired farmer of Jefferson Township, was born in Virginia July 27, 1821, and is one of a family of twelve children born to Joseph and Catharine (McKorkle) Walker, both natives of Virginia and of Irish parentage. Joseph Walker was a blacksmith by trade, and participated in the second war with Great Britain. He left Virginia because of his strong opposition to slavery. He came to Jefferson Township when it was almost a wilderness, and soon built a log cabin, in which they resided for many years. He died at the age of sixty-two years, his wife surviving him twenty years. Arthur, the subject of this sketch, remained on the farm with his father till he was twenty-six years of age, when he began working for himself. He purchased the farm where he now resides, and erected a small log cabin, which long ago gave place to a neat frame residence. December 2, 1850, he wedded Miss Rebecca Rogers, also a native of Virginia, where she was born July 17, 1827. This union was blessed with nine children—five sons and four daughters. Mrs. Walker died May 27, 1883, at the age of fifty-six years. Mr. Walker may be classed among the pioneers of Grant County. He has witnessed the development with no little interest, and has seen the forests give place to the growing fields and the wild game that was once so abundant disappear, and in his way has contributed his share to the work of civilizing. Mr. Walker was a Whig, but for twenty-five years has been a Republican. He has spent a life of usefulness, and is an honest man and esteemed citizen.

JOHN WATSON, farmer and stock raiser, of Jefferson Township, was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, March 15, 1813, being the eldest of six children born to John, Sr., and Barbara (Wyrick) Watson, natives of Ohio, the former of German and Irish, and the latter of German extraction. John Watson, the father, was a farmer by occupation, and a soldier of the war of 1812, being under the command of Gen. Harrison. He came to Grant County in 1836, locating in Jefferson Township, and began farming as a renter. He subsequently purchased from the government a tract of land near Hartford, Ind., where he redeemed from the forest a good farm.

About 1850 he sold his farm and purchased another farm of eighty acres, adjacent to Walnut Creek, in Grant County, where he ever afterward made his home, and died at the age of seventy-three years. He and wife were highly respected, and reared a family of children in a creditable manner for that early day. Our subject was reared upon a farm, deriving his education from the old-fashioned log schoolhouse. At the age of twenty-three years he started out in life for himself as a farmer, which has ever since been his occupation. In the fall of 1836 he came to Grant County, where he farmed for a number of years, when he purchased and removed to a farm near Hartford, Ind., where he remained until 1842. At the latter date he returned to Grant County, locating on the farm where he now lives. He now owns 120 acres of good farming land, well improved and under good cultivation, and also raises considerable stock. He married, September, 1836, Miss Mary Lash, a native of Richland County, Ohio, who died about a year later, at the age of twenty-two years. He again married, February 2, 1840, Miss Harriett E. Adsit, a native of New York. She is the daughter of John and Lucy (Runnels) Adsit, natives of New York and of English descent. By this union three daughters and five sons were born, whose names are Olive M., Martha E., Mary M. (deceased), William S., Henry L., George C., Richard A. and Rensselaer B. Mr. Watson has always been a Republican, but has never aspired to any political prominence. He takes an interest in all moral, educational or other enterprises that go to build up the community in which he lives, or benefit the condition of his fellow-men. Himself and wife have been life-long members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN WILHELM, farmer and stock dealer, was born in Delaware County, Ind., July 28, 1846, and is the second son of Frederick and Margaret (Dunker) Wilhelm, both parents natives of Germany. Frederick Wilhelm was a farmer by occupation, though previous to coming to this country was a nurse in a Government hospital. He was married in the city of Bremen in 1840, and the following year came to America, and settled in Maryland. Three years later he came West, and settled in Delaware County, Ind.; thence to Grant County in the spring of 1847. He located in Jefferson Township on school land, and began life in a small way. By industry and economy he succeeded in securing 340 acres of land,

and became one of the best farmers in Grant County. He was an ardent Republican, an active member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and departed this life October 1, 1868. His wife is still living at the age of seventy-three years. John Wilhelm was but an infant when his parents came to Grant County. He assisted his father until attaining his majority, when he began life for himself as a farmer, locating where he now lives in the spring of 1873. He is one of the leading agriculturists and stock raisers of Jefferson Township, owning at the present time 600 acres of as fine land as there is in the county. In connection with his farming interests Mr. Wilhelm has been engaged in other enterprises at different times. He ran an extensive lumber business for four years, operating two saw-mills during that time, and since engaging in farming for himself has operated a threshing machine, with which he has done a profitable business. Mr. Wilhelm was married, April 1, 1871, to Miss Nancy D. Jenkins, of Grant County, who was born August 10, 1845. To Mr. and Mrs. Wilhelm have been born two children: William R., deceased, and Manda J. Wilhelm. Mr. Wilhelm is a Republican in politics, and with his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES L. WILLIAMS, retired farmer of Jefferson Township, was born in Greene County, Ohio, November 23, 1826, being the eldest of four children born to Josiah and Sarah (Bayliff) Williams. The father was a farmer by occupation and died at an early age, leaving a wife and four small children. The mother again married, in 1840, Samuel Stafford, who removed to Grant County in 1851, locating in Center Township, where they passed the remainder of their days. James L., our subject, received only a limited education in the primitive schools of the day, and worked at carpentering and on the farm. He married, December 22, 1850, Miss Nancy Chance, a native of Clinton County, Ohio, born January 8, 1834, and a daughter of Parret and Amy (Pierce) Chance. By this union the following children were born: Isaac M. (deceased), Thomas W., John W. J., Cyrus and Ama. Mr. Williams has been a resident of Grant County since 1853, at which date he removed from Ohio, and purchased 160 acres of land where he now resides, and began improving it. He has held some of the minor offices of his township, and himself and wife are among the best and highly esteemed people of the county, where they are now enjoying the evening of life amid the com-

forts that a good competence, honestly and laboriously earned, can secure to them. He was formerly a staunch Republican, but of late is a strong advocate of the principles of the Prohibition party. He and wife are members of the Society of Friends.

JAMES H. WILLIAMS, who was born in Delaware County, Ind., February 1845, is the fifth of nine children born to William G. and Sarah (Tomlinson) Williams, natives of Preble County, Ohio, and of English origin. The father was a farmer by occupation and grew to manhood in his native county. In 1837 he immigrated to Delaware County, Ind., and located on a farm near Muncie and still resides there. Here is where our subject grew up, working on the farm in summer and attending the district schools in the winter seasons, remaining at home till at the age of twenty-two, when he came and located on a farm in Jefferson Township, where he has since resided. March 24, 1870, he was married to Miss Nancy J. Walker, a daughter of Arthur Walker, of Jefferson Township. They have five children: Dora, Andrew, Charles, Ora and Myrtle. He owns a farm of 150 acres, well stocked and good improvements. He and wife are both members of the church. In political thinking he accords with the principles of the Republican party.

JAMES P. WILSON, farmer, Jefferson Township, is a native of Grant County, Ind., born in 1849, and is directly descended, paternally, from Virginia stock. His father, John M., was a son of William and Jane (Mackey) Wilson, and was born in Rockbridge County, Va., in 1807. When a young man he came to Grant County, Ind., where he married Mary A. Lucas, entered land in the county, and at the time of his death in 1865 was the owner of 700 acres of land. He was an honorable citizen, highly respected in the community in which he lived, and he and wife were exemplary members of the Presbyterian Church. James P., our subject, was reared on a farm, receiving his education at the common schools. February 22, 1871, his marriage with Mary J. Jones was solemnized, and by this union are five children: Thomas B., born May 12, 1872; Ralph O., born January 25, 1875; Eva P., born October 3, 1877; Walter G., born February 2, 1882, and Don C., born July 24, 1884. Mr. Wilson has made farming his occupation through life, now owning eighty acres of well improved land. He is an enterprising and esteemed citizen, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

WILSON H. BOND, farmer, Liberty Township. The subject of this sketch was born in Randolph County, Ind., October 17, 1854. His parents were Asa and Abigail (Hodgin) Bond. Wilson H. was reared to early manhood in his native county, receiving a good common school education. In 1873 he came to Grant County, where he has since been engaged in farming. He takes an active part in the cause of religion, and is a minister in the Friends' Church. March 20, 1879, he was united in marriage with Miss Sarah M. Neal, by whom he is the father of three sons: Elbert A., Leroy E. and Wayne W. Mrs. Bond is a daughter of Mahlon Neal, a native of Miami County, Ohio, born March 13, 1814, and a son of James and Anna (Balinger) Neal, who were natives of Tennessee. Mahlon Neal was reared on a farm in his native county, where he received a common school education, afterward attending the schools at Richmond, Ind. He subsequently came to Grant County, where he was engaged in school-teaching for a number of years, and later settled on a farm in Liberty Township, where he became the owner of over 400 acres of land. He was a member of the Friends' Church, and widely known throughout this community and respected by all who knew him. He died March 26, 1882. May 21, 1840, he was united in marriage to Miss Maris Harris, who was born September 6, 1821, and died March 18, 1874.

DANIEL W. BOWMAN, farmer, a leading citizen of Liberty Township, was born in Shenandoah County, Va., July 27, 1827, being the third of six children born to Daniel and Mary (Doctor) Bowman, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, respectively. In 1833 the family removed to Clinton County, Ohio, where they followed farming. The father was a soldier in the war of 1812, and died in Ohio about the year 1872, and the mother in 1876. Daniel W. was raised by his parents on a farm, receiving a limited education. At the age of twenty-three years he began life for himself, and in 1855 came to Grant County, locating on the farm where he now lives. Mr. Bowman began life's battle with but little

or no means and with only a strong heart and willing hands to depend upon, but is now a prosperous farmer, owning 130 acres of improved land. April 18, 1850, he married Patsey M., daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Kimbrough) Howell, who bore him eight children, these named yet living: Mary, Samantha L., John, Martha L., Ellie, Elmira M. The mother died May 17, 1873. For his second wife Mr. Bowman selected Margaret Coffman. He is a Republican in politics and a respected citizen.

THOMAS BROOKSHIRE, farmer, Liberty Township, a native of Henry County, Ind., was born November 26, 1844, and is a son of Emsley and Elizabeth (Shelly) Brookshire, the former a native of North Carolina, and the latter of Tennessee. The father came to Henry County; Ind., when about thirteen years of age, where he grew to manhood, married and entered land in that county; was also one of the pioneer preachers in the Wesleyan Methodist Church. Thomas made his home with his parents during youth and early manhood, receiving a common education. In 1863 he enlisted in Company E, Ninth Indiana Cavalry, and served until the close of the war, participating in the battles of Franklin, Nashville, Mobile, Spring Hill, the siege of Knoxville and others without being wounded, and on receiving his discharge returned home in shattered health. From that time until 1871 he was engaged in farming in his native county. In the latter year he removed to Grant County, locating on his present farm. In 1866 he wedded Clementine A. Kers, a native of Rush County, Ind., who bore him eight children, these six yet living: Anna, Lenora, Jesse, Cornelius, Henry and Clyde. Mr. Brookshire is a staunch Republican in politics, an enterprising and esteemed citizen, a member of the G. A. R. He and his wife are members of the Wesleyan Church.

WILLIS CAMMACK, farmer, Liberty Township, a native of Bartholomew County, Ind., was born October 7, 1833. His father James Cammack was a native of Ohio, and came with his parents to Wayne County, Ind., at an early day where he married Penina Cook, the date of which is unknown. From there he moved to Bartholomew County, Ind., and in 1849 to Grant County, locating near the present site of Fairmount, and building the first saw-mill operated the same for a number of years. He afterward removed to Hamilton County, Ind., where he now lives engaged in farming. Willis, during his boyhood, secured only such education as was af-

forded by the common schools, and assisted his father in the saw-mill until twenty-two years of age. In 1855 he married Sarah Jay, daughter of Thomas and Eliza Jay, early settlers of Grant County, who died October 8, 1881, after bearing her husband a family of six children: Rosalie, Bayard T., Flora A., Elvira A., William and Edgar A. January 4, 1883, Mr. Cammack married Mrs. Lizzie (Cornelius) Cammack, and by her is the father of one child, Levina. He owns a good farm of seventy-three acres. In politics he is a Republican and served the people of Liberty Township three terms as trustee, and is one of the substantial and esteemed citizens of the township. He and his wife are members of the Friends' Church.

ISAAC CARTER, one of the leading farmers of Liberty Township, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, February 7, 1835. He is the fourth of a family of six children born to the marriage of John Carter and Hannah Millikan, the father, a native of North Carolina, born in the year 1808, and the mother, a native of Tennessee, born in 1806. They were married in Ohio, where they reared their family and resided until their death. Mr. Carter died in 1878, his widow surviving until 1885. They were members of the Friends' Church and farmers by occupation. Isaac was reared on the home farm, attending the common schools. At the age of twenty years he wedded Miss Phoebe Whitson, a native of Wayne County, Ind., born June 5, 1834. In 1855 they moved to Grant County, locating in Liberty Township where they have ever since resided. He owns a fine farm of 185 acres, with good improvements and is fully up with the modern ideas of agriculture. Mr. Carter is a man of sterling qualities, and is highly esteemed by the community in which he has so long lived. Himself and wife are members of the Friends' Church, and the parents of five living children: John A., William A., Joseph E., Louie and Ida B.; the sons are all married and engaged in farming. Mr. Carter acts with the Republican party.

T. H. CONNER, farmer, Liberty Township, a native of South Carolina, was born March 31, 1818, a son of Lewis and Margaret (McClarry) Conner. They moved to Wayne County, Ind., at an early day and from there to Grant County in 1844, where they resided until their death. Our subject was raised a farmer's boy and has followed agricultural pursuits all his life, now owning a good

farm of eighty acres which is well improved and under a good state of cultivation. In 1852 he was united in marriage with Rhoda Gardner, a native of South Carolina, born in 1816. Mr. and Mrs. Conner have been members of the Wesleyan Church for many years. They have no children, but have reared and educated several orphan children. They are respected by all who know them. Mr. Conner is a Republican in politics.

WILLIAM COX, farmer, Liberty Township, a native of Randolph County, N. C., was born November 9, 1824. He is the third of six children born to Joshua and Rachel Cox, both natives of North Carolina, father born November 14, 1794, and the mother January 9, 1796. They were married in their native State December 24, 1818, and in 1829 removed to Morgan County, Ind., where he followed farming until his death in 1839, his widow surviving until 1847. They were members of the Friends' Church and highly esteemed by all who knew them. William was reared at home, receiving a common education, making his home with his parents until of age. In 1845 he came to Grant County where he rented land for about two years, when he began the cultivation of forty acres of land given to his wife, to which he has added sixty acres. He married, October 24, 1845, Miss Elizabeth Wilson, a native of Randolph County, N. C., born February 22, 1827, and a daughter of John and Mary (Winslow) Wilson, natives of North Carolina, where they married and removed to Grant County in 1837. Here they settled on a farm in Fairmount Township, and was engaged in agricultural pursuits until 1866, when he died at the advanced age of eighty-two years. His widow died in 1870 at the age of seventy-three years. Mr. Cox and wife are members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, and are recognized as among the best citizens of the county, and are the parents of thirteen children, all of whom are living, and named as follows: Nathan D., born September 5, 1846; Abigail, born October 24, 1847; John W., born August 4, 1849; Mary R., born March 9, 1851; Eli J., born January 6, 1853; Milton, born December 12, 1854; Zimri E., born January 29, 1858; Eliza A., born June 14, 1860; Sarah E., born May 29, 1862; Elizabeth C., born December 14, 1863; William V., born March 1, 1867; Micajah T. and Margaret, twins, born June 17, 1869.

GEORGE DAVIS, farmer, Liberty Township, whose portrait appears in this volume, is a native of Montgomery County, Ohio,

and one of the prominent farmers of Liberty Township, was born May 12, 1818, the fifth in a family of nine children born to Joseph and Catherine (Farmer) Davis, who were natives of North Carolina, the father born October 3, 1785, and the mother January 5, 1787. They married, May 31, 1807, and in 1808 moved to Montgomery County, Ohio. They were farmers by occupation, and in 1823 removed to Wayne County, Ind., where they resided until their death. The father died January 16, 1876, and the mother September 12, 1870. They were the parents of the following children: Nathan, William, Mary, Anna, George, Hannah, John, Edom W., Lewis, three of whom are now living, Anna, Edom W. and our subject. Mr. Davis was reared by his parents to manhood on a farm, receiving in youth a common school education. In 1848 he moved to Grant County and bought 160 acres of land of his uncle John Davis, in Liberty Township, where he has ever since resided, devoting his time to agricultural pursuits. His farm was thickly covered with timber, and he at once commenced the task to clear and improve it. Subsequently he purchased more land until he now owns 229½ acres, of which he has cleared 150 acres. His entire life has been marked by industry and energy, and by faithful and diligent labor he has amassed a competence to sustain him in his declining years. While he has always been prudent and economical, he has never been close or stingy, and has contributed liberally of his time and means for the advancement of churches and schools in his locality. His life has always been upright and honorable and he is esteemed by all. On the 15th of December, 1841, he was united in marriage with Miss Charlotte Baldwin, who was born in Guilford County, N. C., May 11, 1823, and a daughter of John and Charlotte Baldwin. They are the parents of ten children, named, respectively, Eliza A., born September 15, 1842; died January 24, 1875; William F., born May 30, 1844; Emily, born February 5, 1846; Mary R., born May 3, 1848; Melissa, born February 12, 1850, died August 21, 1861; Oliver S., born November 9, 1851; Nathan F., born December 26, 1853; John Fremont, born January 2, 1856, died February 3, 1864; Catherine, born April 19, 1859, and Joseph E., born December 8, 1862. On December 6, 1882, death invaded the home and took from his side the wife whose love had been his solace through all the years of hardship that marked the earlier part of his residence in this county. Mr. Davis and family are members of the Friends' Church. He is a Republican in politics.

ELAM DOHERTY, farmer, Liberty Township, was born in Guilford County, N. C., January 24, 1821, and is the second of fourteen children born to William and Mary (Bennett) Doherty, natives of North Carolina. In 1827 they removed to Randolph County, Ind, where they lived until their deaths. They were farmers by occupation, and true Christian people. Our subject was reared on his father's farm, receiving a common school education, and at the age of seventeen years he began life for himself as a farm hand. In 1843 he married Miss Lydia Carr, who bore him three children, viz.: Lydia C., wife of John Buller; Jane (deceased) and John. The mother died in about the year 1857. Nancy Wilson became Mr. Doherty's second wife, and by him the mother of seven children: William M., Margaret E., Samuel L., Henry M., Nancy E., Cyrus E. and Arthur B. Mrs. Doherty is a native of Randolph County, N. C., born December 15, 1823, and a daughter of John and Mary (Winslow) Wilson, who were also natives of North Carolina, and moved to Grant County in 1837, locating in Fairmount Township, where the father died at the age of seventy-eight years, and the mother at the age of seventy-five. Mr. Doherty has made farming his occupation through life, now owning eighty acres of well improved land. He is a Prohibitionist in politics. Himself and wife are members of the Friends' Church, and are among the township's best citizens.

MATHIAS S. FRIEND, Liberty Township, is a native of Warren County, Ohio, was born June 9, 1835, and is the seventh in a family of nine children born to William and Sarah (Foot) Friend. The father was born in Pennsylvania, but while quite young came with his parents to Ohio, where he grew to manhood. He was a mill-wright and carpenter by trade, and died in the year 1871. His widow was a native of Virginia, and died in 1883. Mathias S. passed his early life upon his father's farm and in acquiring a common education. In 1862 he enlisted in Company K, Seventy-ninth Regiment Indiana Infantry, and served his country faithfully through hard-fought battles and campaigns. He participated in the battles of Stone River, Resaca, Kingston, Lost Mountain, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Franklin, Lookout Mountain, Nashville, and many skirmishes. In the engagement at Peach Tree Creek he received a severe gunshot wound in the left eye, totally destroying that organ. In 1865 he removed to Grant

County, where he engaged in farming and has since resided. In 1860 he was united in matrimony with Eliza J. Shull, a native of Clinton County, Ohio, born February 29, 1840. By this union are seven children: William D., Martha B., Ida L., Annie A., Frank, Fred and Jasper A. Mr. Friend and wife are members of the Christian Church. In politics he is a stanch Republican. He has served as justice of the peace in Liberty Township, and is the present nominee by the Republican party for representative for Grant County.

REUEL J. GAUNTT, farmer, Liberty Township, a prominent pioneer farmer, was born in Green County, Tenn., July 17, 1824, is the seventh child born to Samuel K. and Precious (Pugh) Gauntt, both of whom were natives of South Carolina, the former born July 7, 1788, the latter November 7, 1790. They married in South Carolina in about 1818, and removed to Tennessee, thence to Grant County, Ind., June 3, 1849. He was a mill-wright and followed that vocation during life; was a member of the Quaker Church, and died in the county June 12, 1858; his wife having preceded him January 24, 1852. His father was also named Samuel and a native of South Carolina, and married Abigail Kelly, also a native of that State. He died in Tennessee August 5, 1831, his wife having died August 7, 1795. Samuel was a son of Zebulon, a native of New Jersey, who was a son of Zebulon, a native of Nantucket Island, and he a son of Hannaniah, a native of New England. The maternal grandmother of our subject was Lydia Pugh, a native of South Carolina, born October 21, 1765, and came to Grant County, Ind., where she died in 1858. Her father was Azariah Pugh, a native of Virginia, born in 1722 and died in South Carolina in 1794. His wife was Hannah Beals, also a native of Virginia, born in 1730 and died in South Carolina in 1808; Reuel J., the immediate subject of this biography was reared on a farm and attended the common schools. He came to Grant County with his parents and entered the land where he now lives. November 7, 1847, he wedded Sarah Beals, a native of Greene County, Tenn., born February 28, 1829, and died April 8, 1879, after bearing the following children: Jasper A., born February 3, 1850; Mary E., born March 21, 1852; Martha E., born May 7, 1854, and Precious R., born August 29, 1856, and died in infancy. Mr. Gauntt is a Republican in politics; has served as justice of the peace sixteen years and as county treasurer four years.

IRA HAISLEY, farmer, Liberty Township, is a native of North Carolina, his birth occurring November 11, 1815, and is one of a family of seven children born to Jesse and Ruth (Kendle) Haisley, both natives of the same country and among the early pioneers of Wayne County, Ind.) So far as the genealogy of the family may be traced, they have for many generations been interested in agricultural pursuits. The early life of our subject was spent on his father's farm, and his opportunities for attaining an education were such as the country afforded at that date. On attaining his majority he followed the example set by his forefathers and chose farming as his occupation in life. In 1839 he moved to Grant County, locating in Liberty Township. The place was thickly covered with timber; however, he went to work with a will, built a log cabin, living in it, and thus continued to improve his farm and added to his acres from time to time until he now owns 291 acres of valuable land. March 23, 1837, he was united in marriage with Miss Rebecca Overman, a native of Preble County, Ohio, born May 10, 1819, and a daughter of Jesse Overman, a pioneer of Wayne County, Ind., and to this union were born five living children, namely: Elwood; Ruth, wife of R. Garner; Jesse, who served in the late war; Mary, wife of H. Miller, and Ellen. Mr. Haisley and wife are members of the Friends' Church. Politically he is a Republican. He is a good farmer and one of the county's best citizens.

JOSEPH O. HARTLEY, a highly respected farmer of Liberty Township, is a native of Marion County, Va., born February 25, 1825, being the eldest of ten children born to Elisha and Sarah (Emerson) Hartley, who were early settlers of Henry County, Ind., where they passed their lives in agricultural pursuits. Joseph O. was reared at home, receiving but little schooling. On reaching his majority, he began life for himself by renting a farm. In 1849 he came to Grant County and entered forty acres of land where he now lives, which he cleared and improved, undergoing the hardships and privations incident to pioneer life, and by hard labor and strict economy became the owner of 120 acres of good land. He also assisted in clearing and building the road from the Howard County line to the Center Schoolhouse in Liberty Township. Mr. Hartley has been twice married. In 1847 he wedded Eleanor Hammer, who bore him four children: Jeremiah, James M., Elisha and Benjamin (deceased). Mrs. Hartley died in 1858. In 1859 he was united

in marriage with Mary E., daughter of William and Celia (Williamson) Oldfield, by whom he is the father of two children: William and Sarah A. In politics he is a Democrat and is a member of the Masonic fraternity.

ENOS HARVEY, farmer, Liberty township, a native of Hendricks County, Ind., was born April 3, 1854, a son of Mahlon and Silpha (Hadley) Harvey, who came to Grant County in 1855. Our subject was raised on his parents' farm, attending the common schools and completing his education at Earlham College, Richmond, Ind. Returning to Grant County he engaged in farming, and teaching school during the winter months. December 25, 1879, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary M. Wilson, a native of Grant County, born February 8, 1858, a daughter of Lindsey and Jane (Davis) Wilson, natives of North Carolina. By this union are two children: Ora E., born October 10, 1880, and John M., October 12, 1882. Mr. Harvey is one of the intelligent and enterprising young men of the county. As a Republican he was elected by his party in 1884 as trustee of Liberty Township, and re-elected in 1886. He and his wife are members of the Friends' Church.

RILEY HOWELL, an enterprising farmer of Liberty Township, is a native of Clinton County, Ohio, born March 19, 1825, a son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Kimbrough) Howell, natives of North Carolina and South Carolina, respectively. The father when a young man removed with his parents to Ohio, where they passed their lives upon a farm, and were known as Christian people, and highly esteemed citizens. Riley was reared at home, assisting his parents on the farm and attending the common schools. In 1847 he was united in marriage with Elizabeth Clark, a native of Ohio and daughter of Joshua and Rachel (Sapp) Clark and by this union are the following children: Martha E. (wife of R. Stewart), William L., Mary J. (deceased), John T., Henry, Alice and Benton C. In 1856 he came to Grant County and one year later settled on the farm where he now resides which consists of 187 acres of fine land. He is a Republican in politics and takes an active interest in the public and political affairs of the community in which he lives; where he enjoys the respect and esteem of all who know him. They are members of the Wesleyan Church.

DAVID J. HUTCHINS, a prominent citizen and farmer of Liberty Township, was born in Montgomery County, Ohio,

April 11, 1816, and is the sixth of a family of fourteen children born to Isaac and Rebecca (Jones) Hutchins, who were natives of North Carolina; they were among the early settlers in Ohio, where they followed farming and resided until their death. The father died at the age of seventy-four years and the mother at the age of seventy-six years. Benjamin Hutchins, grandfather of our subject, was a native Virginian; on reaching maturity he married Judith McKee and moved to Ohio, where he followed farming and resided until his death, in 1836. Our subject's early life was passed in hard work upon the farm, and from the time he was old enough to be of use he received no schooling. October 28, 1838, he was married to Amanda Arington, a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, born August 23, 1816. In 1841 they moved to Grant County, locating in Liberty Township on eighty acres which his father had entered some sixteen years previous. Here he built a log cabin, and in clearing and improving his land experienced numerous hardships and privations the present generation can hardly realize. As members of Wesleyan Church both he and his estimable wife have led consistent Christian lives, and by the practice of the religion they profess have endeared themselves to all who know them. To bless their wedded life there were the following children: Rozilda (wife of G. W. Modlin), Harvey H., Isaac F. (deceased), John A. (deceased), Amanda M. (wife of J. H. Overman), David A. (deceased), Thomas J., Sarah A. (wife of J. Burns), Alpheus A., Harris (deceased) and Rebecca (deceased). Mr. Hutchins has been a life-long Democrat.

THOMAS' JONES, deceased, Liberty Township, a native of Grant County, was born June 8, 1833, and a son of Jonathan and Dorcas (Rush) Jones, both of whom were born in the year 1808 and natives of North Carolina. He followed farming as an occupation, and came to Grant County in an early day and remained until his death, which occurred April 24, 1847; the mother died in 1881. Thomas, the subject of this biography, was reared at home, receiving a common education. Selecting farming as his vocation through life, he steadily followed that occupation, owning 203 acres of good land at the time of his death, which occurred December 29, 1875. He was one of the leading citizens of the county and highly esteemed by all who knew him, and a life-long member of the Friends' Church. In 1856 he married Miss Maria Miller, a native of Lick-

ing County, Ohio, born January 23, 1833, a daughter of William and Margaret (Chopson) Miller, who were natives of Pennsylvania and removed to Ohio and thence to Indiana in 1843. By this union are four children: Sarah V. (deceased), Delvina (deceased), John A. and George. Mrs. Jones is still living on the farm with her two sons, who manage the place.

JOHN B. WELLS, one of the leading farmers of Liberty Township, was born in Fayette County, Ind., June 1, 1822, and is the third of a family of eleven children born to Samuel and Dicy (Groves) Wells, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. They were born in 1798, and soon after their marriage removed to Rush County, Ind., and subsequently removed to the adjoining county, Fayette. The father was a brick-mason by trade and followed that occupation. In 1836 he went to Texas, since which time he has never been heard from. The mother lived with a daughter until her death, which occurred December 15, 1885. John A. was reared on a farm and acquired a common school education and in 1855 came to Grant County and engaged in farming. In 1862 he enlisted in company C, Eighty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry; he was made second duty sergeant, was also promoted to second lieutenant of this company and served until August 26, 1864, when he was honorably discharged by reason of disability. He was with his regiment principally during its eventful and gallant career, and acted a soldierly part throughout the war. He returned from the army to Grant County and resumed farming. October 7, 1855, he married Caroline Frost, a native of Putnam County, N. Y., born April 24, 1829, who died February 12, 1865, leaving one child, Hyatt (deceased). June 5, 1866, he was united in marriage with Sarah J. Frost, a sister of his former wife, also a native of New York, born March 16, 1836, and to this union the following five children were born: Craven (deceased), Sophia F., William H., Charles F. (deceased) and Caroline. Mr. Wells is a Republican, a member of the G. A. R., and served as township assessor two terms.

NEWTON J. WELLS, farmer, Liberty Township, is a native of Fayette County, Ind., born May 18, 1834, and a son of Samuel and Dicy (Groves) Wells. Our subject was raised on a farm in the county of his birth, receiving a common education. At the age of sixteen years he commenced life for himself, working as a farm

hand, continuing until 1861, when he came to Grant County and rented a farm. In the fall of 1863 he enlisted in Company C, Eighty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and with his company was an active participant in the Red River campaign and other lesser engagements, and was honorably discharged August 19, 1865. Returning to Grant County he resumed farming, and although he is not rich in this world's goods, he has a comfortable home and a good farm of sixty-five acres. In 1871 he was united in marriage to Miss Katie Flanagan, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, born October 3, 1850, and to their union four children have been born, as follows: William T., March 30, 1872; Mollie G., May 3, 1875; Eliza P., November 14, 1877; and Susana D., February 17, 1882. Mr. Wells is a Republican in politics, a member of the G. A. R. and a first-class citizen.

JAMES A. WELLS, farmer, Liberty Township, is a native of Marion County, Ind., born July 12, 1836, being the youngest of eleven children born to Samuel and Dicy (Groves) Wells. James A. was reared on a farm to manhood, and in youth secured a fair education. July 23, 1862, when rebellion was threatening the overthrow of our country, he enlisted in Company I, Eighty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served faithfully until the close of the war. He participated with his regiment in the following engagements: Chickamauga, September 19 and 20, 1863; Tunnel Hill, May 6, 1864; Rocky Face Ridge, May 9, 1864; Resaca, Ga., May 14 and 15, 1864; Kingston, May 17, 1864; Pumpkin Vine Creek, June 15, 1864; Pine Mountain, June 20, 1864; Lost Mountain, June 22, 1864; Neal Dow Church, July 4, 1864; Peach Tree Creek, July 20, 1864; the siege of Atlanta, Ga.; Jonesboro, Ga., September 1, 1864; Lovejoy Station, September, 1864; Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864; Nashville, December 15 and 16, 1864, all of which were hot engagements, and almost hand to hand conflicts. On being honorably discharged Mr. Wells came to Grant County and engaged in farming, and has resided in the county ever since. February 25, 1869, he was united in marriage with Emmeline Powell, a native of Randolph County, N. C., born April 15, 1849, a daughter of John and Sarah (Winslow) Powell. The former was a soldier in the late war and died in a hospital near Vinning Station, Ga., July 19, 1864. His wife died in Grant County December 28, 1861. Mr. Wells and wife are among Liberty Township's

best citizens, and are the parents of the following living children: Margaret E., born January 12, 1871; Florence C., October 25, 1874; Ottoway B. and Orville V., twins, November 27, 1877.

ALFORD WILSON, farmer, Liberty Township, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., November 29, 1815, and is the seventh child born to the marriage of Jacob Wilson and Mary Hughs, who were also natives of Kentucky. In 1827 they moved with their family to Wayne County, Ind., where they resided until their death. Alford Wilson received his education in the old-fashioned log school-houses of that day and assisted his parents on the home farm. In 1855 he came to Grant County and purchased eighty acres of land where he now lives. He is a Prohibitionist in politics, a hard-working and industrious farmer, and a man with many friends. He chose, for his companion through life, Miss Eliza Felton, who was born April 7, 1815, a daughter of William and Margaret (Mansfield) Felton. To this union eight children have been born: Jasper, William (deceased), Levi, Reeves, Jacob, Alice (wife of H. Iber), John and Nancy. Both parents are members of the Christian Church.

MILL TOWNSHIP.

ALFRED L. BARNARD, native of Guilford County, N. C., was born January 3, 1818. At the age of six years he removed with his parents to Wayne County, Ind., where he grew to manhood on a farm. He received a limited education in such schools as the country afforded, and remained with his parents until twenty-five years of age, working on the farm in the summer time and at shoemaking during the winter seasons. He began farming for himself in 1843, and two years later, May, 1845, moved to Jefferson Township and opened a shoe shop, which he operated about two years. He abandoned shoe-making at the end of that time and took up the carpenter's trade, having previously obtained a knowledge of the same from his father, who was a skillful mechanic. After working at carpentering about two years he engaged in the plastering trade, which he followed until a few years ago. In 1860 he took charge of a general stock of goods, and later purchased an interest in the busi-

ness, continuing merchandising in all about eight years. In 1854 he was elected justice of the peace and held the office by successive re-elections for a period of twelve years; he then became a notary public and eight years later was again elected justice, a position he has filled in all about twenty-two years. In his early life he was an active politician, acting with the Whig party, and later joined the Republican party, with which he has since voted. He was married March 9, 1843, to Miss Jane Miller, of Darke County, Ohio, and daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (McClure) Miller, both natives of Kentucky and of German extraction. To this marriage ten children have been born, seven of whom are now living, viz: Jacob M., Mary E., Melissa, William N., Leroy M., Alcinda M. and Elizabeth J. Mr. Barnard joined the I. O. O. F. in 1850, and has filled all the chairs in the subordinate lodge, holding the office of Noble Grand at the present time. He is a member of the encampment also, and belongs to the Masonic fraternity. He and wife are active members of the Methodist Church, both having joined the same early in life. Mr. Barnard was for twenty-six years superintendent of the Sunday-school. Mr. Barnard's parents, Jethro and Esther (Sullivan), were both natives of North Carolina, and of English lineage. Jethro Barnard moved to Jonesboro, Ind., in 1844, and engaged in the cabinet-maker's trade. He was a zealous member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a staunch supporter of the Republican party. He died in the year 1851, at the age of seventy-two years. His wife died November, 1883, at the advanced age of ninety years.

JACOB CANDY, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Center County, Penn., January 16, 1820, and is the fourth child of Jacob and Catherine (Snyder) Candy, both parents natives of Pennsylvania and of German extraction. The subject grew to manhood on his father's farm, received a limited education in the subscription schools, and at the age of nineteen began the carpenter's trade, at which he served a two years' apprenticeship, obtaining nothing but his board and clothing during that time. After becoming proficient in his trade he began work as a journeyman, and later took contracts and ran a number of hands for about fourteen years. In the fall of 1846 he moved to Wayne County, Ind., where he worked at his trade four years, and in May, 1851, came to Grant County and located a farm on Walnut Creek, Mill Township, where he has since resided. His original purchase consisted of eighty acres, to which he has

added at different times, until he now owns a beautiful farm of 160 acres in one of the best cultivated parts of Grant County. Mr. Candy was married, January 8, 1846, to Miss Hannah Shaffer, a native of Pennsylvania and daughter of Michael and Margaret (Walborn) Shaffer. The children born to this marriage are eight in number—four sons and four daughters. Mr. Candy was originally a Democrat in politics, but of late years has voted the Republican ticket. He and his wife are worthy members of the Presbyterian Church, belonging to the Jonesboro congregation.

URIAH S. CANDY, one of the enterprising farmers of Mill Township, was born near Hagerstown, Wayne Co., Ind., on the 24th of May, 1848, and is the son of Jacob and Hannah Candy, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. Uriah S. Candy was three years of age when his parents moved to Mill Township, and from that time to the present he has been one of its most intelligent and honored residents. He grew to manhood on a farm and enjoyed good educational advantages, attending first the common school, and later a graded school, in which he made rapid progress in his various studies. He was a close student, and at the early age of thirteen could solve all the problems in Ray's arithmetic, besides being equally proficient in other branches. At the age of eighteen he began teaching, his first license showing a general average of 95 per cent. He continued school work for thirteen years, and earned the reputation of being one of the ablest instructors in the county. He early manifested a decided taste for mechanics, and among the productions of his skill is a wind engine of his own invention, which does excellent work. In 1872 he purchased a steam thresher, which he has since operated, taking the lead in that line of work in his part of the county, having threshed over 200,000 bushels of grain since engaging in the business. He purchased his present beautiful farm of 120 acres in 1875, the place representing the profits of his own industry. Mr. Candy was married, September 29, 1873, to Olive E. Allen, of Hamilton County, Ohio, and daughter of Joseph G. and Mary E. (Morrison) Allen, parents natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. Mrs. Candy was born January, 1852. Mr. Candy is a strong adherent to the Republican party and cast his first vote in 1872 for U. S. Grant. Both he and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

ELIAS COLEMAN, retired merchant, and son of Elijah and

Mary (Parker) Coleman, was born in Wayne County, N. C., November 25, 1798. His father was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and took an active part in the struggle for liberty. Elias Coleman was reared on a farm and early learned the blacksmithing trade with his father, who was a skillful mechanic. At the age of twenty he came West, and stopped for awhile in Orange and Randolph Counties, Ind., but did not make a permanent settlement, returning to his native State within a short time, where, on the 10th of October, 1820, he married Miss Sallie Peebles, who was born in North Carolina, May 21, 1791. Shortly after his marriage Mr. Coleman began working at blacksmithing and farming, and later took up the wagon-making trade. He returned to Indiana in 1828 and entered land in Randolph County, where he cleared a good farm and worked at his trade. In 1834 he moved to Fountain City, at which place he engaged in the manufacture of wagons, and continued the business for a series of years, abandoning it later and engaging as clerk in a mercantile house. He came to Jonesboro, Grant County, in 1848, and engaged in the dry goods business with A. L. Barnard, and five years later purchased his partner's interest, and continued the business some time with good success. He was postmaster at Jonesboro one year, and after retiring from active life spent some time in Marion. He has lived an active and industrious life, and has reached the ripe old age of eighty-eight years, honored and respected by all who know him. By his first marriage Mr. Coleman had six children, viz.: Eda Jane, Harriett, Nathan, Bennett B., Jessie and Mary. Mrs. Coleman died at the age of seventy-three years. Mr. Coleman's second marriage was solemnized June 6, 1866, with Mrs. Susan (Ellis) Coffin, of Grant County, who is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Coleman are both members of the Society of Friends.

BENNETT COLEMAN, farmer and stock raiser, and fourth child of Elias and Sallie (Peebles) Coleman, was born in Wayne County, N. C., on the 11th of December, 1827. He was brought by his parents to Randolph County, Ind., in his infancy, and when quite young accompanied them to Wayne County, where he grew to manhood. He obtained a fair education in the country schools, and at an early age entered the mercantile house of his father in the capacity of clerk, which gave him a practical knowledge of business life. He came to Jonesboro in 1848, and for two years thereafter

was employed in his father's store, abandoning mercantile pursuits at the end of that time and engaging in farming, which he has continued ever since. He succeeded, by the most rigid economy and industry, in accumulating sufficient means to purchase a farm, upon which he made quite a number of substantial improvements. He sold the farm in Franklin Township in 1862, and bought his present beautiful home of ninety acres adjoining the town of Jonesboro, upon which he has since resided. Mr. Coleman's first marriage was solemnized September 19, 1849, with Miss Sarah Shugart, of Wayne County, Ind., who departed this life on the 4th day of September, 1861. Four children were the result of this union, viz.: Emma J., William H., Dora and Lillian Coleman, the last two deceased. Mr. Coleman was married to Miss Anna Wilson, of Ohio, in 1862, by whom he had one child, Ida B. Coleman. Mrs. Coleman died November 24, 1880, and on the 1st day of August, 1883, he married his present wife, Mrs. Anna (Hartsock) Martin, of Hendricks County, Ind. Mr. Coleman is a member of the Masonic fraternity, a Republican in politics, and with his wife belongs to the Presbyterian Church.

CALVIN COPPOCK, carpenter, Jonesboro, was born in Miami County, Ohio, March 2, 1828, and is the son of James and Jane (Huntsman) Coppock, natives of North Carolina and New Jersey, respectively. He is the second of a family of twelve children, eleven of whom grew to man and womanhood. He was raised in his native county, obtained a good practical education, and at the age of nineteen began working at the carpenter's trade. He soon became quite proficient as a workingman, and after a couple of years began taking contracts, many of which proved quite remunerative. He came to Grant County in 1854 and located at Jonesboro, where, with the exception of three years spent in the army, he has since resided, following his vocation. He enlisted August, 1862, in Company C, Eighty-ninth Indiana Infantry, Sixteenth Army Corps, and served three years; mustered out July 19, 1865. His first engagement was at Munfordville, Ky., and later he participated in the Red River expedition, Tupelo, Nashville, Mobile and numerous others, through all of which he escaped unhurt, but returned home broken down in health. Since the war he has been actively engaged at his trade, and has earned the reputation of being one of the most skillful mechanics in the county. He was first married July 23, 1851,

to Miss Mary A. Coppock, of Miami County, Ohio, by whom he had seven children, viz.: Ursula, L. D., Rallin J., Leroy H., Elnora L., Eben E. and Elmer K. Mrs. Coppock died November 8, 1868. Mr. Coppock married his present wife, Miss Elizabeth A. Anderson, on the 11th of August, 1870. She was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, May 29, 1833, and since her first year has been a resident of Grant County. Three children have been born to this marriage: Lydia A., Matthew H. and James G. Coppock. Mr. Coppock takes considerable interest in political affairs, and is one of the leading Republicans of Mill Township. He served as justice of the peace four years, and in the spring of 1886 was elected assessor and real estate appraiser. He is a member of the G. A. R. and an intelligent and courteous gentleman.

JOEL H. COPPOCK, a native of Grant County, Ind., and the seventh of a family of ten children, was born on the 23d of September, 1837. His father, John Coppock, was born in South Carolina on the 30th of June, 1804, and when quite young was taken to Miami County, Ohio, where he lived until reaching manhood. He came to Grant County, Ind., in the fall of 1833, and purchased a tract of land on the Mississinewa, being one of the earliest settlers in that section of the county. He was a hard working, industrious man, a most reputable citizen and is still living, at the hale old age of eighty-two years. His wife, Rachel (Holingsworth) Coppock, was born in South Carolina June 18, 1803, married about the year 1824 and departed this life on the 26th of February, 1874. Joel H. Coppock was reared to agricultural pursuits and received the benefits of an English education in the country schools. He remained with his parents until attaining his majority, when he began life for himself as a carpenter, a vocation he followed with good success until the breaking out of the war. He entered the army in the spring of 1862, enlisting in Company K, First Indiana Cavalry, with which he served till May, 1865. He shared with his regiment the vicissitudes of war in the Virginia campaigns and participated in a number of battles, the first engagement being at Cedar Mountain. His regiment was on special duty as messengers from headquarters, and therefore took part in all the battles in which the Army of the Potomac was engaged. On leaving the service he returned home and for one year was engaged in a woolen factory, abandoning the work at the end of that time and taking

charge of the home farm. For six years he carried on carpentering in connection with farming, but at the end of that time turned his attention exclusively to the latter vocation, which he still follows with the most gratifying success. He has been a resident of Grant County all his life, and is one of its thorough-going business men. He was appointed justice of the peace in 1878, has been twice re-elected to the same position and has proved a most efficient officer. Mr. Coppock was married June 17, 1866, to Miss Nancy R. Fort, daughter of James D. and Nancy E. (Witty) Fort, a union that has been blessed with the birth of the following children, viz.: Rachel E., Ira (deceased), Mollie M., Cyrus L. and Norman J. Mr. Coppock belongs to the G. A. R., Masonic and Odd Fellows' fraternities, votes the Republican ticket and with his wife belong to the Society of Friends.

JOHN ENTSMINGER, the subject of this sketch is a native of Rockbridge County, Va., and dates his birth from the 20th of July, 1826. He is the youngest of seven children born to John and Sarah (Kinck) Entsminger, natives of Virginia and of Irish and German lineage, respectively. Subject's paternal grandfather was a native of Ireland, but early came to the United States and settled in Virginia in colonial times. He took part in the war for independence, and died about the year 1845. John Entsminger, Sr., was born in Virginia May, 1793, and was a farmer by occupation. He served in the war of 1812, and in 1836 came to Grant County, settling on the Mississinewa River, where he lived until 1837. He afterward purchased land of his own, and in time succeeded in becoming quite well off, owning a fine farm of 240 acres at the time of his death, September 6, 1873. Mrs. Entsminger died on the 30th of September, 1857. The immediate subject was raised a farmer, and accompanied his parents to Indiana when but ten years of age. He attended one term of school before leaving his native State, and after settling in Indiana enjoyed but limited educational advantages, his time being required in developing the farm and maintaining the family. At the age of eighteen he began working with his father for a share of the crops, and soon after reaching his majority purchased 120 acres of government land in the Indian Reservation west of Marion. This he afterward exchanged for eighty acres on Walnut Creek, to which he removed in the fall of 1852, and on which he lived about two years. He then purchased

his present farm, to which he has since added until he now owns 223 acres, 200 of which are in cultivation. Mr. Entsminger was married, January 16, 1851, to Miss Martha Havens, who was born in Clinton County, Ohio, February 10, 1833. Her father, Benjamin Havens, was a native of Pennsylvania and a soldier in the last war with England. He early moved to Clinton County, Ohio, and, in 1841, moved to Grant County, Ind., where he lived until his removal to Iowa in 1857. Mr. and Mrs. Entsminger have a family of six children: Sarah, wife of John C. Nelson; Matilda, wife of I. Lucas; Rebecca, wife of Alexander Linday; John W.; Rosa, wife of B. Kennedy and Emma C. Mr. Entsminger is a Democrat in politics.

PINER EVANS, farmer, was born October 12, 1813, in Stokes County, N. C., and is the eldest son of Charles and Rachel (Dunlap) Evans, both natives of the same State, and of Welsh-English extraction. Charles Evans was a soldier in the war of 1812, and an early resident of Indiana, dying in this State about the year 1835. The subject was reared to agricultural pursuits and at the age of eighteen accompanied his parents to Rush County, Ind., where he grew to manhood. He remained under the parental roof until attaining his majority, when he engaged as clerk in a grocery house at Clarksburg, Ind., and later clerked in a hotel at Terre Haute, for some years. He located in Marion County in 1837, thence to Grant County in 1844, settling on an eighty-acre tract of woodland adjacent to Walnut Creek, where he cleared a farm, and where he resided about five years. In 1856 he purchased his present home, a place of 250 acres, which is now one of the finest and best improved farms in Mill Township. He began life with comparatively nothing, but by close attention to business has succeeded in accumulating a competency for his declining years. He was elected county commissioner in 1867, and has held several minor positions at different times. Mr. Evans was married, June 20, 1842, to Miss Eleanor Godfrey, of Clermont County, Ohio, who was born July 15, 1816. Five children are the result of the union, viz.: Pinkney M. (deceased), John C., Isaac M. (deceased), Rachael, Mary F. E., (wife of B. F. Morris). Mr. and Mrs. Evans are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, both having united with the same previous to their marriage.

JOHN C. EVANS, only living son of Piner and Eleanor Evans,

was born in Grant County, Ind., on the 2d of December, 1844. He was raised to agricultural pursuits, and received his early educational training in the common schools, which he attended at intervals till his nineteenth year. In the winter of 1864 he entered the army, enlisting in Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-third Indiana Infantry, with which he served until honorably discharged, September, 1865. On leaving the army he returned home and entered the Jonesboro school, where he pursued his studies two years, obtaining a good education during that time. On quitting school he engaged in farming, and on the 9th of March, 1869, was married to Miss Mary E. Smith, of Fayette County, Ohio. Mrs. Evans was born November 2, 1848, and came to Grant County with her parents, Charles and Beulah (Haines) Smith, when five years of age, and has resided here ever since. Soon after his marriage Mr. Evans moved to his present home, and now owns a good farm of 120 acres, situated in one of the most fertile portions of Mill Township. He is a member of the G. A. R., votes the Republican ticket, and, with his wife, belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Evans have a family of three children, viz.: Wilber, Chester and Ethel Evans.

SETH GORDON, the subject of this sketch, is the third son born to Richard and Susanna (Hiatt) Gordon, both natives of North Carolina, and is of Irish origin on the paternal side and English on the maternal side. His parents immigrated to Wayne County, Ind., from North Carolina in 1822. Being possessed of limited means he endured many hardships, not an unnatural occurrence in pioneer life. In 1834 he removed to Henry County, Ind., and in a few years came to Grant County and located on a farm on Walnut Creek, where he remained till his death. He and his wife were consistent members of the Friends' Church. Our subject was in his fourth year when his parents went from Wayne County to Henry County. Being brought up on the farm he did not neglect the advantages of schools, receiving at the district schools a very good education. He for many years managed his father's farm and afterward bought it and resided there till 1864, when he bought and moved to the farm where he now lives. He was married, October 11, 1860, to Miss Sarah Jay, a native of Mill Township, born on the 23d of January, 1843, daughter of James and Lydia (Hollingsworth) Jay, both natives of South Carolina, who came to Grant

County in 1835. Mr. Gordon is a Republican in politics, and they are members of the Friends' Church.

HENRY HARVEY, farmer and stock raiser, is a native of Randolph County, N. C., born December 13, 1816, and is the eldest of four children of Thomas and Anna (Sadler) Harvey. The father was born in North Carolina in 1793, and was descended from one of the earliest families of that State. He immigrated to Indiana in 1833 and settled in Grant County, where he purchased eighty acres of government land, selling his team in order to pay for the same. He went to work with a will and the following year harvested his first crop of corn, which furnished the family with breadstuff until more land could be brought under cultivation. Mr. Harvey was a true type of the pioneer, and his first few years in the woods were fraught with many serious difficulties. He developed a fine farm from an unbroken forest, and lived to the good old age of seventy-five years, dying of heart disease in 1868. Mrs. Harvey shared with her husband all the inconveniences of pioneer life, and died in 1876 at the age of eighty-three years. Henry Harvey was raised on a farm and accompanied his parents to Indiana in his seventeenth year. He acquired a fair education in the common schools, and at the age of twenty-three began teaching, a profession he continued with good success until 1845 or 1846. He supplemented his early educational training with a course at a high school in Henry County, and began life for himself as a farmer in the home place, where he lived for several years. He and his father established the first nursery in Grant County, which they ran some time, and later, in 1846, he engaged in the mercantile business at Jonesboro, continuing the same in partnership with his brother until the latter's death in 1851. He then effected a partnership with Joseph Morrow, which lasted until 1856, when he engaged in the dry goods business at Fairmount, where he continued some time. In 1863 he purchased his present beautiful home, to which he at once moved his family and where he has since resided. He closed out his mercantile business in 1866, and since that time, with the exception of a few years, has given his entire attention to farming and stock raising, in both of which he has been very successful. He is one of the oldest settlers of Grant County now living, and has always taken an active interest in the growth and development of the county. He cast his first presidential vote in 1844 for Gen. Har-

ri-son, and until the birth of the Republican party, was an ardent Whig in politics. He affiliated with the Republican party until quite recently, and is now a Prohibitionist in sentiment. Mr. Harvey's marriage with Miss Jane Kelly was solemnized October 23, 1845. She was born February 17, 1826, and is the daughter of Timothy and Avis (Sleeper) Kelly, natives of South Carolina and New York, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Kelly came to Grant County in 1835 and located in Union Township, but afterward moved to Center. Mr. Kelly died December 15, 1866, aged seventy years. Mrs. Kelly died January 15, 1863, at the age of fifty-eight years. Mr. and Mrs. Harvey have had nine children, the following of whom are living, viz.: Avis N. (wife of Jesse H. Nelson), John H., Anna and Kelly B. Harvey.

LEVI HIATT, farmer, was born in Mill Township, Grant Co., Ind., March 9, 1840, and is the son of David and Lydia (Balenger) Hiatt. He was left motherless at the early age of four years, and when but seven years old his father died. After the latter's death he went to live in the family of an uncle, Daniel Winslow, to whom he was bound until his twenty-first year, and who treated him with the same respect and consideration that would have been shown a son. On reaching his majority he began working for Mr. Winslow by the month and continued with him until the fall of 1861, when he abandoned the farm for military life. He enlisted, September of the above year, in Company F, Thirty-fourth Indiana Infantry, which formed a part of the Army of the Tennessee. He was with his regiment in a number of battles, among which were New Madrid, Mo., Port Gibson, Champion Hill and siege of Vicksburg, where he fought three consecutive days, receiving a flesh wound late the third day which caused him to lay off duty for some weeks. He rejoined his regiment at New Orleans and was detailed on patrol duty, crossing the gulf to Matagorda Island, where the Thirty-fourth veteranized. Returning to New Orleans the men who did not veteranize were formed into a battalion for guard duty until the expiration of their term of service, Mr. Hiatt being one of the number. A serious affection of the eyes preventing him from continuing any longer in the army he was honorably discharged, September, 1864, and immediately returned home, but owing to the failure of his sight was unable to engage in any employment for some length of time. On recovering his health he engaged in farming, and in

1869 located on the place where he now resides. He was married, November 7, 1869, to Miss Hannah J. Roberds, a native of Wabash County, Ind., and daughter of B. J. and Lydia Roberds. To this union has been born one daughter, Glen Ada, born December 27, 1875. Mrs. Hiatt was born April 2, 1841, and previous to her marriage was one of the leading teachers of Grant County. Mr. and Mrs. Hiatt are consistent members of the Friends' Church.

J. W. HILL, of the firm of J. W. Hill & Son, Jonesboro, is a native of Wayne County, Ind., and the fifth of twelve children born to Aaron and Nancy (Winslow) Hill, parents natives of North Carolina and of English extraction. Aaron Hill immigrated to Wayne County, Ind., about 1827, and the next year moved to Randolph County, where he lived until 1829. In the latter year he came to Grant County and entered 160 acres of land, to which he moved his family in 1830. Mr. Hill's land was an unbroken forest, and until he could erect a cabin his family was compelled to live in a rude tent which had been hastily improvised for the occasion. Here in the woods, surrounded by all the inconveniences of pioneer life, did this frontier settler lay the foundation of future prosperous homes, and instill into the minds of his children those lessons of industry and economy by which their subsequent lives have been characterized. Mr. Hill was a man of many excellent qualities, and did much in a quiet way toward the moral development of the community in which he resided. He died in January, 1861, aged sixty-three years. His wife preceded him to the silent land, dying in 1858 at the age of fifty-six years. J. W. Hill was born October 24, 1828, and was but two years of age when brought to Grant County. He grew to manhood amid the rugged scenes of frontier life, and received limited educational training in the rude subscription schools of those days. He is largely self-taught, having always been a reader and observer, and by coming in contact with business men has obtained a sound, practical education, such as is not acquired in schools. He began life for himself as a farmer, and at the age of twenty and a half years was united in marriage to Miss Bethany Winslow, daughter of Jesse and Peninah (Henley) Winslow, of North Carolina. Immediately after his marriage he moved into a log cabin on his father's land, and began preparing for his first crop of corn, which amounted to 450 bushels. The same season he moved to a piece of woodland in Fairmount Township.

upon which he erected a substantial hewed log house, and which was his home for a number of years. By hard work and rigid economy he succeeded in overcoming his many unfavorable surroundings, and within a few years had a good farm in successful cultivation. While living here Mr. Hill began the butchering business, his first season's profits being small. He continued it for a number of years, meeting with great success, and the sound of his horn as he announced the approach of his meat wagon was familiar music to the ears of the early residents of Fairmount and other townships. In 1856 he purchased a part of his present home and opened a butcher shop in Jonesboro, which he carried on with great success for a period of twenty-five years, selling out at the end of that time and erecting a substantial building in Marion, where he has since run a first-class meat market. The firm of Hill & Son is now doing an annual business of \$8,000. He erected a large elevator on the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad in 1877 at a cost of \$8,000, and has since operated the same, paying the highest price for all kinds of grain. In the fall of 1885 he began baling hay and straw, a business that has been constantly increasing. Mr. Hill's first tax receipt was for the princely amount of 17 cents, but of late years his taxes have been in excess of \$200 annually. He has taken great interest in the growth and development of Jonesboro, his buildings in the village costing him upward of \$2,000. He is a man of wide influence, and deserves no second place among the representative men of his township. He is a Republican in politics, and an active member of the Society of Friends, with which he has been identified all his life. The parents of Mrs. Hill, Jesse and Penniah Winslow, came to Grant County in 1840, and were the parents of ten children, all of whom are married and well settled in life. Mrs. Winslow died in the fall of 1885 aged seventy-eight years. Mr. Winslow is still living at the ripe old age of eighty-five years. Mr. and Mrs. Hill have had two children, viz: Matthew (deceased) and Christopher, the latter in partnership with his father at the present time.

HENRY N. HOCKETT was born in Clinton County, Ohio, December 31, 1833, and is the son of Jonathan and Mary (Nordyke) Hockett, natives of Virginia and Tennessee, respectively. Jonathan Hockett was born in 1803 of Scotch-English parentage, and at the

age of ten years was taken to Clinton County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood. He early learned the saddler's trade and worked at the same until about the year 1837, at which time he engaged in farming, a vocation he carried on at intervals until retiring from active life. In 1839 he immigrated to Illinois and settled in Logan County, where he farmed and taught school until his return to Ohio in 1844. In company with his father-in-law, Micajah Nordyke, he made a visit to Grant County, Ind., in 1831, and explored the country adjacent to the Mississinewa and Salmonia Rivers, prospecting for a location. He returned in 1850 and contracted for a part of the subject's present farm, but did not make a permanent settlement in the county until three years later. He located near Jonesboro in 1853, and since that time has been an honored resident of the township, being now in his eighty-third year. He is one of the representative citizens of his neighborhood, a Republican in politics, and a leader in all matters pertaining to education and morals. His wife was born in 1803, and departed this life in 1883. Henry N. Hockett was raised in Clinton County, Ohio, in the common schools of which he obtained a good, practical education, and at the age of twenty accompanied his parents to this county, where he has since resided. He was reared a farmer, early chose agriculture for his vocation, and began life for himself at about the age of twenty-three years. He was married, October 23, 1856, to Miss Lavina Hiatt, daughter of David and Lydia (Balenger) Hiatt, who were the first permanent settlers of Mill Township, moving to the same as early as 1826. Mrs. Hockett was born March 9, 1840. Mr. Hockett purchased his first farm of eighty acres the year of his marriage, it being at that time an unbroken piece of woodland. He has added to his original purchase from time to time and now owns a beautiful farm of 164 acres, the greater part of which has been developed by his own labor, and is under a high state of cultivation. He is a very industrious and painstaking farmer, and for the past few years has given a great deal of attention to stock raising and bee culture, being very successful in both. He is a great reader, takes an active interest in educational matters, and is a Prohibitionist in sentiment though voting for years with the Republican party. To Mr. and Mrs. Hockett have been born eleven children, eight of whom are now living, viz.: Chloe, Lydia, Mary, Aaron, Olive, Armond and Orange and Ellen.

SAMUEL S. HORNE, M. D., was born in Switzerland County, Ind., May 30, 1844, and is the seventh child of Samuel S. and Mary P. (Armstrong) Horne, parents both natives of Scotland. Samuel S. Horne, Sr., came to the United States in early life, and was a physician by profession. He began the practice at Jonesboro in 1848, and continued the same until compelled on account of failing health to retire in 1872. He was a man of local prominence, an ardent politician of the Whig school, but on the dissolution of that party he united with the Republican party, with which he acted until after the inauguration of Lincoln in 1861. At that time he identified himself with the Democratic party, of which he was a stanch supporter until his death in 1874. He was one of the leading physicians of Grant County, and a man of much more than ordinary culture and intelligence. Mrs. Mary P. Horne came to the United States when quite young, and departed this life in the year 1856. The subject of this sketch came to Grant County with his parents when but four years of age, and until his seventeenth year attended the schools of Jonesboro, in which he made rapid progress. He entered the army October 5, 1861, enlisting when but seventeen years old in Company H, Eighth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with which he served until 1864, taking part in a number of battles, in the meantime, among which were Pea Ridge, Black River and others. He was discharged at Winchester, Va., and immediately thereafter returned home and entered Wabash College, in which he pursued his studies for one year. At the end of that time he began reading medicine with his father at Jonesboro, and later attended the Ohio Medical College, from which he graduated in the spring of 1869. After graduation he began the practice of his profession at Jonesboro, continuing the same with his father until the latter's death at the time designated. The Doctor has built up an extensive and lucrative practice in Grant and adjoining counties, and is one of the active medical men in northern Indiana. He takes considerable interest in political matters, and wields a large influence for the Democratic party, being one of its leaders in Grant. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and takes an active part in the G. A. R. He was married September, 1873, to Miss Lora Zeek, a native of Indiana, and daughter of John and Elizabeth (Powell) Zeek, parents both born in Pennsylvania. Dr. and Mrs. Horne have had ten children, one of whom is living—Belle, born April, 1873. Mrs.

Horne is a member of the Presbyterian Church and a most estimable lady.

JEREMIAH HOWELL, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Clinton County, Ohio, on the 5th of November, 1820, and is the oldest child of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Kimbrough) Howell, natives of Chatham and Roan Counties, N. C., respectively. Benjamin Howell was born in 1795, and early went with his parents to Clinton County, Ohio. He was a farmer by occupation, and experienced all the privations of pioneer life, moving to Indiana when the country was new and living until his eleven children were nearly all grown, dying in 1855 aged sixty years. Mrs. Howell was born in 1802, was married in 1820, and departed this life, February 15, 1885, at the ripe old age of eighty-three years. Jeremiah Howell was raised on a farm, and obtained a good English education in the common schools. At the age of nineteen he began teaching, his first salary being \$10 per month. He came to Grant County in the fall of 1843 and located in Liberty Township, where he purchased eighty-five acres of woodland at a cost of \$300, and soon after his arrival was engaged to teach a sixty-five days' subscription school, at \$1.50 per scholar. During the winter he erected a cabin upon his land, and in 1844 moved his family into the same. He soon cleared a small farm, and added to his possessions by entering eighty acres of the Indian Reservation. He later removed east one mile to another farm, and in 1864 purchased a place near the eastern boundary of the township, on which he lived until he removed to his present farm in Mill Township in the spring of 1865. He owns land in both Liberty and Mill Townships, and his present home is one of the most pleasant in the community. He is a successful farmer and stock raiser, and one of the well-to-do and aggressive citizens of Grant County. In early life he was an Abolitionist in sentiment, but of late years votes independently, not being bound to any political organization. Mr. Howell has been twice married, the first time on the 11th of November, 1841, to Miss Sarah J. Jessup, of Connecticut, who died in 1862. To this marriage six children were born, viz.: Amanda M., Charles J., Keziah E., Eliza J., Mary E. and Esther A. Howell. His second marriage was solemnized in August, 1863, with Miss Theresa Arnett, of Wayne County, Ind. Mrs. Howell is a member of the Society of Friends.

WILLIAM HAMAS, farmer and stock raiser, was born in Ohio,

August 9, 1833, and is the son of William and Mary (Browning) Iiams, parents, natives of Maryland. William Iiams, Sr., grew to manhood in his native State, and in 1819 immigrated to Ohio, where he engaged in farming. He moved, in 1837, to Jay County, Ind., where he cleared a farm, and where he died in the winter of 1842. His widow soon after moved to Grant County, where she was again married, in 1846. She was left a widow the second time in 1867, and departed this life July 17, 1883. The subject was four years of age when brought to Indiana, and until his eighth year resided in Jay County. He came with his parents to Grant County in 1842, and at the age of fourteen was thrown upon his own resources. He worked as a farm laborer at 12½ cents per day, and continued in that employment until reaching his twentieth year. He went to Illinois in 1852, thence to Blackford County, Ind., one year later, where he began farming for himself as a renter. In 1855 he went to Nebraska and located a claim, and the same year settled in Shelby County, Iowa, where he was doomed to undergo some of the greatest hardships and privations possible for a human being to suffer. He remained in Iowa until 1859, at which time he sold out and immigrated to California, making the trip in company with a number of others, and meeting with many startling adventures on the journey. On reaching their destination Mr. Iiams engaged as a common laborer, while his wife did housework for her board. He afterward worked at mill-wrighting and anything else he could find to do, and for some time traveled quite extensively over the State. He took a claim at one time, and after a short residence thereon disposed of it and entered 280 acres in another part of the State, upon which he lived until 1867, farming and teaming in the meantime. In the latter year he located 320 acres of land, 156 of which he put in cultivation the first year, and the second year sowed the entire tract in wheat and barley, harvesting therefrom 9,000 bushels of grain. He disposed of his farm in 1873, and returned to Grant County, Ind., where he has since resided. He owns a beautiful place in Mill Township, and gives his attention largely to stock raising, in which he is very successful. Mr. Iiams was married, February 16, 1856, to Miss Sarah A. Blunt, who was born in Blackford County, Ind., April 22, 1840. Seven children have been born to this union, two of whom, Mary L. and George M., are living. Mr. Iiams is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Odd

Fellows' fraternity. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, as is also Mrs. Iiams, belonging to the Jonesboro congregation.

CHARLES INK, one of the active farmers of Mill Township, is a native of New Jersey, and the son of Joseph W. and Charity (Hinkley) Ink. The father was born in New Jersey and the mother in New York. Joseph W. Ink was born April 19, 1793, of German parentage, his father immigrating to America prior to the war of independence, in which he took an active part. Joseph Ink was a farmer by occupation, and served in the war of 1812. He was married, January 23, 1816, to Miss Charity Hinkley, whose birth occurred October 20, 1800. He immigrated to the West in 1833, and in the fall of 1834 settled in Knox, now Morrow County, Ohio. In after life he moved to Illinois, and resided in Chester-ville, that State, until 1866, when he returned to Grant County, dying here September 28, 1869, aged seventy-six years. Mrs. Ink survived her husband six months, dying at Noblesville, Ind., March 11, 1870. Charles Ink was born September 10, 1825. He was raised on a farm, and until his sixteenth year attended the common schools, in which he made good progress. His parents desiring him to enter the ministry, he in 1841 became a student of the Gran-ville Theological College, where he remained one term, after which he engaged for a short time in teaching. He came to Grant Coun-ty, Ind., in the fall of 1844, and engaged with A. W. Sanford to learn the mill-wright's trade, under whom he served a three years' apprenticeship. He entered into partnership with his employer at the end of that time, and worked at the trade until 1856, when he and a brother, John Ink, engaged in the goods business at Jones-boro, which he continued about three years. He sold out to his brother at the end of that time, and purchased a farm, which he still owns. He enlisted at the first call for three months' troops, joining Company K, Eighth Indiana Infantry, with which he remained until the expiration of the regiment's period of service. He worked at his trade at intervals until 1876, since which time he has been engaged in farming and saw-milling. He owns a farm of 177 acres of well improved land, and is one of the representative citizens of his neighborhood. He cast his first vote for Zachariah Taylor, and is now an ardent supporter of the Republican party. He is liberal in his religious views, belonging to no church, but is a generous

patron of all benevolent organizations. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, belonging to the lodge at Jonesboro.

JOHN C. KNIGHT, M. D. Dr. Knight was born in Grant County, Ind., October 24, 1856, and is the third child of Laban and Elizabeth (Parsons) Knight, the father a native of England and the mother of Indiana. Dr. Knight was left motherless at the age of three years, and when six years old his father died, thus throwing him early in life entirely upon his own resources. After his father's death he made his home with Henry Osborne, and later went to live in the family of Thomas Harvey, who gave him the advantages of a common school education. He made substantial progress in his various studies, and being actuated by a desire to teach he entered the Jonesboro school at the age of seventeen, in order to fit himself for the profession. He took charge of the first school when twenty years of age, and continued the work several years, attending school a part of the time and reading medicine during his leisure. In 1878 he became a student in the office of Dr. S. C. Weddington, under whose instruction he pursued his studies during the summers of 1879 and 1880, attending the Kentucky School of Medicine in the winter seasons. He graduated from that institution in the spring of 1881, and immediately engaged in the practice at Jonesboro, where he has since resided. The Doctor is a close student, and has acquired considerable reputation as a skillful physician and surgeon. He is eminently a self-made man, his success in life being due to his own unaided exertions. He was married, September 29, 1881, to Miss Josephine Wilson, daughter of William G. Wilson, of Jonesboro. Mrs. Knight was born September 29, 1858. The Doctor votes with the Republican party, and with his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE W. MCKINNEY, M. D. Dr. McKinney is a native of Grant County, Ind., and the third of a family of four children born to Leander and Alzina (Toby) McKinney, parents natives of Ohio and New Jersey, respectively. Leander McKinney was born near the city of Piqua. He came with his parents to Indiana when quite young, his father, William McKinney, having been one of the earliest physicians of Grant County. He was a farmer by occupation, and spent the greater part of his life within the present limits of the county, dying here, in 1851, at the age of thirty-four years. Mrs. McKinney resided upon the home place until her sons grew to

manhood, when, in 1870, she moved to Marion, where she still resides. George W. McKinney was born September 23, 1849, and was but ten years of age when his father died. His early educational training was received in the common schools, which he attended at intervals until seventeen years old, at which time he entered the Marion High School, where he pursued his studies several years, working on the farm during vacations. He early manifested a decided taste for the medical profession, and at the age of nineteen entered the office of Dr. E. C. Webster, of Marion, with whom he read until entering the Bennett Medical College, Chicago, from which institution he graduated February, 1873. He began the practice at Xenia, Miami Co., Ind., where he remained until the winter of 1875, at which time he came to Jonesboro, where he has since resided. During the winter of 1883-84, he attended the Indiana Medical College, from which he received a diploma the same year, being now a graduate in both the eclectic and allopathic schools of medicine. He became a member of the Grant County Medical Society in 1876, and has taken an active part in the deliberations of that body. His practice is constantly increasing, and his reputation as a physician and surgeon is second to that of few young medical men of the county. The Doctor was married, March 17, 1874, to Miss Mary E. Everston, of Huntington County, Ind. She was born December 24, 1852, and began teaching at the early age of fourteen, her second term being taught in the town of Jonesboro. She became very proficient in the profession, and continued it with more than ordinary success until her marriage. Dr. and Mrs. McKinney have had three children: Blanch, Ethel and Edith, the last named dying in infancy. The Doctor belongs to the I. O. O. F., K. of H., and Masonic fraternities. He and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

SAMUEL MOORE, attorney at law, Jonesboro, was born in Virginia, on the 25th of February, 1832, and is the youngest son of Samuel and Mary (Smiley) Moore, parents natives of the same State. Samuel Moore, Sr. was a farmer by occupation. He emigrated to Ohio soon after the birth of the subject and was a resident of Preble County, that State, until 1834, at which time he came to Grant County, Ind., and located a home near the present site of Cumberland Village, where he cleared a good farm and resided until his death in 1864. Mrs. Moore preceded him to the grave, dy-

ing in the year 1856. The immediate subject of this sketch grew to manhood in Grant County and was raised to agricultural pursuits. He was educated in the common schools and on arriving at his majority, began working for himself in La Porte County, where he remained a short time. Returning to Grant County he purchased eighty acres of the home farm upon which he lived until 1864, when he sold out and moved to Jonesboro and engaged in the hotel business for seven years, carrying on a drug and grocery store a part of that time. In connection with the above he also ran a livery stable, and by successful management succeeded in accumulating a handsome competency. He abandoned his various business enterprises in 1872, and took up the legal profession, to which he has since devoted his entire attention and in which he has been very successful. Mr. Moore was married, December 5, 1853, to Miss Sarilda Nixon, a native of Fayette County, Ind., and daughter of Caleb Nixon. She was born July, 1834, and is the mother of two children, Sarah J. (deceased), and Henry P. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a staunch supporter of the Republican party. He and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE PHILLIPS is a native of Sandusky County, Ohio, and dates his birth from the 17th of June, 1830. His parents George and Ann (McKay) Phillips, were natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, respectively. George Phillips, Sr., was a farmer by occupation and in early life went with his parents to Ohio, where he lived until 1837. He came to Grant County, Ind., that year and purchased a tract of government land in Monroe Township, upon which he cleared a good farm of 160 acres. During the days of slavery his house was a station on the well-known "underground railroad," and no escaped African ever appealed to him in vain. Upon one occasion three runaway slaves sought protection at his hands, and no sooner had he secreted them than an officer appeared with a reward of \$500 for any one who would acquaint him with the whereabouts of the fugitives. This sum was offered Mr. Phillips, but he indignantly spurned it and directed the officer to leave his premises. Mr. Phillips died about the year 1846. His wife lived to a good old age and died in 1874. The immediate subject of this sketch was seven years of age when his parents came to Grant County. He was left fatherless early in life and grew to manhood under the kind care of his mother, who was a most excel-

lent woman. He enjoyed the advantages of a common school education, and at the age of sixteen began working for himself, although making his mother's house his home. When twenty-two years old he began working at the carpentering trade, serving three years under an overseer, after which he worked nine years as journeyman in different parts of the country. In 1857 he purchased his present home place, the greater part of which has been cleared and brought under cultivation by his own labor. He has a beautiful farm and good buildings, his residence being one of the best in the township. In 1864 he entered the army, enlisting in Company K, Eighty-third Indiana Infantry, Fourteenth Army Corps, with which he served until May of the following year. Mr. Phillips was married August 29, 1857, to Miss Ann M. Allen, daughter of John and Rachel (Newby) Allen, of North Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. Mrs. Phillips was born February 23, 1837, and is the mother of four children, viz.: Theodore (deceased), Benton (deceased), Oscar and Violetta Phillips. Mr. Phillips cast his first vote in 1852 as a Free Soiler. He voted with the Republican party until 1876, supported the Greenback candidates that year and is now an Independent. Mrs. Phillips is a consistent member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

ZIMRI S. RICHARDSON was born in Randolph County, N. C., August 1, 1828, and is the son of Hopkin and Elizabeth (Davis) Richardson, natives of North Carolina and of Scotch-Irish and English extraction, respectively. Hopkin Richardson was one of the pioneers of Grant County, moving here in the fall of 1833, and settling in the present Township of Fairmount. The following year he located on government land near the site of Fairmount Village, where he opened a farm and experienced in a full measure all the hardships and privations of life in the backwoods. Mr. Richardson's sons being too young to render him material assistance he was obliged to clear the greater part of his farm unaided, and in order to economize the good wife manufactured all the family clothing, while he made their shoes during the winter seasons. He purchased his first land from the government at \$1.25 per acre, a sum \$98.75 less than its present value. He made a farm of 320 acres and became one of the leading citizens of the township. He was an active politician and originally voted with the Democratic party; but from 1852 until his death he acted with the Whig and Republican par-

ties. He died September 1, 1870. Mrs. Richardson died in 1861, at the age of fifty-eight years. Zimri Richardson was five years of age when his parents came to Indiana, and from that time till the present has been an honored resident of Grant County. He obtained the rudiments of an education in the rude log schoolhouses common to this country fifty years ago, and remained under the parental roof until his twenty-second year, growing to manhood on the farm. He was married, January 10, 1850, to Miss Rebecca Newby, of Grant County, and immediately thereafter began farming his father's place, upon which he lived for a period of ten years. His father then gave him forty acres, and he afterward purchased a tract of sixty-eight acres where the town of Fairmount now stands, which he owned until 1863. In that year he removed to his present home in Mill Township where he has since resided. He abandoned general farming a few years ago, and has since been giving his attention to the culture of small fruits and grapes, in which he is very successful. He gives considerable attention to bees, and has one of the largest and most productive apiaries in the county, importing the first Italian bees, and also the first honey extractor. By his first marriage Mr. Richardson had one child, Rebecca, who died at the age of six months. Mrs. Richardson died October, 1851, and on August 17 of the following year he was again married to Mrs. Martha (Winslow) Harvey, of Grant County, by whom he had the following children, viz.: Mary W., Lucy J., Arthur D., Joseph W., Isabelle, Bethena, Omar and Ora E. By her previous marriage Mrs. Richardson had one child, John S. Harvey. Mr. Richardson's third marriage was solemnized January, 1875, with Mrs. Martha J. (Kingen) Tweeley, of Hancock County, Ind. Her parents, John and Nancy Kingen, were among the first settlers of that county. Three children have been born to Mr. Richardson's last marriage, and by her previous marriage Mrs. Richardson had three children, two of whom are living. Mr. Richardson is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, but has never been an aspirant for political honors. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and one of the leading citizens of Mill Township.

ISAAC ROUSH was born in Center County, Penn., June 25, 1813, son of John and Mary (McCammon) Roush, parents both natives of the same State. At the age of eighteen he came with his parents to Wayne County, Ind., where he grew to manhood. He

was raised a farmer, and on March 27, 1834, was united in marriage to Miss Mary Miller, a native of Montgomery County, Ohio, and the daughter of Moses and Hannah Miller, of Virginia and Maryland, respectively. Soon after his marriage Mr. Roush purchased a farm in Henry County, Ind., on which he lived four years, thence moved to Grant County in the spring of 1841, settling on the farm where he has since resided. He became quite an extensive land owner, at one time having 800 acres, a part of which has been divided among his children. He still owns 500 acres, and is one of the well-to-do citizens of Grant County. He was originally a Democrat, but identified himself with the Republican party at its organization, and has since voted that ticket. The following are the names of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Roush, viz.: Diana, William P., John F., Daniel W., Hannah M., Phoebe E., Isaac N., Sarah L., George H., Emma J. and Ottis T.

WILLIAM P. ROUSH, eldest son of Isaac and Mary (Miller) Roush, was born in Wayne County, Ind., July 31, 1836. He was brought to Grant County when six years old, grew to manhood on a farm and remained with his parents until reaching his majority. He received a practical education in the common schools, began life for himself as a farmer, and has followed agricultural pursuits with good success all his life, owning a beautiful farm of 140 acres at the present time, the greater part of which is under a high state of cultivation. He volunteered in the fall of 1861, joining Company H, Twelfth Indiana Infantry, one year's service, during which time he was with the Army of the Potomac. At the expiration of the time he returned home and resumed farming until October, 1864, when he again entered the army, enlisting in Company E, Fifty-eighth Regiment, with which he served with the Army of the Tennessee until honorably discharged August 8, 1865. Mr. Roush was married, April 12, 1868, to Miss Anna M. Lucas, of Grant County, and daughter of Thomas and Mary M. (Shoemaker) Lucas. Mrs. Roush was born November 10, 1848, and is the mother of three children, two of whom are living, viz.: Minnetta and Walter.

AARON SHIDELER, retired farmer and prominent citizen of Mill Township, is a native of Greene County, Penn., and the eldest of a family of twelve children—six sons and six daughters—born to John and Susannah (French) Shideler, natives of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, respectively, and German and English extraction.

The father was a farmer by occupation and an early resident of Ohio, immigrating to Miami County, that State, in 1817. Aaron Shideler was born on the 18th of March, 1806, and grew to manhood on a farm. He received limited educational training, attending school but two or three months of the year, and began life for himself as a farmer at the age of twenty-three. He remained in Ohio until 1833, at which time he moved to Randolph County, Ind., and one year later came to Grant County and settled in Mill Township, at that time an almost unbroken wilderness. After selecting a site for his home he went to Fort Wayne for the purpose of entering the land, making the trip on horseback, and meeting with several interesting adventures on the way. He went to work with a will and soon had a cabin erected and a few acres of land ready for cultivation, the woods furnishing him with an abundance of wild meat in the meantime, while the rich stores of honey which then abounded in almost unlimited quantities served as a delicious desert to the frugal fare. Mr. Shideler experienced all the hardships and privations incident to life in the backwoods, but actuated by that energy for which he has always been noted, he succeeded as the years went by in developing a beautiful home and accumulating a handsome competency. He followed agricultural pursuits with good success until 1867, at which time he retired from active life and removed to Jonesboro, where he has since resided in the enjoyment of that rest and quiet which only the hard working and conscientious can appreciate. He served as justice of the peace for five years and as school official a number of terms, discharging the duties of both positions in a manner satisfactory to all concerned. In 1828 he cast his first vote for Andrew Jackson, and since that time has been an uncompromising adherent of the Democratic party. On the 27th of November, 1828, he was united in marriage with Miss Hannah Jones, of Ohio, and daughter of Ellis and Jane (McDowell) Jones, parents natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. Mrs. Shideler was born November 15, 1807. The children born to Mr. and Mrs. Shideler are three in number, viz.: Sarah J., wife of William Moreland; John W. and David B. Shideler. Mr. and Mrs. Shideler are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DR. SAMUEL C. WEDDINGTON is a native of Rowan County, N. C., and the second of a family of three children born to James C. and Rebecca (Ellis) Weddington, both parents natives of North

Carolina and of English-Irish and German-Welsh descent, respectively. Dr. Weddington was born on the 15th of July, 1823, and spent the first nine years of his life in his native State. He came with his parents to Indiana in 1832 and located near Alexandria, Madison County, where he grew to manhood and where he obtained a fair English education in such schools as the country afforded. On attaining his majority he began teaching and reading medicine alternately, and in 1847 began the practice of his profession at the town of Chesterfield. In 1856 he removed to Randolph County and accepted the position of railroad agent at Union City, in which capacity he continued until 1865. In that year he entered the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers as assistant surgeon, and was soon after appointed surgeon-major, receiving the appointment through the influence of Col., now Gov. Gray, who was his personal friend. He left the army in 1865 and returning to Indiana resumed the practice of medicine at Jonesboro for a short time, abandoning it to accept the position of civil engineer on the Pan Handle Railroad, in which capacity he continued some time, operating between Union City and Logansport. He afterward engaged in his profession at Jonesboro, but discontinued it on the completion of the railroad through the town in order to take charge of the station, for which he acted as agent for some time. At the end of that time he engaged in surveying in the West, and later returned to Jonesboro and again took charge of the railroad office, which he retained one year. After a few months spent in the drug business he resumed the healing art, which he has since successfully continued, having a lucrative practice at the present time in Jonesboro and adjacent country. Dr. Weddington is a man eminently qualified to adapt himself to circumstances, and in his various enterprises has met with encouraging success. He has affiliated with the Republican party ever since its organization, but is not a partisan in the sense of seeking official position. He identified himself with the Masonic order in 1848, and is one of the active workers in the lodge at Jonesboro. He was married, January, 1849, to Miss Elizabeth Tomlinson, of North Carolina. The Doctor is the father of nine children, four of whom are living, to wit: Emily J., William M., Ulysses S. and Samuel C. Weddington. Mr. and Mrs. Weddington are members of the Presbyterian Church.

H. K. WILLMAN, merchant, Jonesboro, is a native of Blackford County, Ind., born October 7, 1841, and the son of Lewis and Christen (Keller) Willman; both parents born in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany. Lewis Willman was a wagon-maker by trade. He came to the United States in 1834, and stopped at Chambersburgh, Penn., where he was employed by the first railroad company in that section of the State. He afterward came to Indiana and settled in Wayne County, thence to Blackford County where he engaged in farming, which vocation he carried on the rest of his life. He was a man of fine intellectual attainments and an ardent supporter of the Democratic party. He raised a family of nine children, eight of whom are living, the youngest being forty years of age. He died in 1875, at the age of seventy years. His wife preceded him to the grave, dying about the year 1850. H. K. Willman was raised in Blackford County and remained with his parents on the farm until his eighteenth year. He was educated in the country schools and the schools of Hartford City and on arriving at the above age was bound apprentice to learn the shoe-maker's trade, at which he served three years. After learning his trade he began work as a journeyman, stopping first at Anderson, Ind., and later worked at various places in different States, traveling in all about four years. In 1866 he opened a shop in Hartford City where he remained two years, and at the end of that time came to Jonesboro where he did "jour" work until the fall of 1868. He then entered into partnership with a Mr. Evans which lasted three years, when he withdrew from the firm and established a business of his own in the room he now occupies. This was started as a general boot and shoe business, Mr. Willman manufacturing the greater part of his stock and running from three to six workmen the year round. In 1880 he added a general line of dry goods, notions, etc., which he has since handled with the most gratifying success, having built up a large and lucrative trade. Mr. Willman is a public-spirited citizen and has been called to fill different official positions, serving as school trustee six years, and as clerk of the town board of Jonesboro some time. He was originally a Republican in politics, but since the Greeley campaign has acted with the Democratic party. On the 29th of December, 1870, he was united in marriage to Miss Maggie Ruley, daughter of B. W. and Mahala Ruley. Mrs. Willman was born in Grant County May 2, 1840. Mr. and Mrs. Willman are members of the Presbyterian and Methodist Churches, respectively.

DANIEL WINSLOW, prominent farmer and stock raiser of Mill Township, was born July 25, 1811, in Randolph County, N. C., and is the seventh child of Joseph and Peninah (Pritchard) Winslow, natives of the same State and of English extraction. Joseph Winslow was by occupation a farmer and miller. He was one of the pioneers of Grant County, moving here in the fall of 1829 and settling south of Jonesboro. He made the trip to his new home with a four-horse team, and lived in a tent until a house was erected on his claim. He was a man of considerable local prominence and became the possessor of a large tract of very fertile land. He lived to see his children well settled in life, and died in his adopted county at the age of eighty-two years. Daniel Winslow was nearly a man grown before he came to Grant County. He received a limited education in the country schools in his native State, and early became familiar with the rugged duties and toil of pioneer life. He was raised a farmer and began life for himself in 1832, moving that year to the farm upon which he has since resided. He experienced many of the privations incident to life in a new country, but looks back to the time spent in developing his home as the most pleasant of his experiences. By industry and economy he succeeded, as the years went by, in accumulating a handsome competency, and is now one of the well-to-do farmers and stock raisers of the township. He took an active part in the organization of the county and has lived to see it developed from an almost unbroken forest into one of the most fertile and populous regions of northern Indiana. He owns a beautiful place of 154 acres all of which is under a high state of cultivation, and his fine brick residence and other buildings are among the best improvements in the township of Mill. Mr. Winslow's first marriage was solemnized September 26, 1832, with Miss Rebecca Hyatt, by whom he had the following children: Allen, Aaron, Nancy, Asenath, Lonicy, Clarissa, and Lovina. Mrs. Winslow died December 1, 1868. He was again married, September 3, 1869, to Mrs. Ellen (Howe) Hillman, who bore him one child, Avilla B. Winslow. Mrs. Ellen Winslow departed this life in 1871, and in March of the following year, while on a visit to North Carolina, Mr. Winslow married his third wife, Mrs. Martha (Hendley) Rush, a native of that State. Mr. Winslow was originally a Whig in politics, and cast his first vote in 1828. He is now a stanch Republican and has been called to fill several minor official positions. He and wife are active members of the Friends' Church.

WILLIAM WILSON, retired farmer, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., in the year 1818, and is the son of Jacob and Polly Ann Wilson, of the same State. When eight years of age he was brought by his parents to Wayne County, Ind., where he grew to manhood, and at the age of eighteen he embarked in life for himself. He was married in Wayne County, September, 1836, to Miss Margaret Felton, by whom he had twelve children, six of whom are living, viz.: Jacob, John, Rufus, Cyrus, Nancy and Lucinda Wilson. He came to Grant County in 1849, and settled in the reserve before it was surveyed, and later entered forty acres of land in the same. He resided on his first purchase until 1872, at which time he located near Jonesboro, and in 1884 removed to the town where he has since resided, having retired from active life. His first wife having died, he was married the second time March 26, 1881, to Mrs. Elizabeth (Peel) Harris. Mr. Wilson entered the ministry of the Christian Church about the year 1856, and has been an active worker in the cause of religion ever since. He is a Democrat in politics, having voted that ticket since his twenty-first year.

WILLIAM G. WILSON, cabinet-maker, of Jonesboro, is a native of Rockford County, Va., and dates his birth from the 13th of August, 1834. His parents, Thomas and Cassandra (Gilmer) Wilson, were born in Virginia, of Irish and English parentage, respectively. Thomas Wilson was a farmer by occupation, and an early resident of Randolph County, Ind., moving there about 1833 or 1834. One year later he came to Grant County, and in 1835 entered 160 acres of land in what is now Mill Township, to which he at once moved his family. He was an industrious man, and most exemplary citizen, and died in the year 1840, leaving a widow and four small children, the subject being the eldest. Mrs. Wilson remained a widow for several years, but afterward married John L. Bradbury. She died April, 1884, aged seventy-six years. William G. Wilson was left fatherless when six years of age, and from that time until his fifteenth year remained with his mother on the home place. He then began working for himself at different vocations until his twentieth year, when he entered as apprentice to the cabinet-maker's trade, at Marion, at which he served four years, receiving during that time his board and clothes and six months' schooling. After learning his trade he engaged with his employer for eighteen months, and at the end of that time came to Jonesboro,

where he opened a shop and where he has since resided. Mr. Wilson is a skillful mechanic, and has done a very good business in Jonesboro, both in cabinet-making and the manufacture of shingles, the last of which he has carried on successfully for several years. In August, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and First Indiana Infantry, with which he shared the vicissitudes of war on many battle fields, among them being Perryville, Ky., Volt's Hill, the thirty days' fight after Bragg and Chickamauga. He held the commission of second lieutenant, but owing to poor health was compelled to resign after the last battle named above. He was a gallant soldier, a conscientious officer, and had the unbounded respect of the members of his company. He was married, October, 1857, to Miss Kezia A. Spence, of Ohio, who was born October 16, 1832. One child has been born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson—Josephine. Mr. Wilson is a staunch supporter of the Republican party, and has filled various official positions. He is now the nominee for sheriff of Grant County.

MONROE TOWNSHIP.

JOSEPH ATKINSON is a native of Greene County, Ohio. His parents, Cephas P. and Rebecca (Dial) Atkinson, were natives of Pennsylvania and North Carolina, respectively. The former, Cephas P. Atkinson, was born near Harrisburg, Penn., August 10, 1793. His parents, Thomas and Alice (Phillips) Atkinson, were also natives of Pennsylvania, where they resided until death. They were the parents of four children, viz.: David, Charles, John and Cephas P., the father of our subject being the second. He, when a young man, came to Greene County, Ohio, and purchased land and engaged in farming and brick-making. He was married in Clermont County, Ohio, October 31, 1819, to Rebecca Dial, who was born in North Carolina November 15, 1799, and came with her parents, Shadrach and Nancy (Horney) Dial, to Clermont County, Ohio, in about the year 1804. After Mr. Cephas P. Atkinson's marriage he settled in Greene County, Ohio, where he resided until about 1830, when he moved to Clinton County, Ohio, and from thence, in the spring of 1853, to Grant County, Ind., and settled in

Monroe Township, where he remained until death, which occurred May 1, 1862. His widow still survives and makes her home with our subject. Nine children were born to them, viz.: John D., born May 26, 1821; Martha, born February 13, 1823; David, born January 19, 1825; Joseph (our subject), born March 3, 1827; Jane, born April 30, 1829; Cephas, born August 16, 1831; Shadrach, born January 9, 1834; Rebecca E., born September 11, 1836; Deborah, born November 9, 1839. Joseph was married in Clinton County, Ohio, October 2, 1853, to Alice, daughter of John and Jane (Leach) Atkinson (a cousin). She was born in Pennsylvania September 12, 1828. In February, 1854, they moved to Grant County, Ind., and settled upon the same farm on which he now resides, in Section 29, Monroe Township. He owns 160 acres of fine and well improved land. He lost his wife by death August 2, 1863; was again married, May 4, 1864, to Elizabeth Oren, who was born in Greene County, Ohio, February 21, 1837, and was a daughter of Jesse and Elizabeth (Evins) Oren. He is the father of ten children, viz.: Thomas L., born July 18, 1854; David W., born March 2, 1857; Rebecca E., born July 30, 1859, died September 5, 1861; Rosetta, born March 30, 1862, by first wife; and Jesse M., born March 27, 1865, and died October 17, 1867; Louisa, born April 15, 1867; James L., born July 21, 1868; infant son, born October 19, 1869, died November 21, 1869; Mariah, born February 5, 1871; Alva J., born October 9, 1874. Mr. Atkinson is a highly esteemed citizen, and well respected by all who know him. He is an intelligent, enterprising and self-made man, and one of Monroe Township's well-to-do farmers.

THOMAS L. ATKINSON, son of Joseph and Alice Atkinson, was born in Monroe Township, this county, July 18, 1854. He was married also in Monroe Township, this county, September 15, 1877, to Mary M., daughter of Jacob and Sarah V. (Pierson) Carlle. She was born in Grant County, Ind., September 21, 1859. After our subject's marriage he settled upon the same farm on which he now resides, where he owns 77.5 acres of fine and well improved land. He has had four children born to him, viz.; Dora L., born April 27, 1879; Albert J., born April 25, 1881; Frank C., born February 9, 1883; Arthur L., born January 12, 1886. Mr. Atkinson is one of the young and progressive farmers of his community, and enjoys the high regard of his neighbors.

FRANCIS A. FLEMING is a native of Wayne County, Ind., where he was born May 17, 1841. His parents, Archibald and Elizabeth (Fell) Fleming, were both natives of Pennsylvania, where they were born as follows: the father on February 22, 1799, and the mother April 16, 1802. They were married in Fayette County, Penn., in October, 1826, and thence, in the year 1831, removed to Wayne County, Ind., and from there to Grant County, Ind., in 1850, where they resided until their death, which occurred as follows: The mother died September 15, 1877, and the father died April 21, 1885. They were the parents of six children, viz: George W., Elizabeth, John W., William M. C., James C. and Francis A., our subject, the youngest member of the family. He came with his parents to this county in 1850. He was married, July 22, 1866, to Sarah A., daughter of Jesse and Eleanor (Hinshaw) Holloway. She was born in Monroe Township, this county, August 13, 1849. After our subject's marriage he settled upon the same farm on which he now resides, where he has resided ever since. He owns 120 acres of fine and well improved land. They are the parents of eight children, viz: Isaac A., born June 16, 1867, died August 7, 1875; Dora A., born November 28, 1869; Mary H., born March 2, 1872; Jesse O., born January 5, 1875; Carrie F., born August 31, 1877; Iva E., born February 15, 1880; George L., born June 10, 1882; Elizabeth L., born June 12, 1885. Mr. Fleming is an intelligent and enterprising man. He was elected, in 1876, for assessor of Monroe Township, and, in 1878, was elected to the office of trustee of the township, and re-elected to the office of assessor of the township again, in 1886, which office he at present holds. He is a member of the Masonic order, and also a member of the G. A. R., having enlisted in the service August 8, 1862, in Company C, Eighty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served until July 19, 1865, at which time he was discharged at Mobile, Ala. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Munfordville, Ky., on September 16, 1862, and paroled and sent home. Mr. Fleming was a brave and gallant soldier, was always at the front in his regiment, and participated in all the battles, which are as follows: Munfordville, Ky., Fort Deraussey, La., Pleasant Hill, La., Nashville, Tenn., Fort Blakely, Ala., Tupelo, Miss., Yellow Bayou, La., Bayou La Moore, La., and a number of other skirmishes.

GEORGE HAINES was born in Monroe Township, Grant

County, Ind., April 15, 1850. His parents, James and Nancy W. (Smith) Haines, were both natives of Fayette County, Ohio, and were born as follows: the father, April 26, 1818, and the mother, May 29, 1819. James Haines was a son of Ebenezer and Rebecca (Berry) Haines, who were the parents of eleven children: Joseph, Nathan, James, Samuel, Mary, Nancy, Susanna, Sidney, Rebecca, Sarah and Beulah. The mother, Nancy W. (Smith) Haines, was a daughter of James and Susanna (Henderson) Smith, who were the parents of twelve children: John, Charles, Henry, Elizabeth, Nancy W., Martha, Sarah, Mary, George, James, and two that died in infancy, not named. Mr. James and Nancy W. (Smith) Haines were united in marriage in Fayette County, Ohio, November 12, 1840, and from thence in 1843 moved to Grant County, Ind., and settled upon land in Section 9, Monroe Township, which he improved, and on which he afterward resided until his death, which occurred March 14, 1884. His widow still survives and resides in Monroe Township. They were the parents of eight children: John, Susanna, Rebecca E., Milton, George, Samuel N., Alfred and Constantine. George, our subject, was united in marriage, in Monroe Township, this county, April 11, 1885, to Margaret A., daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Jinkens) Benbow. She was born in Monroe Township, this county, December 21, 1861. After our subject's marriage, he settled upon the same farm on which he now resides in Section 5, Monroe Township. Mr. Haines owns in all 200 acres of fine and well improved land, 120 of which are under cultivation. They have one child, Lena, born March 21, 1886. Mr. Haines is a wide-awake and enterprising young man, is an intelligent and highly esteemed citizen, and one of Monroe Township's well-to-do farmers. He and wife are members of the Christian Church and he is in politics a Republican.

AMOS HOLLOWAY is a native of Clinton County, Ohio, where he was born August 29, 1834. His parents, Jesse and Eleanor (Hinshaw) Holloway, were natives of North Carolina and Ohio, respectively. They were united in marriage in Clinton County, Ohio, and from thence, in 1848, moved to Grant County, Ind., where the father died in the year following. His widow subsequently married Thomas Moon, and still survives and resides in Monroe Township. Mr. Moon died in 1870, and she makes her home with her children. Eleven children were born to Mr. and

Mrs. Holloway: Margaret, Abner, John, Amos, Timothy, Isaac, Elizabeth, Jesse C., Eleanor J., Sarah A., and a son that died in infancy. Amos, our subject, came with his parents to Grant County, Ind., when fourteen years of age. He was married in Van Buren Township, this county, September 8, 1861, to Rachel H. Moon. She was born in Clinton County, Ohio, December 12, 1833, and was a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hockett) Moon. After his marriage he settled upon land in Section 17, Monroe Township, where he has since resided. He enlisted in the service of his country in February, 1865, in Company G, One Hundred and Fifty-third Indiana Volunteers, and served until the close of the war. His wife died April 17, 1880, and he was again married in Centre Township, this county, January 30, 1884, to Mary E. Hodson. Mr. Holloway is the father of seven children: Lydia A., Dennis J. (deceased), Nettie A., Walter T., Oris C., Sarah D. by first wife, and Jason W. by last wife.

ZIMRI LEONARD, a son of those highly esteemed pioneers, George W. and Hannah (Dwiggins) Leonard, was born upon the same farm on which he now resides, in Section 20, Monroe Township, Grant Co., Ind. George W. Leonard, the father of our subject, was born in North Carolina December 8, 1805. His parents, John and Lydia Leonard, were also natives of North Carolina, where they resided until the year 1808, at which time they moved to Clinton County, Ohio, where they continued the rest of their days. They were the parents of fourteen children, viz.: George W., Rachel, Lydia, John, Thomas, Eunice, Malinda, Joseph, Perzilla, Precilla, Ezequael, Abner, Abigal, and one whose name is not remembered. George W., the father of our subject, the eldest member of the family, was united in marriage in Clinton County, Ohio, October 29, 1835, to Hannah, daughter of Robert and Sarah (Dillon) Dwiggins; she was in born Clinton County, Ohio, November 24, 1814. In 1837 they moved to Grant County, Ind., and settled upon the same farm where our subject now lives, which he had entered previously, and on which they resided until their deaths, which occurred as follows: the mother died in 1852, and the father in 1871. They were the parents of five children, viz.: Lydia J., born November 13, 1836; Zimri (our subject), born July 6, 1838; John, born April 24, 1840; Sarah A., born November 29, 1841; Eunice, born August 3, 1845. Zimri was educated in

the district schools of this township, where he acquired quite a thorough knowledge of the common branches and afterward completed his schooling at what was known as Marion Seminary. He then, for two years, engaged in teaching school in Monroe Township. He then turned his attention to farming, which he has continued since. He was married in Jefferson Township, this county, April 7, 1878, to Mary R., daughter of Jacob and Louisa (Steward) Brumfield. She was born in Grant County, Ind., January 30, 1857. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Zemri Leonard, viz.: Ella S., born January 18, 1879; Alta B., born April 2, 1882.

LEVI LIGHTLE was born in Perry County, Ohio, July 20, 1832. His parents Thomas and Thener (Jadwin) Lightle, were natives of Ohio and Maryland, respectively. The former, Thomas Lightle, was a son of Levi Lightle, a native of Pennsylvania, and an old Revolutionary soldier. Thomas Lightle, the father of our subject, and Thener Jadwin, were married in Morgan County, Ohio, and from thence, in an early day, moved to Perry County, Ohio, where they resided until about the year 1840, at which time they moved to Hocking County, Ohio, where the father died February 11, 1870. His widow still survives, and resides in Hocking County, Ohio. They were the parents of seven children, viz.: William, Deborah, Levi, Nancy A., Thomas, Mary J. and Hannah. Levi, our subject, was married in Hocking County, Ohio, May 3, 1855, to Kezziah, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Stultz) Steele. She was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, May 10, 1838, and was one of eight children, viz.: Eliza A., James, Kezziah, Margaret, Pressilla, Malinda, Marshall and Lewcretia. After Mr. Levi Lightle's marriage, he settled in Hocking County, Ohio, where he resided until 1857, in which year he moved to Vinton County, Ohio, and in 1859 he removed to Hocking County, and from there, in 1860, to Grant County, Ind., settling first in Washington Township, where he resided until 1865, in which year he purchased and settled upon the farm on which he now resides, in Section 19, Monroe Township. Mr. Lightle owns at present 180 acres of fine and well-improved land. He had born to him twelve children, viz.: William H., born in Hocking County, Ohio, May 30, 1856; Sarah E., born in Vinton County, Ohio, January 30, 1858; Samuel T., born in Hocking County, Ohio, November 21, 1859; Charles, born in Grant County, Ind., April 18, 1862; Luther, born October 22, 1864; Nancy A., born July 14, 1867,

Matilda, born August 22, 1869; Thener, born September 13, 1872; Birt, born July 18, 1875; Ollie A., born April 20, 1881; Stella L., born September 26, 1883. Mr. Lightle and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE W. ROUSH is a native of Highland County, Ohio, and is the son of William and Elizabeth (Wilkin) Roush, who were also both natives of that county. The father was born May 17, 1812, and the mother April 28, 1816. The former, William Roush, was a son of Philip and Mary (Pence) Roush, who emigrated from Virginia to Highland County, Ohio, in an early day. They made that their home until their deaths, his occurring September 9, 1858, and hers November 11, 1855, aged eighty-four and seventy-six, respectively. William Roush, the father of our subject, and Elizabeth, daughter of George and Susannah (Wentle) Wilkin, were married in Highland County, Ohio, where he died August 7, 1879. His widow still survives him. They were the parents of ten children: Philip, born July 22, 1834; Abraham, born January 20, 1836; Nathaniel, born November 3, 1837; George W., our subject, born December 6, 1839; Eli, born March 6, 1841; Polly, born March 9, 1843; Absalom, born November 10, 1845; Mary E., born March 10, 1848; Franklin M., born April 11, 1851, and Thomas W., born May 11, 1854. George W., our subject, was educated in his native county. In 1859 he came to Grant County, Ind., and taught school that winter at Monroe, Ind. (Arcana Postoffice), and in the following spring returned to Highland County, Ohio, where he engaged in teaching school and farming. During the holidays, in vacation of his school, he came to Grant County, Ind., where he was married, January 3, 1861, to Margaret, daughter of George and Lydia (Duckwall) Strange, also a native of Highland County, Ohio, born November 10, 1840. After Mr. Roush was married he returned with his wife to Ohio, and completed his term of school, and in April, 1861, removed to Grant County, Ind., and first settled upon his father-in-law's farm, where he resided and engaged in farming until 1862. In the spring of that year he purchased and settled upon the farm on which he now resides, in Section 11, Monroe Township. He owns 300 acres of fine and well improved land, of which 235 acres is under cultivation and well drained with tiling. Mr. Roush is a prosperous and well-to-do farmer. He is an intelligent and enterprising man, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

JOSHUA STRANGE, whose portrait appears in this volume, is one of Grant County's wide-awake and enterprising farmers and stock breeders. He was born in Monroe Township, this county, November 18, 1844. The parents are the old and highly esteemed pioneers, George and Lydia (Duckwall) Strange, of this township. They were both natives of Highland County, Ohio, where they were born, the father November 12, 1819, and the mother September 18, 1819. The former, George Strange, was a son of Absalom and Margaret (Tedrick) Strange, who were natives of Kentucky and West Virginia, respectively, where they were born as follows: the father in Montgomery County, Ky., April 19, 1797, and the mother in Randolph County, W. Va., June 1, 1801. They were married in Highland County, Ohio, where they resided until death. The mother died September 26, 1845, and the father died October 1, 1872. They were the parents of eight children, viz.: Mary, William, Margaret, Rosie A., Stephen, Sally, Rachel and George, the father of our subject, the eldest member of the family. He was married in Highland County, Ohio, February 13, 1840, to Lydia, daughter of Frederick and Catherine (Ellis) Duckwall, and in October, 1841, moved to Grant County, Ind., settling upon the same land on which they now reside, in Section 9, Monroe Township. They are among the early pioneers of Monroe Township, and from a very small beginning, by well directed industry, they have grown wealthy, and are now among the well to do and most prosperous farmers of the county. They own 770 acres of fine and well improved land, all in Monroe Township. They have nine children, viz.: Margaret, Absalom, Joshua, Catherine, John T., Rosie A., James B., Lydia L. and one infant daughter. Joshua, our subject, was educated in the district schools of this township, where he acquired quite a thorough knowledge, and when twenty years of age began teaching school, which he engaged in for four successive winters, all in Grant County. He was united in marriage in Monroe Township, this county, March 1, 1866, to Eunice, daughter of George W. and Hannah (Dwiggins) Leonard, also a native of Monroe Township, this county, born August 3, 1845. After his marriage he first settled upon one of his father's farms, in Section 11, Monroe Township, which he afterward became the owner of. He resided here until the spring of 1868; at that time he purchased and settled upon a farm in Section 15, where he resided until

1884, when he located upon his present home farm in Section 10, Monroe Township, which he purchased in 1881. He owns at present 500 acres of fine and well improved land, and resides in an elegant and commodious brick house he erected in 1883, at the cost of about \$6,000. He is the father of these six children, viz.: William T. S., George A. (deceased), Rosa A., John L., Errett (deceased) and Erwin E. Mr. Strange and wife are members of the Disciple Church, and are highly esteemed by all who know them. He was appointed postmaster at Arcana, Grant County, in 1879, and is its present incumbent. He was the first secretary of the Monroe Grange, and was master and secretary of the county Pomona Grange, and represented the same in the State Grange in its most brilliant day. His residence is located eight miles east of Marion on terminus of Marion and Monroe gravel road, five miles north of Upland Railroad Station and five miles south of Van Buren Railroad Station. He is an extensive dealer in thoroughbred shorthorn cattle, and he is one of the most enterprising and progressive farmers of Grant County.

HENRY C. TEMPLETON, dealer in general merchandise, and postmaster of Jadden postoffice, Grant County, Ind., is a native of Pittsylvania County, Va., where he was born December 23, 1849. His parents, Thomas and Permelia (Kelley) Templeton, were also both natives of Virginia, where they were born as follows: the father in Pittsylvania County, July 18, 1811, and the mother in Campbell County; in the year 1870 they moved to Blackford County, Ind., where they at present reside. They are the parents of fifteen children, viz.: Eliza J., David C., Permelia A., William H., Martin T., Elizabeth W., Joshua T., Henry C., James E., Mary R., Isaac N., Martha E., Albert L., Lee D. and Emma R. Henry C., our subject, came with his parents to Blackford County, Ind., in 1870, where he engaged in farming until 1881, in which year he opened a store of general merchandise at Dillman, Ind. He was married in Blackford County, Ind., May 8, 1881, to Margaret A., daughter of Lemuel and Rheuhanna (Pearson) Johnson. She was born in Blackford County, Ind., April 3, 1862. In 1882 Mr. Templeton, our subject, moved to Jadden, Ind., and purchased a small stock of goods from J. D. Lacy. He afterward added to it a full line of choice goods, and at present carries about \$2,500 worth of goods, all of which are of the best and most substantial. He has

had born to him three children, viz.: Otis E., born August 20, 1882; Ross M., born October 8, 1883, and Chancey O., born January 22, 1885. Mr. Templeton and wife are members of the Christian Church.

SAMUEL R. THOMPSON, an old and highly esteemed pioneer of Grant County, Ind., is a native of Centre County, Penn., and was born April 20, 1813. His parents were John L. and Sarah (Johns) Thompson, both natives of Pennsylvania. The former, John L. Thompson, was born in Dauphin County, Penn., June 12, 1780. His father, Howell Thompson, Sr., was a native of Ireland, where he was born in the year 1734, and when eleven years of age was brought by his parents across the Atlantic and located in Dauphin County, Penn. Here he grew to manhood, and about the year 1777 wedded Miss Elizabeth Swoke. Following this event they crossed the Susquehanna westward to Centre County, Penn., and continued to reside there until their death. Four children were born to them, viz.: Nellie, Elizabeth, Samuel and John L., the father of our oubject, the next to the eldest. He was united in marriage in Centre County, Penn., in the year 1810, to Sarah, daughter of Isaac and Margaret Jones. They remained in Centre County, Penn., until the fall of 1829, at which time they moved to Clinton County, Ohio. They were the parents of nine children, viz.: Margaret, Elizabeth, Sarah, Ann, Howell D., Hannah M., Jane, Martha and Samuel R., our subject. He, when a young boy in Pennsylvania, learned the blacksmith's trade with his father, which he afterward engaged in for some time, and in the fall of 1829 moved with his parents to Clinton County, Ohio. He had now nearly reached his seventeenth year. Five years more he continued upon the farm with his father. Succeeding this for several years he engaged in the tanning trade at Wilmington, Ohio, and during the time was united in marriage, November 8, 1838, to Miss Martha M., daughter of Richard and Judith (Stanley) Thornburgh, a resident and also a native of Clinton County, Ohio, where she was born December 5, 1808. In the spring of 1841 this young couple moved to Randolph County, Ind. Here they purchased a quarter section of land at \$8 per acre, but an imperfect title caused them, during the next six months, to sacrifice this their first home in the Hoosier State. Determined, however, to recover their misfortune, they came to Grant County. Eighty acres where they yet reside, in Monroe

Township, were purchased. This was in the summer of 1842, June 22. A small log cabin was soon built. To secure lumber for a floor it had to be hauled five miles from the nearest point; until other more substantial covering could be constructed, the wagon canvass served a convenient and comfortable roof. During the warm months of summer cooking was done against a large stump near their cabin. Mr. Thompson's first tax was the small sum of \$2.43. From this small beginning, by well-directed industry, mostly in agricultural pursuits, he became wealthy, owning at one time nearly 600 acres of fine land, which he has given to his children, with the exception of 246 acres which he still reserves. An office seeker he has not been, preferring to give his attention to his own business and to his own success; and yet he has oftentimes been invited to serve, in various capacities, the interest of others and of the public. In the advocacy and support of education he has been active; in the advancing steps of public improvement he has contributed cheerful and liberal aid; under the organization of the first railroad in the county, since denominated the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad, he was chosen one of its directors. At the building, too, of the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad he proffered liberal aid, although living several miles from it. In the construction of the gravel road, running directly past his home, between Marion and Monroe, he took an active interest, and is at this time one of its directors. Mrs. Thompson has been a willing co-worker with her husband in all their life enterprises, has with him enjoyed prosperity, while meekly submitting to adversities. As a member of the society of Friends she has led an exemplary life, has been a Christian mother and a devoted wife. Their children have been six in number—two sons and four daughters, viz: Judith A., Sarah J., John L., Alma M., Uri and Mary A.

DAVID WALL, an old and highly esteemed pioneer of Grant County, Ind., is a native of Clinton County, Ohio, and is a son of John and Mary (Mills) Wall, who were both natives of York County, Penn., where they were born, the father September 9, 1778, and the mother February 10, 1777. They were also married in York County, Penn., in the year 1802, and in 1809 settled in Clinton County, Ohio, where they resided until their deaths, which occurred January 9, 1857, and March 15, 1855, respectively. They were the parents of six children, viz: Eli, born December 27, 1803; Anna, born

November 15, 1806; Mahlon, born May 31, 1810; William, born April, 3, 1812; David, born May 1, 1815; Absolom, born August 17, 1817. David, our subject, was married in Clinton County, Ohio, August 18, 1840, to Miss Sarah, daughter of Robert and Sarah (Dillon) Dwiggins. She was born in Clinton County, Ohio, June 7, 1817. Her father, Robert Dwiggins, was born in Maryland July 10, 1781, and her mother, Sarah (Dillon) Dwiggins, was born in North Carolina July 19, 1785. They were married in Guilford County, N. C., and thence, in 1807, immigrated to Clinton County, Ohio, where they resided until their deaths, the father dying July 18, 1839, and the mother April 4, 1861. They were the parents of ten children, viz.: Daniel, Elizabeth, Susanna, Lydia, Hannah, Sarah, Isaiah, Nancy, Martha and Robert J. After Mr. Wall's marriage he settled on land in Section 15, Monroe Township, Grant Co., Ind., which he had entered in January, 1837. He resided here until 1854, in which year he purchased and settled on the same farm on which he at present lives in Section 13, Monroe Township, which consists of 160 acres of fine and well improved land. Three children have been born to them, viz.: Mills, born July 14, 1841; Isaiah, born December 24, 1844; Mahlon M., born February 15, 1849. His son Mills enlisted in the service of his country in 1862 in Company M, Fifth Cavalry, Ninetieth Indiana Volunteers, and was mustered into the service October 10, 1862. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Resaca, Ga., and was confined in Andersonville prison about four months, after which he was changed to Charleston prison, South Carolina, and there kept one month, and from there he was placed in the Florence prison of South Carolina, where he died November 29, 1864. Mr. Wall was a Whig till the organization of the Republican party. He cast his first vote for Harrison.

ISAIAH WALL is a son of David and Sarah (Dwiggins) Wall, and was born in Grant County, Ind., December 24, 1844. He was married in this county, November 8, 1866, to Catherine, daughter of George and Lydia (Duckwall) Strange. She was born in Grant County, Ind., February 18, 1847. After our subject's marriage he first settled upon eighty acres of land in Section 13, Monroe Township, where he resided until the spring of 1871, at which time he settled upon his present farm in Section 13, Monroe Township, and he has since lived there. He owns 157 acres of fine and well improved land in this county, and eighty acres in Blackford

County, Ind. There have been born to them six children, viz.: infant son, born March 10, 1871; Carrie E., born July 14, 1872; Clinton M., born July 4, 1874; Ada L., born November 3, 1877; Della S., born January 28, 1881, and Claude D., May 12, 1883. Mr. Wall and family are highly esteemed by all who know them. He is a wide-awake and enterprising young man.

MARTHA WILSON, widow of James M. Wilson, deceased, was born in Grant County, Ind., June 24, 1827. Her parents, Henry and Elizabeth (Hatfield) Renbarger, were both natives of Kentucky, where they were married and from there immigrated to the State of Indiana in an early day, first settling in Randolph County, and thence moved to Grant County, Ind., about the year 1826. The mother died in the year 1838, after which the father married a Mrs. Susan Diller. He was the parent of twelve children, viz.: Edward, George, Isaac, Charles, Martha, Matilda and Elizabeth by the first wife; and Aaron, Delsena, Mariah, Abraham and Nancy C. by the last wife. Martha, our subject, and Mr. James M. Wilson were married in Grant County, Ind., January 11, 1846. He was born in Virginia February 16, 1819. After their marriage they settled upon the same farm on which Mrs. Wilson now resides, and where he died April 7, 1884. Nine children were born to them, viz.: Henry V., born October 27, 1846; Thomas E., born December 18, 1847; Cynthia A., born April 8, 1849; Mariah E., born August 12, 1854; James B., born November 26, 1856; Emily S., born June 23, 1859; George W., born July 23, 1862; Jasper F., born April 7, 1865; Matilda B., born January 1, 1867.

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM J. BAUM, grain dealer at Sweetser, with two brothers and three sisters, Gilbert, Calman, Caroline, Nora and Hallie, were born to Henry and Elizabeth A. (Johnson) Baum, the former a native of Germany, born in 1814, and the latter a native of Clinton County, Ohio, born in 1822, and at present citizens of Herbst, this county. William J. was born in Clinton County, Ohio, May 21, 1855. He received a common school education and later worked on his father's farm and in his store and warehouse. In 1879 he came to Grant County and with William H. Brown embarked in the grain business at Sweetser. This partnership existed one year. He then formed a partnership with his brother Gilbert, with whom, in connection with Oliver P. Overman, he is at present associated, which firm do a good business in the purchase and shipment of grain. May 7, 1880, he was married to Roxie Riggs, who with one brother and one sister, Arthur and Emma, was born to Charles E. and Nancy E. (Campbell) Riggs, natives of Virginia. Mrs. Baum is a native of Virginia, born December 23, 1857. Two children are the fruit of this marriage: Carrie, born August 3, 1881, and George C., born August 14, 1884. Mr. Baum is an Odd Fellow and a Republican.

SAMUEL BECHTEL was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, October 20, 1837, being the eldest son of Jacob L. and Rebecca (Stepleton) Bechtel, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. Receiving a common school education in youth Samuel removed with his parents to this county in 1849, and they located in Pleasant Township, where he assisted them on the farm until the attainment of his majority. In 1861 he joined Company H, Eighth Indiana Regiment, with which he served until after the siege of Vicksburg, when he was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps. He remained with this until the time of his discharge in September, 1864. He was in the battles of Pea Ridge, Magnolia Hill and the siege of Vicksburg. At Raymond, Miss., he was captured but was immediately paroled. On receiving his discharge he returned home and located upon a farm of his own in Section 21, Pleasant

Township, where he lived until 1870, when he purchased a farm in Section 31, same township, where he now has a good home. In November, 1864, his marriage with Julia E. York was solemnized, and to their union were born eight children: Ida V., Dora L., Nellie (deceased), Frank E., Charles W., John R., one dying in infancy and Sarah A. Mr. Bechtel is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the G. A. R. A stanch Republican in politics, he manifests an active interest in the welfare and prosperity of his township, county and State.

ELIJAH O. BLOOMER is a native of Fayette County, Ohio, where he was born March 20, 1845, being one of a family of nine, viz.: Benjamin V., John F., George E., Mary C., Francind J., Abbie A. (deceased), Ellen, Clara and Elijah O., born to Joseph and Phebe (Van Dyke) Bloomer, the former a native of Ohio, and the latter of Maryland. In 1845 the parents removed to Grant County, thence to Wabash, where they lived until 1868, when they returned to Grant County. Our subject was reared on a farm, and received a common school education. February, 1884, he located on a farm in Centre Township, where he lived nearly two years, when he came to his present home, where he has ever since resided, farming always being his occupation. February 29, 1868, he married Lucy C. Hackney, a native of Jessamine County, Ky., and a daughter of William C. and Mary (Carothers) Hackney. Mr. and Mrs. Bloomer are prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a strong supporter of the principles of the Republican party, and a member of the G. A. R.

JOHN A. CAIN, a citizen of Pleasant Township, and a native of the same, was born April 10, 1839, being a son of John Cain, Sr., now a resident of Pleasant Township. John A. was reared a farmer, receiving an ordinary education in youth. In 1864 he entered the army, participating in the engagements of Savannah, Bentonville, Raleigh, and was with Sherman in the march to the sea. He received his discharge in June, 1865, and returned to Grant County. August 15, 1863, he married Mary Marshall, a native of Shelby County, Ohio, and a daughter of Jesse and Eva Marshall. Mrs. Marshall died in 1873, leaving a family of three children: Harvey, Sophia and Minnie May. August 15, 1873, Mr. Cain married Margaret Marshall, a sister of his former wife, and to them have been born the following children: Homer, Tilden, Lu-

ella, Ama and Ettie, the last of whom and two infants are dead. Their births occurred, December 8, 1874; April 9, 1876; August 1, 1877; January 26, 1879; August 18, 1880; September 1, 1881, and February 19, 1883, respectively. Mr. Cain has always followed farming, and in March, 1882, located on the farm where he now resides. Politically he is a Democrat, and he and wife are members of the Methodist Protestant Church.

NELSON CONNOR, an old and highly respected citizen of Pleasant Township, who came to Grant County before its organization, was born in Marlborough County, S. C., March 14, 1811. His father, Lewis Connor, also a native of South Carolina, was born of Irish and English extraction September 15, 1781. He married Margaret McClaren, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, born October 22, 1786, and who came with her parents to this country when eight years old. The parents came to Wayne County in about 1819, where they engaged in farming for a number of years, then removed to Grant County, where they lived until their death. The father died in Pleasant Township July 5, 1869, and the mother in Franklin Township, October 14, 1835. Of the following children: Warren, Lewis, John T., Trustom H., James, Nancy, Mary, Catherine and Nelson, born to them, Warren, Trustom H., James, Catherine and Nelson are still living. Our subject was reared in the midst of pioneer struggles, his chances were not equal to those of the present day, but he grew up gifted with an hereditary force of character, and a native intelligence well displayed throughout his early and later manhood. August, 1829, he came to Grant County and settled upon a forty-acre tract of land which he had entered in Franklin Township. About 1835 he exchanged this place for another in the same township, upon which he lived until 1837. He then moved to Marion, which at this time was a village of perhaps less than a dozen houses, he having some years previous to this, with George Brodrick, built out of poles the first business house in Marion, in which John B. Chapman opened up a store. Having located in the village he engaged in the grocery business, which he followed about two years, and then took charge of a mill owned by his father-in-law, which he operated some two or three years. He then engaged in farming for a time until he again moved to the town of Marion and engaged in the carding business for four years, at the expiration of which time he moved above the town and built

a grist-mill near the present site of the McFeeley Mill. Here he lived for five years, when he exchanged this property for a farm three miles east of Marion. After farming and milling in different localities in the county for a number of years he purchased, in the fall of 1885, his present home, which is located on Section 16, Pleasant Township. Sarah Boots, a native of Ross County, Ohio, born of Dutch and English extraction March 27, 1813, became his wife April 15, 1831. Her parents were Martin and Mary (Odel) Boots, the former a native of Virginia, born in 1779, and the latter a native of Maryland, born in 1789, their respective deaths occurring in Grant County, September, 1842, and April, 1830. To Mr. and Mrs. Connor have been born nine children, viz.: Lewis S., born March 19, 1833; Isaiah, born August 4, 1835; Martin B., born October 31, 1837; Mary J., born March 27, 1840; Nancy, born December 22, 1842, died December 3, 1846; Amanda, born February 28, 1845; Asenath, born December 29, 1849; Lucinda A., born December 27, 1852, and one dying in infancy. Isaiah, the second son, is a lawyer of considerable ability, and at present is judge of the Forty-second Judicial District of Indiana, composed of Fulton and Marshall Counties. Mr. and Mrs. Connor have been married over fifty-five years, and at their fiftieth anniversary a large number of their friends united in a golden tribute to them as a mark of the esteem in which they are held by those who know them. Mr. Connor has always advocated the cause of the Democratic party, having cast his first ballot for Andrew Jackson in 1832.

WILLIAM J. CONNOR, a prominent citizen of Pleasant Township, was born in Grant County, Ind., May 3, 1841. His parents, Louis and Mary (Jennings) Connor, were natives of North Carolina, both being of Scotch-Irish extraction, and the parents of the following children: Nathan M., LaFayette, John C., Leander, William J., Margaret, Mary E., Lucinda, Emma and Annetta. William J. received a good practical education in youth. At the age of twelve years he went to live with his uncle, Nelson Connor, of Grant County, with whom he remained until September, 1861, when he enlisted in Company H, Eighth Indiana Regiment, and served his country till the close of the war. He was in the battles of Magnolia Hill, Black River Bridge, Champion Hill, the siege of Vicksburg, Fort Esperanza, Tex., and with Sherman at Cedar Creek. He received his final discharge August 28, 1865. Return-

ing to Grant County he again located with his uncle, who had previously removed to Jalapa, Granty County, with whom he engaged in operating a grist-mill for a period of ten years. October, 1881, he purchased the farm he now lives upon, and is among the thriving and prosperous farmers in his township. On February 11, 1873, he was married to Matilda Frazier, a native of Grant County, born May 14, 1850, and a daughter of Nathan M. and Martha (Boots) Frazier. Six children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Connor: Jessie, born July 15, 1875, died September 9, 1876; Elnora, born April 12, 1877; Fred, born July 19, 1879; Virgie E., born May 15, 1882, died March, 9, 1883; Ethel, born July 2, 1884, and Lester, born December 17, 1885. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which Mr. Connor has held the office of steward for four years. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., the G. A. R., and a Democrat in politics. He is held in high esteem as a worthy citizen, and is the present nominee of his party for the office of sheriff.

JAMES V. CONOVER, M. D., of Jalapa, is a native of New Jersey, born July 12, 1855. He is the third son of Elisha and Eliza (Vanmeter) Conover, both of whom are natives of New Jersey, the father born of Dutch descent, June 2, 1814, and the mother born March, 1824. They are the parents of the following children: Howard J., a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Samuel; Elisha, professor of languages in the academy at Frankfort, Delaware; Louisa; Anna and Matilda, all of whom are living. James V. worked on his father's farm in the summer, and attended the common schools during the winter. At the age of eighteen he entered the seminary at Pennington, N. J., where he completed a three years' course, preparatory to commencing the study of medicine. On leaving this institution he went to Harrisonville, N. J., where his parents resided, and began the study of medicine with Dr. S. F. Stranger. After reading one year he entered the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, where he took one course of lectures. He then entered the Eclectic Medical College at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he took two courses of lectures, graduating in June, 1880. Returning to his native State he entered upon his professional labors at Elmer. Two years later he immigrated to Grant County, locating at Mier. In March, 1883, he removed to Jalapa, where he

has won a large and successful practice. In addition to his practice he owns a drug and grocery store, in which he controls a good trade. Hattie Dittenhaver, a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, born of German descent, December 6, 1857, became his wife June 9, 1881. She is the daughter of Henry and Margaret (Broom) Dittenhaver, natives of Ohio and New Jersey, respectively. Two children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Conover: Howard J., born October 11, 1882, and Anna, born June 25, 1884. Dr. Conover is a Republican in politics, and a member of the Methodist Protestant Church.

NICHOLAS ELTZROTH, an old and respected citizen of Pleasant Township, was born in Randolph County, Ind., April 4, 1818. He is the third son of a family of eleven children born to John and Elizabeth (Weaver) Eltzroth, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania, their respective births occurring November 15, 1788, and May, 1792. They came to Grant County in 1837, in primitive days, and their children therefore grew up with but little educational advantages. They later removed to Wabash County, Ind., where the mother died June 30, 1863, and the father died in Miami County, Ind., June 2, 1881. Our subject came with his parents to Grant County, thence removing to Wabash County, where he voted the second ticket ever voted in Waltz Township, of that county. In 1845 he returned to Grant County and located on Section 22, Pleasant Township, where he has ever since resided. This he cleared and improved, and now owns a good farm consisting of 267 acres. He commenced in Grant County with but little, and he and his wife, by diligence and economy, have acquired a good home and pleasant surroundings. October 8, 1843, Lucinda, daughter of William and Lucy (Rice) Prickett, became his wife. Mrs. Eltzroth was born in Brown County, Ohio, December 13, 1820, and came to Grant County about the year 1834. To Mr. and Mrs. Eltzroth have been born ten children, the first and last of whom died in infancy; the second, William J., was born September 25, 1846; Elizabeth A., born January 28, 1849; George W., born March 4, 1851; Melissa C., born February 19, 1853 (died in infancy); Nicholas B., born October 3, 1854; James B., born October 6, 1857; Henry P., born August 8, 1860 (died March 31, 1872); Talitha F., born April 15, 1863. Mr. Eltzroth is a staunch Democrat in politics. He has never identified himself with any church, but is a firm believer in Christianity.

EDWARD FOX, deceased, whose portrait appears in this volume, was one of the oldest and most esteemed of Grant County's farmers. He was a native of Bucks County, Penn., born August 6, 1806, and was of Irish ancestry, being the eldest of six children born to Thomas and Mary (Beatty) Fox, who were early settlers of Miami County, Ohio. Our subject came to Grant County in 1835, and entered forty acres; also purchased eighty acres in Pleasant Township, where Fox Station is now located. January 7, 1836, he was united in marriage with Miss Juliet A. Hummel, a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, born June 10, 1810. She came with her father to Grant County in 1831, when it was an almost unbroken forest, and still inhabited by the Indians. Shortly after their marriage they located on the home farm, where hard work, frugality and enterprise formed important factors. Being possessed of sterling integrity and industry Mr. Fox soon accumulated valuable property, and at the time of his death, which event occurred February 13, 1885, owned 620 acres of excellent land. He possessed the warmest friendship of the entire neighborhood, and his death was a source of universal sorrow and regret. In politics he had been a life-long Democrat. Having no children of their own they adopted three, whose names are Edward, born August 8, 1869; Juliet A., born November 29, 1871, and Laura, born August 29, 1873. Mrs. Fox resides on the old homestead, and is respected and esteemed by all who know her.

FRANCIS M. FRAZIER, a native of Grant County, was born May 4, 1846. His parents were Nathan and Martha (Boots) Frazier, the former a native of North Carolina, born of Scotch descent October 1, 1808, and the latter a native of Ohio, of Dutch descent in the year 1819. They were the parents of the following children: Sarah, Lydia, Matilda and Francis M., and came to Grant County where the father died January 12, 1875, and the mother October 14, 1864. Francis M. assisted his parents on the home farm during his boyhood and secured only such education as was afforded by the common schools. July 21, 1878, he was united in matrimony with Maria Stevens, a native of Grant County, born January 2, 1858. Mrs. Frazier is a daughter of Nathan and Cynthia (Bish) Stevens, the former a native of Ohio and the latter of Grant County, and were the parents of Emanuel, Catherine, Clarissa, Viola Calista, Anna, Laura, Martha and an infant which died unnamed.

Mr. and Mrs. Frazier are the parents of two children, Nona M. born May 11, 1881, and Cynthia G. born October 10, 1884. December, 1878, Mr. Frazier located upon the place where he now lives, and is engaged in farming. He is a Republican and an industrious and good citizen. They are members of the Christian Church.

CHARLES M. GRINDLE, a farmer of Pleasant Township, where he was born October 28, 1849, is the second son in a family of six children born to George W. and Sarah J. (Waller) Grindle, both natives of Ohio. Charles M. spent his early life and boyhood on his father's farm and attended the common schools. Bred to farming he has followed that occupation through life, having located on his present farm in the spring of 1881. Missouri White, a native of Pleasant Township, Grant County, born February 11, 1852, and a daughter of George W. and Hannah (Green) White, became his wife February 9, 1873. One child was born to their union, Bertna L., born December 9, 1875. Mrs. Grindle's father was a native of Hawkins County, Tenn., and her mother a native of Randolph County, Ind. Mr. Grindle and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Grindle is a Democrat and a good citizen.

MOSES HARTER, one of the leading farmers of Pleasant Township, with five brothers and nine sisters, viz.: Philip, Henry R., Thomas, William, John, Rebecca, Jeanette, Sarah, Elizabeth, Eliza, Mary, Alice, Melissa and Susana, was born to Solomon and Celia (Baldwin) Harter; the father, a native of Kentucky, born of Dutch descent in about the year 1800, died in Grant County in April, 1868; the mother, a native of Wayne County, Ind., born of English descent, about the year 1813, at present resides in this county. Our subject is a native of Darke County, Ohio, born January 20, 1833. He received an ordinary education and his boyhood days were passed on his father's farm in his native county. On attaining his majority he came to Grant County with his parents, who settled on a farm in Pleasant Township. On coming to this county he worked on a farm by the month for a number of years. In 1860 he rented a place on which he farmed one year, after which he purchased forty acres of land where he now lives; since which time he has added to the forty until he now owns 120 acres of prime land with good improvements, devoting himself to agricultural pursuits and stock raising. He was married, October 18, 1860, to Selinda Massey, a native of Grant County, born of English descent Sep-

tember 6, 1840, she being a daughter of William and Bethias (Cravens) Massey, the former a native of North Carolina, born July 20, 1799, and died in Grant County in September, 1862; the latter a native of Pennsylvania, born August 13, 1801, and died in Grant County in about 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Harter are the parents of five children: Lenna, born September 5, 1863; Rolla, born March 5, 1867; Evin, born March 17, 1869; Verty, born October 10, 1876, and one born in 1878 which died in infancy. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Harter is also a member of the G. A. R., and a Republican in politics.

ABRAHAM HEDRICK is a native of Virginia, born in 1804, being a son of Jacob and Catherine (Meese) Hedrick. Abraham Hedrick is one of the oldest and most favorably known of the old pioneers of Grant County now living here. He was reared on a farm by his parents, receiving an ordinary education for the times. In 1833 he started out for Indiana where he expected to establish for himself a home in the new country, and located in Pleasant Township, where he entered a tract of land and on which he has since resided. He married, in 1834, Sarah Cramer, a daughter of William and Julia A. (Rider) Cramer, who were of German extraction. To their union these five children have been born: Julia A., born in 1835; Catherine S., born in 1837; Mary J., born in 1839; Rosa, in 1841; and Sarah F., in 1843. September 23, 1885, the wife and mother died. For some years previous to her death she was blind, which affliction she bore with fortitude and patience. Mr. Hedrick has followed farming throughout his career, and now owns a fine farm of 280 acres, upon which, with two of his children, he is living a quiet and retired life. His genial manners and square dealing have won for him the high regard of his neighbors and made for him a large circle of friends. He cast his first presidential ballot for Gen. Jackson, and believing good, old-fashioned Democracy good enough for him, has steadily and faithfully been an advocate of the best principles of that party.

WILLIAM V. HOLMAN, one of the enterprising citizens of Pleasant Township, was born April, 1833, in Preble County, Ohio, and is the fourth son of G. F. and Leatha (Druley) Holman, the father a native of Indiana and the mother of North Carolina. Subject's paternal grandfather was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, and was captured by the Indians at some period during

that struggle. He was for a number of years an Indian trader, and met with many thrilling adventures during his early life among the savages. G. F. Holman moved to Grant County in 1839, and settled in Franklin Township, where he engaged in farming, and where his death occurred in 1845. He was a man of more than ordinary intelligence, and in an early day filled the office of county commissioner. The immediate subject of this sketch was but six years of age when his parents moved to their new home in Grant County, and from that time to the present he has been an honored resident of same, assisting in the growth and taking an active part in its development. He was raised on a farm and early determined to be a tiller of the soil, a resolution he put into effect, and as a farmer he has been more than ordinarily successful. He received the benefits of the common schools, supplemented by a course of home study, thereby obtaining a good English education, which served well as a foundation for a more practical knowledge of men and things acquired in the school of experience. Mr. Holman was married, March 22, 1855, to Miss Matilda Stevens, daughter of Rev. John Stevens, one of the earliest Methodist ministers of northern Indiana. Mr. Stevens came to Grant County when there were but few sparse settlements within its borders, and for a number of years was actively engaged in preaching the gospel in the cabins of the pioneer residents. He cleared the farm upon which Mr. Holman now lives, and his cabin was the meeting place for the neighborhood for miles around, and at some of these gatherings from forty to fifty guests would be entertained, all eating the meals cooked at the old-fashioned fireplace, and sleeping under the same clapboard roof. Mr. Stevens died March, 1856, beloved and lamented by all. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Holman have been born the following children, namely: Orange R., Della A., Lou, Eva A., Emma and Gertie. Mr. Holman owns a beautiful farm of 100 acres of well improved land, and is one of the progressive citizens of the county. He is a stanch supporter of the Republican party, and with his wife belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM G. HOLMAN was born in Pleasant Township, Grant Co., Ind., May 22, 1859. He is the only son of Nicholas D. and Minerva (Massey) Holman, of Grant County. William G. was reared on a farm, and his education was obtained from the common

schools. September 24, 1879, he was united in marriage with Miss Edith Fankboner, a native of Grant County, born January 18, 1862. One child was born to them—Edna Pearl—July 23, 1883. Mr. Holman has always followed farming, in which he has been quite successful. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a Republican in politics, and one of the industrious men of his community.

CONSTANTINE L. HUMMEL, a native of Washington Township, Grant County, was born September 16, 1846. He is the fourth son in a family of seven children born to Charles and Zenobia (Lobdell) Hummel, natives of Ohio, the former of Irish and the latter of German extraction. The father was born in Zanesville, Ohio, September 22, 1804; he spent his early life in his native town, with his father, who was engaged in keeping hotel. In 1831 he came with his father to Grant County, and entered 160 acres of land in Washington Township, where he lived until his death. He was engaged in farming, rafting on the Mississinewa River, also in trading with the Indians. He married Zenobia Lobdell, April 3, 1831, who died October 18, 1874, after bearing the following children: Henry, born January 25, 1833, died October 6, 1837; Leander, born October 21, 1836, died (while serving in the late war) September 21, 1861; John L., born April 20, 1839; Charles, born August 31, 1842, died in the Union Army June 28, 1865; Constantine L., the subject of this sketch; Ellen J., born September 16, 1848, and Sylvester C., born March 22, 1850. Our subject received a good common school education. At the age of twenty-five years his marriage with Sena Wagoner occurred. She was born in Fayette County, Ind., July 21, 1852. This union was blessed with four children: Zennia M., born November 25, 1872; Charles L., born August 18, 1874; Dolly E., born November 15, 1876, died February 17, 1877, and Henry O., born February 1, 1879. Mrs. Hummel died February 23, 1879. Mr. Hummel again married, May 16, 1880, Clarissa Davis, who died April 17, 1881. One child was born to this union—Minnie E.—born March 16, 1881, and died the following September. April 2, 1882, he married Nancy J. Dicken, daughter of Richard H. Dicken. To them two children have been born: Homer M., December 11, 1882, and Jesse W., February 26, 1886. Mr. Hummel has passed his life engaged in agricultural pursuits, and by his own industry and frugality has secured a pleasant home and a good farm

of eighty acres. He is a member of the Christian Church, and a Republican in politics.

JAMES E. LEMING, one brother and one sister, Stephen and Sarah, were born to Charles and Mary (Patrick) Leming. The father was a native of Ohio, born March 22, 1799, and died in Grant County in 1857; the mother was a native of Ireland, born March 15, 1816, and came to this country when a child, and at present makes her home with her son, James E. Our subject was born in Shelby County, Ohio, July 23, 1852, and is of Scotch-Irish extraction. When a year and a half old he came with his parents to Grant County and settled upon the farm where he now lives. His education was acquired in the common schools of Grant County. April 22, 1877, he married Angeline Bragg, a native of Randolph County, Ind., born of English descent December 13, 1856. Mr. Leming has always devoted his attention to farming, and his efforts have been more than usually successful. He is now one of the promising young farmers of the township. Politically he is a Democrat, and he and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILTON MALOTT was born of French descent in Clermont County, Ohio, in the year 1816. He passed his youth in his native county, receiving a limited education, owing to the meager educational facilities. At the age of sixteen he began working at the stone and brick mason's trade at Batavia, Ohio, where he continued until nineteen years old. In 1836, with nothing but his trade and his youthful ambition to help him in the world, he came to Marion, which at this time consisted of only a few cabins. Here he secured work, and thus labored at his trade for a number of years. Mr. Malott was first married to Lovina Crannel, who died in 1839. He married again in 1843, choosing for his second wife Elizabeth Piatt, a daughter of John and Catherine Piatt. Mrs. Malott departed this life in 1882. Since 1863 Mr. Malott has been engaged in agricultural pursuits, having at that date located upon his present farm in Pleasant Township, and which consists of seventy-five acres of good land, fairly well stocked and under a good state of cultivation. He is the father of the following children: Mary, Margarette, Benjamin, Catherine, Lauretta, Lucy, Edson H., Milton B., Alice, John and George B., five of whom are now living. He is a Republican in politics.

LEWELLIN MARTIN, a native of Grant County, was born

March 7, 1843. His parents, Joel and Hannah (Norman) Martin, were natives of Ohio, and of German and English extraction. They were among the early pioneers of Grant County, having located in Pleasant Township in 1830, where the father followed farming until his death, which occurred August 28, 1879. Ten children were born to them, namely: Sarah A., born September 16, 1826; Elizabeth, born November 20, 1827; John W., born March 27, 1829; Nancy J., born August 18, 1830; Philip, born May 20, 1832; Martha A., born September 19, 1835; Perry L., born March 23, 1837; Warren, born November 16, 1838; Matilda, born June 25, 1841, and our subject, eight of whom are now living. Lewellin received a good common school education, and remained at home working on the farm until nineteen years old, at which time he enlisted in Company A, Seventy-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, with which he remained until the close of the war. After returning from the service he engaged in farming, which occupation he has steadily followed, and to-day is the owner of a good farm comprising 137 acres. September 17, 1866, he was united in marriage with Nancy Martin, daughter of Philip Martin, a native of Ohio. To them five children have been born, whose names are Perry L., born October 12, 1867; Martha J., born September 21, 1868; Jerome B., born March 17, 1871; John L., born October 19, 1872, and Joel S., born December 21, 1876, all of whom are now living. Mr. Martin is a member of the Christian Church, a Republican in politics, firmly believing in the principles of his party.

JOHN J. MILLER, a citizen of Pleasant Township, was born in Bedford County, Penn., February 20, 1820. His parents were Michael and Susan (Newcomer) Miller, natives of Pennsylvania and of Dutch and Irish ancestry. In 1825 they removed to Richland County, Ohio, and seven years later to Hancock County, Ohio, thence to Putnam County, where they lived five years, and then migrated to Grant County, Ind. They located in the Indian Reserve, Pleasant Township, and here the mother died. John J. grew up on a farm, received a common school education and at an early age went to work as a man, working by the month on a farm and also in a brick-yard. February, 1865, he enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-third Indiana Regiment, with which he remained until the close of the war. In 1871 he removed to Jewell County, Kas., where he took a homestead, which he improved and lived upon

eight years. Then he returned to Grant County, since which time he has made his home with his son, James A. May 4, 1848, he married Virginia Cain, and to them eight children have been born: Mary E., born March 2, 1849, died when an infant; Susan, born August 14, 1850, died February 22, 1869; James A., born December 28, 1852; David, born March 26, 1855; Abram A., born May 15, 1857; John N., born July 18, 1859; Ammazetta, born November 13, 1861, died October 2, 1862; and Joseph M., born September 7, 1863. Mr. Miller is a consistent supporter of the Democracy and a member of the G. A. R.

WILLIAM PECONGA, a descendant of the chiefs of the Miami tribe, was born in Pleasant Township, Grant Co., Ind., March 15, 1844. He is the eldest son born to Charles and Mary (Robertson) Peconga, the former a native of Grant County, born of American descent about the year 1818, the latter a native of Howard County, Ind., born of American and English descent about the year 1827, and the eldest daughter of Sarah and Moses Robertson. Charles, the father, was the eldest son born to Me-shin-go-me-sia and Metackequah, who also had one other son, whose name was Taw-a-taw. The father died in Grant County September 16, 1879, and the mother is still living, a resident of Pleasant Township. Me-shin-go-me-sia, the grandfather of William, died in Grant County in December, 1879, and Metackequah, the grandmother, died September 15, 1879. Our subject has four brothers, Robert, Jacob, Thomas and Peter, and one sister, Mary, all of whom are still living. He attended the common schools of his neighborhood, after which he attended the Baptist Seminary at Ladoga, Ind., for one term, also one term in Marion. By these advantages he secured a fair education. September 2, 1868, he married Frances Godfroy, a native of Wabash County, Ind., born February 29, 1833, and a daughter of Lewis and Jane Godfroy, natives of Ohio and Indiana, respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Peconga are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Peconga is also a member of the F. & A. M. lodge of La Fontaine and a member of the Marion Chapter and Commandery. Politically he is a Republican, and is an enterprising farmer and an influential citizen.

PETER PECONGA was born in Pleasant Township, Grant County, in about the year 1862, being the fifth son born to Charles and Mary Peconga. The subject of this sketch was reared on a

farm in his native county and attended the district school, from which he obtained a good education. On May 19, 1885, he was married to Sarah Levoncher, a native of Miami County, Ind., and to their union one child has been born, a daughter, named Inis. Mr. Peconga has always followed farming as an occupation, in which he has been quite successful. Politically he is a Republican, and a member of the Baptist Church.

JOHN W. ROGERS, one of the oldest and most highly respected residents of Pleasant Township, was born in Huntington County, N. J., November 20, 1819. He is the eldest son born to Aaron and Abigail (Rossel) Rogers, both natives of New Jersey. The father was of English descent, born January 6, 1798, and died from an attack of hydrophobia in Warren County, Ohio, at about the age of fifty-five years. The mother was born in August, 1797, also died in Warren County, Ohio, in 1844. John W., at sixteen years of age, came with his parents to Warren County, Ohio, where he, in 1841, began farming for himself. A year later he removed to Montgomery County, Ohio, and farmed two years, then removed to Preble County where he remained until the spring of 1852. At the latter date he came to Grant County, locating on Section 6, Pleasant Township, where he has ever since lived. January 26, 1841, he was married to Sarah Gillespie, a native of Warren County, Ohio, born October 11, 1816, and a daughter of John and Sarah (McClellan) Gillespie. To this union have been born seven children; their names are James, born December 4, 1841, died July 4, 1842; Mary, born September 17, 1843, died January 5, 1845; William H., born September 11, 1845; Sarah A., born October 16, 1848, died September 4, 1860; Martha, born July 12, 1850; John, born December 10, 1852, died November 11, 1854, and George W., born December 27, 1855. Mr. Rogers owns a good farm, well improved, and is known as an honest and upright citizen. He is a faithful member of the Methodist Protestant Church, and a Prohibitionist in politics, and is one of the warmest advocates of its principles.

STEPHEN M. SHERMAN, a citizen of Jalapa, was born in Rockingham County, Va., February 20, 1829; he is the youngest child born to Jacob and Christina (Sivey) Sherman, both natives of Virginia and of German descent. The parents immigrated to Logan County, Ohio, about the year 1832, where they passed the

remainder of their lives. Stephen M. was left fatherless when ten years old, and at the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to Reuben B. Arnold for three years, with whom he learned the carpenter's trade. He received as wages during this time, \$40, \$60 and \$100 for the three years, respectively. By the time his apprenticeship was finished, his health had become so impaired that he was unable to work at his trade. He took the money thus earned and entered school with a view to fit himself for teaching. During the winter of 1847-48 he taught his first term of school in Logan County, Ohio; since which time he has taught for thirty-eight years, consecutively. After teaching three terms in Ohio he came to Grant County, where he has continuously kept up the work until the winter of 1885 and now ranks among the best educators of the county. October, 1885, he opened up a dry goods and grocery store in Jalapa, which has since received his entire attention. Lucinda Lawson, a native of Grant County, born of English descent June 2, 1837, became his wife March 30, 1856. Mrs. Sherman is the daughter of Shedrick and Phebe (Prickett) Lawson. Four children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sherman; their names are Mary Catherine, born March 20, 1857, married to M. O. Bish, September 7, 1876, and at present resides at Jalapa; Leona E., born October 25, 1858, died May 25, 1860; William M., born April 3, 1862, died August 25, 1879, and Phebe A., born January 20, 1865, died September 23, 1865. Mrs. Sherman is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church. Mr. Sherman is a Democrat in politics, and was the first assessor ever elected in Pleasant Township. He also has held the office of township trustee for eight years. The county has no citizen of greater public spirit and usefulness.

MRS. ELIZA J. SIMMONS whose maiden name was Simmonds, was born in Franklin County, Ind., July 1, 1828; she is the fifth daughter of James and Ann (Frost) Simmonds, natives respectively of Kentucky and Ohio, and were of English descent. The father was born October 17, 1797, and died in Rush County, Ind., in October, 1874. The mother was born December 28, 1799, also died in Rush County, February 24, 1855. They were the parents of ten children, all of whom were girls: Mary, Elizabeth, Pen-the-silea, Ann, Eliza J., Huldah, Hannah, Louisa, Emeline and Susan. Our subject remained at home with her parents until the age of twenty. On April 19, 1849, she was married to Joel W. Sim-

mons, a native of Franklin County, Ind., born September 24, 1823. He was a son of Joab and Sarah (Miller) Simmons, natives of Virginia, and the parents of Augustus, Joseph, Rhoda, Catherine, Elizabeth, Martha and Joel W. In September, 1849, Mr. and Mrs. Simmons removed to Grant County and settled on a farm near Jalapa, where he lived until November 28, 1881. On account of poor health he in company with his wife and daughter Lauretta, went to Eureka Springs, Ark., where his death occurred March 22, 1882. His body was brought back and interred in La Fontaine Cemetery, in Wabash County. Mrs. Simmons is the mother of eight children, seven of whom are living. Their names are James E., born February 21, 1850; Sarah E., born August 3, 1851; Mary A., born March 30, 1853, died February 20, 1855; Charles W., born February 26, 1855; Frank W., born July 17, 1857, Lauretta, born March 3, 1860; Roberta, born March 12, 1862, and Oren J., born February 26, 1864, the latter of whom is at present a student in the Normal College, at Valparaiso, Ind. Mrs. Simmons, with three children, is now comfortably located near Jalapa. She is a faithful member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

— CHARLES W. SIMMONS was born upon the farm where he now resides February 26, 1855, being the second son born to Joel W. and Eliza J. (Simmonds) Simmons. Charles W. was reared by his parents and received a fair education. At twenty-two years of age he began farming on rented land, at which he continued four years, after which he returned to the old home where he has ever since resided. A part of the farm he inherited at his father's death, since which time he has purchased the interests of the other heirs and thus become the sole owner. He now owns a good farm of 144 acres and is a thorough-going, respected citizen and a Republican in politics. Mary J. Renbarger, a native of Pleasant Township, Grant County, born May 9, 1856, became his wife November 5, 1876. To their union have been born five children: Frank, born September 4, 1877; Della, born December 19, 1878; Orren, born November 15, 1880; Homer, born February 15, 1882, and Leoti, born April 15, 1885, all of whom are living. Mrs. Simmons is a daughter of Isaac and Nancy (Lugar) Renbarger, the former a native of Grant County, of Dutch descent, born December 4, 1820, and a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Hatfield) Renbarger, natives of Kentucky. The mother is a native of Virginia, born February 26, 1822, and is the

daughter of George and Margaret Lugar, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Virginia. They were married December 4, 1820. This marriage resulted in the birth of thirteen children as follows: Henry C., born April 12, 1843; Annie E., born April 3, 1844; Jemima C., born February 22, 1846; George W. T., born April 3, 1847; Susanna, born June 3, 1849; Constantine L., born May 8, 1851; John E., born July 30, 1853; Mary J. (Mrs. Simmons), born May 9, 1856; James B., born June 15, 1857, died February 18, 1863; Isaac H., born May 4, 1858, died July 1, 1864; Alnorie A., born December 4, 1860, and Philip and Phidellas (twins), born May 18, 1863; Phidellas died May 18, 1863. Mr. Renbarger departed this life July 1, 1865, since which time Mrs. Renbarger has been a widow and is at present comfortably located upon a farm of eighty acres one and a fourth miles west of Jalapa. Philip, her youngest son, was married to Mary Jane Stair, a native of Richland Township, Grant County, born September 7, 1865, of Dutch extraction, and a daughter of Joseph and Mary Ann (Pearson) Stair. One child has blessed this union.

PERRY SIRK, farmer, of Pleasant Township, is the only child of Jacob and Mary (Rose) Sirk, both of whom were natives of Virginia and of Dutch descent. Our subject was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, April 3, 1826, and received but a limited education in youth. His father dying when he was but sixteen months old, at an early age the circumstances of his mother's family necessitated his going out and working for himself. He worked for \$6 per month, and in this way saved enough in his younger days to purchase the farm he now lives upon. In 1840 he went to Clinton County, Ohio, where he was engaged in merchandising, in New Burlington, for six years, and in 1852 came to Grant County and located where he now lives. May 9, 1852, he was married to Drusilla J. Hurley, who, with four brothers and six sisters, namely: Hiram, William, Harvey, Joseph, Mary E., Susan, Euncie, Lavina, Rachel and Amanda, were born to John and Mary M. (Haines) Hurley, natives of Ohio and Connecticut, respectively. The following children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Sirk: Joseph, born February 8, 1853; Rachel, born August 9, 1857; Emily, born January 1, 1862; Luella, born December 26, 1866; John F., born December 20, 1869; Laura M., born May 17, 1872; Myrtle, born October 15, 1877, and two children who died unnamed. Mr.

Sirk owns 110 acres of good land, is an industrious citizen, and strictly temperate in every respect. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MRS. MELVINA TAWATAW was born in Miami County, Ind., in 1840. Her early life was spent at home with her parents in her native county. March 27, 1864, she was married to Nelson Tawataw, a native of Grant County, Ind. He was reared in his native county, and during the most of his life was engaged in agricultural pursuits. His death occurred October 9, 1879. He was an unassuming citizen, a good husband and father. Six children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Tawataw. Their names are Emma, born February 27, 1867; Frances, born July 5, 1868; Ellen, born February 3, 1870; Kimilus, born June 25, 1871; Rosa, born July 4, 1873, and Dulcena, born July 19, 1875. Mrs. Tawataw, with her children, own about 500 acres of good land, most of which is in a good state of cultivation. Herself and three daughters, Emma, Frances and Ellen, are faithful members of the Baptist Church.

JOSEPH WINGER, one of the substantial citizens and farmers of Pleasant Township, was born in Roanoke County, Va., April 23, 1825. His parents, Martin and Elizabeth (Frantz) Winger, were natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, respectively, and of German descent, both born about the year of 1792 and died in the fall of 1864, near Roann, Wabash Co., Ind., and were interred in Reed's Cemetery near the same place. Our subject spent his early life upon his father's farm in his native county. In the fall of 1847 he immigrated to Grant County, where he remained until the following June, when he removed to Elkhart County, Ind. Here he remained until the following September, when he returned to Virginia. In the fall of 1849 he returned to Indiana, locating upon a farm in Wabash County, upon which he lived six years. December, 1856, he returned to Grant County and located upon a farm which he had previously purchased on Section 18, Pleasant Township. Here he lived until the spring of 1867, when he removed to his present home on Section 19, the same township. August 23, 1849, he was married to Mary M. Dermond, a native of Roanoke County, Va., born of Irish descent August 18, 1829. She bore him three children: John M., born June 16, 1850; Sarah E., born June 28, 1852, died June 21, 1884, and Madison D., born August 27, 1855, died August 11, 1870. The wife and mother died January 8, 1856. Mr.

Winger, on December 14, 1856, married Elizabeth Showalter, a native of Preble County, Ohio, born February 7, 1837, and a daughter of Daniel H. and Anna (Brower) Showalter, natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. The issue of this union has been eight children: Samuel E., born February 12, 1858, died January 20, 1860; Daniel O., born February 28, 1860; Orlando C., born February 26, 1862; Joseph P., born June 30, 1864; Abigail A., born August 29, 1867; Ida F., born February 3, 1870; Mahlon D. S., born October 2, 1877, and one dying in infancy. Mr. Winger owns a good farm, on which he resides in comfort and happiness. He is a staunch Democrat in politics, and a man respected and esteemed by a large circle of acquaintances.

JOHN H. WOLF, a native of Ohio, was born July 7, 1843, being the third son in a family of seven children born to Conrad and Hannah (Williams) Wolf, natives of Ohio, the former born March, 1812, and the latter May 14, 1814. They removed to Grant County in 1853, where they resided until their deaths, which occurred March 25, 1883, and March 7, 1883, respectively. John H. received an ordinary education and came with his parents to Grant County. February, 1864, he enlisted in his country's cause in the Twelfth Indiana Battery; with this he served in the battle of Nashville and other minor engagements, receiving his discharge July 7, 1865. He returned to Grant County and the following year began working at the carpenter's trade, at which he continued about twelve years. He then engaged in farming for a time and in connection with which he worked at his trade one year, when he formed a partnership with his brother George and engaged in the manufacture of tile, and in this enterprise has been quite successful, now owning property to the value of \$5,000. On April 14, 1875, he married Catherine Ayers, a native of Tipton County, Ind., born December 8, 1854. Three children were born to this union: Charles M., born November 20, 1875; Lizzie B., born March 6, 1881, and one dying in infancy. Mr. Wolf is a member of the Christian Church and the G. A. R.; he has also attained the degree of Knight Templar in Masonry. He is a Republican in politics and a good citizen.

ALFRED Y. YORK, a prominent farmer of the county, was born in Rockingham County, N. C., June 18, 1810. His boyhood days were spent on a farm in his native county. At the age of

twenty-three he with his mother, Margaret York, came to Indiana and located on a farm in Randolph County. He afterward went to Wayne County where he worked by the month, and also rented land for one or two seasons. He then returned to Randolph County where he purchased a farm and lived upon it about three years; after which he returned to Wayne County, where he remained until October, 1846, when he came to Grant County and located upon a farm in Pleasant Township. Here he lived over a year, when he removed to an eighty-acre tract, which he had entered on Section 17, the same township. In about 1878 he removed from this to his present home in the south part of the same section. January 7, 1840, he was united in marriage with Sarah A. Brown a native of Monmouth County, N. J., born August 19, 1815, and a daughter of Ezekiel and Sarah (Buckalew) Brown. To this union ten children have been born as follows: Margaret J., born November 20, 1840, died in infancy; Rebecca J., born August 8, 1842; Julia E., born May 15, 1844; William B., born November 10, 1845; Allen L., born September 7, 1847; James C., born June 11, 1849, died in infancy; Aaron F., born September 28, 1850; John S., born August 28, 1853; Maribee E., born February 16, 1857, died in about her twentieth year, and Alfred W., born February 10, 1859. Mr. York now resides upon a farm comprising 195 acres of good land; he also owns eighty acres in Richland Township. He and his wife are faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and both are highly esteemed by their neighbors and all who know them.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

CYRUS BARUS was born in Mercer County, Penn., February 3, 1829. He is the fifth of a family of eleven children born to William and Ruth (Hoyt) Barus, parents both natives of the above State. William Barus was a farmer by occupation, and brought his family to Grant County in 1845, settling near the village of Mier, in Richland Township. Cyrus Barus was raised a farmer, and has followed agricultural pursuits nearly all his life. In connection with farming he is at present operating a pump factory, having a good established business in the town of Mier. He was married, May 6, 1852, to Matilda A. Campbell, daughter of Thomas and Lucinda (Long) Campbell, of Ohio. Mrs. Barus was born at the town of Barusville, Ohio, on the 27th of February, 1831. Mr. and Mrs. Barus have a family of five children, whose names are as follows: Lucinda R., Amanda J., Mary E., Elias J. M. and Julia A. Barus. Mr. Barus has been a very industrious man, and during his residence in this county has cleared and put in cultivation two farms. He and wife are members of the Protestant Methodist Church, and in politics he votes with the Democratic party.

W. C. BARUS, M. D., was born at the village of Jalapa, Grant County, on the 22d of April, 1850, and is the second child of Joshua and Rosana (Morehead) Barus, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. Joshua Barus settled in Richland Township in 1845, and for a number of years worked at the shoe-maker's trade in Jalapa. He is now engaged in business at Xenia, Miami County. Dr. Barus remained with his parents until reaching manhood, and received a good English education in the common schools which he attended till his twentieth year. In 1872 he began reading medicine with Dr. A. C. Irwin, of Sweetser, with whom he remained three years, taking a two years' course at the Ohio Medical College in that time, graduating March, 1875. After graduation he began the practice of his profession at the village of Mier, where he has since resided in the enjoyment of an extensive and constantly increasing practice. On the 18th of March, 1877, he was

married to Miss Nancy A. Hollinger, daughter of Reuben and Lydia (King) Hollinger, pioneers of Grant County. Mrs. Barus was born July 16, 1857, and is the mother of two children: Goldie, born December 25, 1879, and Pearl, born December 30, 1884. Dr. Barus is an active politician, and one of the leaders of the Democratic party in Richland. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, and one of the rising young medical men of Grant County.

MICHAEL BASH was born in Butler County, Penn., August 17, 1823, and is a son of John and Pollie Bash, natives of Germany and early residents of Pennsylvania. Michael Bash grew to manhood in his native State, and came to Grant County, Ind., in June, 1843, and entered a tract of land in Richland Township, upon which he has since resided. On arriving at his new home Mr. Bash was almost destitute, not having a penny in money and but one inferior suit of clothes. He went to work with a will, and after encountering many discouraging hardships succeeded in developing a comfortable home, in which his declining years are being passed. Thinking to better his fortune he, in 1850, went to California, in which State he remained until 1853, mining in the meantime but meeting with but indifferent success. He was married, May 18, 1862, to Miss Phoebe Wiles, daughter of Frederick and Mary Wiles, of Pennsylvania, who has borne him ten children, nine of whom are living, namely: Joseph H., Anna B., William H., Viola E., Edward, Ollie, Florence, Albert and Homer. William H., died May 18, 1885, aged eighteen years.

PHILIP S. BASH is a native of Butler County, Penn., and the fifth son of John and Mary Bash, parents both born in the same State. John Bash moved from Pennsylvania to Indiana in 1844, and settled in Richland Township, Grant County, where he engaged in farming and where his death occurred, 1876, at the advanced age of eighty years. Philip Bash was raised on the farm and received a limited education in such schools as the country afforded, attending the same at intervals until about eighteen years of age. He remained with his parents until reaching his majority, when he began life for himself as a blacksmith, learning the trade in Cass County and working as journeyman for a number of years. He was married, August 14, 1862, to Miss Caroline Paco, a native of Germany, who died October, 1876. By this marriage Mr. Bash raised a family of five children; Charles S., Mary J., Emma C., Ira A. and

Ida M. Mr. Bash was again married, 1878, to Mary Jane Walker, of Miami County, Ind., by whom he has four children, viz.; Myrtle, Allie S., Edward H. and Iva B. Mr. Bash is at the present time engaged in farming, blacksmithing and wagon-making, in all of which he is quite successful. He is a Democrat in politics and belongs to the Masonic fraternity.

THOMAS BROWN was born in County Down, Ireland, November, 1810, and is the fifth child of Thomas and Margaret (Mitchell) Brown, both natives of Ireland. Thomas Brown was a tailor by trade and lived all his life in Ireland. The subject remained in his native country until reaching his thirtieth year, when, in 1840, he immigrated to the United States, landing at New York in April of that year. From New York he went to Virginia, three years later to Ohio, and after some time spent in the latter State, moved to Fayette County, Ind., where he lived several years. He came to Grant County in 1851 and entered 160 acres of land, moving to the same three years later. By hard work and good management he soon had a good farm in cultivation, and, as the years went by, added to his original purchase until he now owns 360 acres of as fine land as lies in the township. On the 24th of August, 1852, he was united in marriage to Miss Eliza Magee, a native of Ireland and daughter of H. and Sarah (Mayne) Magee. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are parents of the following children, viz.: James W., born August 22, 1853; John T., April 26, 1855; Robert L., April 11, 1857; Hugh H., December 26, 1859; Camden, August 24, 1867. Politically Mr. Brown votes with the Democratic party. He has been a hard working man, but is now retired, spending the closing days of a long and useful life in quiet and content.

JAMES W. COAN. Prominent among the farmers of Richland Township is Mr. Coan, who was born in Fayette County, Penn., September 13, 1824. He is the son of John D. and Anna Coan, both natives of the State of Pennsylvania. James W. Coan was raised in Ohio and at the early age of twelve years was bound out to one Samuel Patterson, whom he left after two years on account of ill treatment. He then secured employment on a steamboat plying between Cincinnati and New Orleans, working two years at \$10 per month, and at the end of that time engaged in a woolen-mill at Chester, Ohio, where he remained for three years. At the age of seventeen he began working in the woolen-mill at

Muncie, Ind., and one year later rented the mill at Yorktown, Delaware County, which he operated with fair success for a period of ten years. He abandoned the manufacturing business in 1853 and opened a hotel at the town of Burlington, Carroll County, and later engaged in selling patent medicines, in which capacity he continued about one year. He was engaged in the hotel business at Kokomo, Ind., in 1854, and two years later came to Grant County and purchased 160 acres of land in Richland Township, where he has since resided. He has added to his original purchase from time to time and is now the owner of 440 acres of fine land, the greater part of which is under a successful state of cultivation. Mr. Coan is, in the strict sense of the term, a self-made man. He began life with no capital but a determined will, and has succeeded, by diligent attention to business, in accumulating a comfortable fortune. He was married to Miss Minerva Saxon, of Delaware County, Ind., and daughter of William M. and Nancy Saxon, who has borne him nine children, five sons and four daughters, all living. Mr. Coan is a member of the Masonic fraternity and a stanch supporter of the Republican party.

JOSEPH CRAVENS, one of the pioneers of Grant County, was born in Wayne County, Ind., May 18, 1820, and is the third child of Joseph and Sarah (Tuttle) Cravens, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania, respectively. Mr. Cravens spent the first sixteen years of his life in Wayne County, where, in the country schools, he received a limited educational training. He came to Grant County with his parents in 1836, and began life as a pioneer, early becoming familiar with the rugged duties and hardships incident to the settlement of a new country. He remained with his parents until his twenty-sixth year, at which time (1846) he was married to Miss Sarah J. Janes, of Madison County, Ind., and daughter of Zachary and Susannah (George) Janes. After his marriage Mr. Cravens settled in Pleasant Township, where he lived until 1864, at which time he came to Richland and took charge of the paternal homestead. He now owns a beautiful farm of 306 acres, and is one of the representative citizens of Grant County, which he has seen transformed from a wilderness to one of the most highly civilized and favored divisions of the State. Having no children of their own Mr. and Mrs. Cravens early took a nephew, James M. Props, to raise, who now resides with them on the farm. Mr. Cravens takes considerable inter-

est in political affairs and votes with the Democratic party. He and wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, belonging to the congregation at Sweetsér.

ALFRED DRUCK, native of Union County, Ind., and fourth son of John and Saloma (Tosher) Druck, was born May 29, 1833. John Druck was a native of Virginia and an early resident of Grant County, moving here about 1843 and locating in Richland Township, where his death occurred March, 1870. Alfred Druck was raised a farmer and has followed agricultural pursuits all his life. His early education was almost entirely neglected, but by coming in contact with his fellow-men in different transactions has acquired a practical knowledge which enables him to carry on his business successfully. He now owns 120 acres of well improved land, and is one of the substantial citizens of his neighborhood. Mr. Druck was married, August, 1855, to Miss Sarah Geary, a native of Wayne County, Ind. Nine children have been born to this marriage, five of whom are living, viz.: John L., Ida, Martha, Grant and Garcia.

WILLIAM PAULUS, merchant, was born in Preble County, Ohio, July 13, 1833, and is the only son of Samuel and Martha (Early) Paulus, parents natives of Rockingham County, Va., and early residents of Ohio. The subject was left fatherless when quite young and was raised by his mother, with whom he came to Grant County about the year 1848. One year later he went to Miami County, Ind., where he resided until 1856, at which time he returned to Grant County and settled in Richland Township, engaging in farming in the summer time and teaching school during the winter seasons. In 1871 he came to Mier and engaged in the mercantile business, which he still continues, in which he has been very successful. He was postmaster at Mier from May, 1871, until October, 1885. He served four years as justice of the peace in Miami County and fifteen years in Grant County, and has always been a public-spirited citizen. He is a Republican in politics and a member of the I. O. O. F., belonging to the lodge at Xenia, Miami County. Mr. Paulus was united in marriage, January 10, 1855, to Miss Ellen Creviston, a native of Grant County, and daughter of Thomas and Rebecca (Slagle) Creviston, Ohio. Mrs. Paulus was born May 6, 1839, and is the mother of the following children, viz.: Martha J., born January 1, 1856; Henry J., born November 16, 1857; Samuel P., born September 18, 1859; Leonidas, born March 28, 1861; Jeremiah P.,

born September 22, 1862; Rosetta L., born January 12, 1864; W. L., born April 4, 1867; Emma I., born March 1, 1869, and Morris C., born May 12, 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Paulus are members of the Universalist Church.

GEORGE W. RHONEMUS, a son of George W. and Elizabeth (Parker) Rhonemus, natives of Ohio, came to Richland Township when six years of age (his father dying in Ohio), coming with his step-father, Josiah Antrim. Being brought up on the farm he received only such education as was found in the district schools of that day. At the age of seventeen he returned to Clinton County, Ohio, where he was born in September, 1844, and remained there till September, 1861, when he enlisted in the Thirty-first Ohio, and was mustered out in the fall of 1865. On the 20th of September, 1863, he was wounded at the battle of Chickamauga; was all through Sherman's raid from Atlanta to the sea; was at the battle of Stone River and at other points. After the close of the war he returned to Grant County. On February 22, 1868, he was married to Miss Martha J. Anderson, of Grant County. To this marriage three children were born, viz.: Christina, Martha J. and James A. In 1872 Mr. Rhonemus was bereaved of his wife, and, in 1874, was again married to Rebecca Miller, a native of Grant County; they have had born to them five children: William O., Burton R., Lizzie, John W. and Oliver. He is a Republican in politics, and owns a farm of 160 acres.

GEORGE SHARP is a native of Rush County, Ind., born July 1, 1823, to John and Elizabeth (McClure) Sharp, natives of Bourbon County, Ky. He was raised to agricultural pursuits, and on account of his father's death was obliged to take charge of the farm at the early age of fourteen. He came to Grant County in 1850, and settled in Richland Township on the place where he has since resided, the farm at that time being a dense piece of woodland. He cleared the farm, and by industry has made it one of the most productive in the township. He was married, while in Rush County, to Miss Sarah A. Slaine, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Laine) Slaine, of Nicholas County, Ky. The father of Mrs. Sharp died in 1837, and the mother is still living, having reached the extreme age of ninety-three years. Mrs. Sharp was born in June, 1823, and is the mother of eleven children, eight living, whose names and birth are as follows, viz.: Elizabeth, born July 26, 1846; Ann

Eliza, July 12, 1852; Sarah E., July 5, 1855; George E., February 28, 1858; Clarinda, May 22, 1860; John H., January 25, 1863; Nancy J., October 2, 1865; James G., December 25, 1868. Of the deceased Jacob was born October 3, 1842, and Wilkerson on the 24th of August, 1844. They were both soldiers in the late war, the former in the Twentieth and the latter in the Eighth Indiana Volunteers. Mr. Sharp was also one of the "boys in blue," enlisting first in the Eighth Indiana, and serving with the same about nine months, having been discharged at the expiration of that time on account of poor health. He re-enlisted, in 1865, in the One Hundred and Fifty-third, with which he served until the close of the war. Politically Mr. Sharp is a Republican, though not a partisan. He served as township trustee for four years and discharged the duties of that office in a manner satisfactory to all. He and wife are active members of the Methodist Church, both having belonged to the same for many years.

JOHN STEPHENS, deceased, was a native of North Carolina, and born in 1801, and in December, 1824, was married to Miss Emily York, a native of Rockingham County, N. C. To this union were born ten children, of whom four are living: Alfred, Doratha, Allen N. and Matilda A. In 1839 he located in Pleasant Township, coming from Randolph County, Ind., where he settled in 1816. In 1841 he lived in Marion, and was for four years partner with David Hiatt in the wool-carding business. He was deputy sheriff under John Hodge in an early day. Mr. Stephens was a very devout Christian through the most of his life, and was an exhorter in the Methodist Episcopal Church some thirty years previous to his death. Much was due to his efforts in keeping the early pioneer within the bounds of civilization. He would go far and near in the settling up of the Western Reserve, to aid and superintend in the organization of Christian societies. It is supposed he never asked and never received a dollar for his labors in this direction. He was licensed to preach in the Methodist Episcopal Church about one year before his death, which occurred March 7, 1856. His death was mourned by all who knew him.

GEORGE W. TAYLOR, one of the pioneers of Grant County, was born in Pennsylvania, December 3, 1811, and is the eldest son of Joseph and Lutetia (Furry) Taylor, parents both natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Taylor's mother died when he was but four

years old, and at the age of eight years he was bound apprentice to learn the blacksmith's trade with John Morgan, with whom he continued several years. Having become proficient in the trade he began working for himself, and on the 26th of June, 1830, was married to Miss Jane White, with whom he shared the joys and sorrows of life until her death November 10, 1880. Mr. Taylor came to Richland Township in 1846, the country being at that time an almost unbroken wilderness. He went to work with a stout heart and willing hands, and succeeded, as the years went by, in developing a beautiful home, and accumulating a handsome competency for his declining years. He has been for forty years an honored resident of Richland, and has seen the country changed from an unbroken forest to one of the most thrifty and prosperous regions of northern Indiana. Politically, Mr. Taylor is a Republican, but not a partisan in the sense of seeking office. He stands high in the Masonic fraternity, and for many years has been an active member of the Christian (Disciple) Church. The following are the names of the children born to Mr. and Mrs. Taylor: Daniel, Alfred, Washington, Levi, Joseph, Jane, Letitia, Putty, Zachary and Rinaldo Taylor. Of the above, Daniel and Alfred served in the army, the former in the Thirty-fourth and the latter in the Twelfth Indiana Infantry. Three of the sons, Daniel, Alfred and Zachary, were educated for the medical profession, the two former practicing until their death May 27, 1868, and September 13, 1879, respectively.

EDWARD B. TUCKER, one of the oldest residents of Richland Township, was born in Ogborough, England, January 6, 1805, son of John and Grace Tucker, both parents natives of the same country. Mr. Tucker remained in England until his twenty-sixth year, when he came to the United States, landing at Philadelphia, near which city he resided until 1839. In that year he immigrated to Wayne County, Ind.; thence in October, 1842, to Grant County, where he entered the land in Richland Township upon which he has since resided. Mr. Tucker was married in the city of Philadelphia, March 3, 1836, to Miss Sarah Murry, daughter of James and Sarah (Williams) Murry, by whom he has had the following children: Emma J., born October 23, 1836; John N., October 13, 1838; Anna P., January 29, 1841; Edwin W., October 30, 1846, and William M., May 1, 1852. The last named was a graduate of Union College, Ohio, and one of the most successful teachers of

Grant County. He died August 18, 1880, and lies buried in the Somerset Cemetery. John N., the eldest son, was a member of Company A, Twentieth Indiana Infantry, and took part in many of the bloodiest engagements of the late war, losing a leg at the second battle of Bull Run, from the effects of which he died, March 20, 1864. He was a graduate of Lebanon College, Ohio, and a young man of brilliant attainments.

SIMS TOWNSHIP.

JAMES M. ALLEN, second son in a family of seven children born to John and Matilda (Thraikill) Allen, natives of Virginia, is of English and French descent, and was born near Leesburg, Clinton Co., Ohio, February 17, 1820. In his boyhood he worked on the farm the year around. He has no education, as he was deprived of the privilege of attending school. When fourteen years of age his father died, since which time he has been entirely dependent upon himself. During the nineteenth year of his age he made two trips from Ohio to Philadelphia, Penn., driving cattle and walking the entire distance there and back. In the following year he made two similar trips, after which he worked in a saw-mill some time. In 1851 he came to Grant County, Ind., settling in Sims Township. Here he has leased land and engaged in farming ever since. In 1870 he became the owner of his present farm. Betsey Martin, a native of Clinton County, Ohio, born May 5, 1827, became his wife February 10, 1846, and to them have been born fourteen children, Martha A. (deceased), William J., John, Stephen, Israel T., Betsey J., Abram and Daniel (twins, now deceased), George W., Sarah C., Wesley, Ephraim, Andrew J. and Amos. Mr. Allen is an industrious and respected citizen. In politics he is very liberal, but is inclined to accept the principles of the Democratic party.

WILLIAM ALLEN, fifth son in a family of twelve children born to William and Sarah (Symons) Allen, he was born on a farm in Center Township, this county, December 23, 1843. His early life was spent on a farm and in receiving a common school education.

At the age of seven years he removed with his father to Miami County, Ind., where he worked on a farm until nineteen years of age. In the spring of 1864 he began learning the blacksmith's trade, and two years later he set up a shop of his own on his father's farm, where he worked for two years. He then removed to Center Township, this county, and erected a shop, and remained nearly two years. In the fall of 1869 he went to Iowa and Missouri, and remained in the West three years. Returning to his native State he worked at his trade at different places until May, 1883, since which time he has lived at Sims, where he built a blacksmith's shop, and is at present working at his trade. September 19, 1866, he was married to Frances M. Veatch, a native of Indiana, and daughter of John Veatch, of Grant County. Two children were born by this marriage: Florence and John. December 9, 1872, Mrs. Allen died. May 19, 1882, he married Eureka G. Price, a native of Grant County, and daughter of William Price. To their union have been born two children: Edna and Claude. Mr. Allen is a member of the Friends' Church, and a Republican. At the present time he is agent in Sims for the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway.

GEORGE W. AMMON, an old and highly respected citizen of Sims Township, was born in Rockingham County, Va. (now West Virginia), November 15, 1811. His parents, Peter and Elizabeth (Rhinehart) Ammon, were both natives of Virginia, and were of German descent. When thirteen years of age George W. Ammon removed with his father to Champaign County, Ohio, where he learned the tanner's trade, and at which he worked for about eighteen years. In 1846 he removed with his family to Indiana, entering a half-section of land in Sims Township, upon which he located and set about clearing a farm out of the woods. He has always given his attention since he came to this State to farming and stock raising, in which he has been very successful. He was united in marriage to Susan Pence, a native of Champaign County, Ohio, born September 15, ~~1817~~. To Mr. and Mrs. Ammon have been born nine children, all of whom are living: Elizabeth, born December 1, 1837; Phebe Ann, September 16, 1840; George N., October 3, 1843; Sarah C., July 21, 1846; Mary, October 27, 1848; Susan M., November 27, 1851; Adolphus L., May 4, 1855; Isaac M., September 23, 1857; William H., March 1, 1862. Mr. Ammon served one term as township trustee. He is now living a retired life, and

bids fair to remain many years to enjoy the fruits of his early labors. Isaac M., third son of George W. and Susan (Pence) Ammons, was born on the old homestead. He attended the home school in the country, where he studied the common branches. He now lives upon a good farm of 100 acres which his father deeded him, and which is located near the home place, where he is engaged in agricultural pursuits. November 11, 1882, he married Lutetia Friermood, a native of Sims Township. They are the parents of one child, D. Walter, born September 24, 1884. Mrs. Ammon is a member of the Methodist Church. In politics Mr. Ammon is a Republican. William H., the youngest son of George W. and Susan (Pence) Ammon was born on the old homestead in Sims Township. He attended the common schools, from which he graduated in April, 1881. Having a desire to become a teacher he attended the normal school at Marion during the summer of 1882. After teaching two years he concluded to make farming his life work. He is at present farming the old homestead, living with his parents. Anna, a native of Henry County, Ind., and daughter of Edmond and Esther (Downing) Bryant, became his wife April 10, 1884. Mrs. Ammon is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Ammon is a Republican, and promises to become one of the substantial farmers and stock raisers of Sims Township.

HENRY BABB, an old and prominent citizen of Sims Township, was born near Greenville, Greene Co., Tenn., January 23, 1807. He is a son of David and Elizabeth (White) Babb, and a grandson of Thomas and Martha (Ewing) Babb. Our subject was reared at home in his native county, and in youth secured only a limited education. At an early age he entered his father's shop to learn blacksmithing, where he worked for a number of years. In 1836 he removed to Clinton County, Ohio, where he worked at his trade until 1849, when he came to Indiana and entered 280 acres of land located in Franklin. He built a blacksmith's shop upon his farm, and in addition to farming worked at his trade until 1883 when he went to live in Herbst. September 11, 1828, he married Sarah Haines, a native of Greene County, Tenn., born May 28, 1811, and to this marriage have been born twelve children, named David, born October 31, 1829; Anna, born January 3, 1831; Sarah, born September 4, 1832, and died July 21, 1873; William, born June 3, 1834; Alexander, born March 7, 1836, and died September 25, 1837;

Samuel, born January 5, 1838; Enoch, born May 15, 1842; Martha J., born October 26, 1846; Richard, born April 25, 1848; James, born July 22, 1849; George, born September 22, 1851, and Polly, born September 12, 1853. The wife and mother died in November, 1885, since which time Mr. Babb has made his home with his son James, who lives in Herbst, Sims Township. Mr. Babb is now in the eightieth year of his age and is remarkably active both in body and mind, thanks to a good constitution vigorously used through life, but not abused by any excess.

JAMES BABB is a native of Clinton County, Ohio, born July 22, 1849, and is the seventh son born to Henry and Sarah (Haines) Babb. (See sketch of Henry Babb.) While yet an infant he came to Grant County with his parents, where he was reared on a farm and attended the common schools until he was sixteen years of age. He then became an engineer (stationary engines) at which he worked until the age of twenty-one years. He then accepted a position as fireman on the Pan Handle Railroad from Logansport to Chicago, where he remained until the strike of 1873, when he returned to Grant County. After four years spent in the tile business and four spent in Xenia, Ind., he built a handsome residence in Herbst, Sims Township, where he now resides. Amanda B. Morgan, a native of Ohio, and a daughter of Willis and Elizabeth (Hill) Morgan, became his wife May 14, 1882, and this union has been blessed with one child, Minnie, born April 1, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Babb are young in years and their prospects for the future are bright. Both are highly esteemed by all who know them.

ARTHUR E. CURLESS, a prominent farmer of Sims Township, is a son of Byard and Eliza A. (Hall) Curless. He was born on a farm in Brown County, Ohio, where he spent his early life. The district school was his only opportunity for obtaining an education, and he availed himself of this to the fullest. In 1863 he started to Nashville, Tenn., to join the Union Army, but failing to obtain a pass at Cincinnati he returned and came to Indiana for a short time, and taught one term of school in Grant County. After that he returned to his native county, where he engaged in buying and selling stock until 1870. In that year he came to Indiana and bought land in Section 27, in Sims Township. He followed the shingle and lumber business for four years in partnership with his brother, Morris. After quitting this business he turned his entire

attention to agricultural pursuits and stock raising. In 1872 he bought 120 acres more of land adjoining his other farm, and he has continued to improve all his property from that time to this. He owns 280 acres of land, with the best buildings in his community. Ada E. Hite became his wife July 13, 1865. She is a daughter of Noah and Elizabeth (Boyce) Hite, who were among the oldest and most respected citizens of Brown County, Ohio. The former was born in Virginia and the latter in New Jersey. Mr. Curless is a thriving and energetic farmer and a valuable citizen. He is a Republican in politics, and an official member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His portrait will be found elsewhere in this volume as one of the representative farmers of the county.

MORRIS L. CURLESS is another of the substantial farmers of Sims Township. He is the third son of a family of eleven children, of whom Byard and Eliza (Hall) Curless, of Brown County, Ohio, were the parents. His birth took place on a farm near the town of Sardinia, in that county, August 29, 1838. He is of German and American descent, and his boyhood and early manhood were spent upon the farm. His education was obtained in the common schools of his day. In 1863 he entered the Union Army and served until the close of the war. He then returned home and remained until 1866, when he came to Grant County, Ind., and located on a farm in Sims Township. He has ever since lived here and followed farming. October 26, 1865, he was married to Julia A. Thompson, a native of Clermont County, Ohio, and daughter of Felix and Elizabeth Thompson. To them were born two children, both of whom died while young. Mrs. Curless died July 14, 1868, in Ohio. He was married a second time, April 9, 1871, this time to Mary E., daughter of John M. and Elizabeth (Nesbit) Smith, of Adams County, Ohio. He has been a successful farmer, and now owns 200 acres of the best land in the county. Politically he is a Republican, and belongs to the G. A. R. and the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JACOB C. GRINDLE, merchant of Swayzee, was born in Fairfield, Green Co., Ohio, November 8, 1842. His parents were Samuel and Mary (Miller) Grindle, natives, respectively, of Ohio and Pennsylvania, and were of German ancestry. At the age of seven years the subject of this sketch came, with his father's family, to Grant County, and located on Stony Creek, in Sims Township,

where he spent his boyhood and youth. His father being a cripple he, at an early age, became the main support of the family, and worked at chopping, grubbing, plowing and everything attending the development of a home in the wilderness. On account of poor facilities and the need of his help upon the farm, he was permitted to attend school only about twenty days in the year. When eighteen years of age he entered the Union Army, and served until 1862. In 1863 he located upon a farm in Richland Township, where he lived two years, when he returned to Sims Township, and farmed until the fall of 1867. Moving again to Richland Township, he engaged in the timber and lumber business. In 1869 he returned to Sims Township, where he purchased and operated a saw-mill for a number of years. He is at present a merchant and proprietor of a grist-mill at Swayzee. November 29, 1863, he wedded Amanda Boswell, a native of Ohio, who was born November 25, 1845. Mr. and Mrs. Grindle are the parents of the following children: Eugene A., born September 24, 1864; Samuel O., born November 19, 1866; Mary I., born September 28, 1868; Julian, born January 29, 1871; Delia R., born April 19, 1873; Emily F., born February 21, 1875; Ada O., born May 11, 1877; Jason B., born January 31, 1879; Festus P., born March 24, 1882, and Austin H., born November 12, 1884. Mr. Grindle is a Democrat in politics, a member of the G. A. R., and himself and wife are members of the Protestant Methodist Church.

ROBERT HAINES is the eldest son born to Sunny and Clara (Daniels) Haines, both of whom are natives of Virginia. He was born in Patrick County, Va., and is now in his seventy-second year. He worked on a farm in his native county until he was nineteen years of age, when he came to Highland County, Ohio. For forty years he lived in Highland and Clinton Counties, Ohio, where he followed farming. In March, 1868, he removed to Grant County, Ind. He lived on a farm in Franklin Township for six years. He then moved to a farm in Sims Township, where he lived for ten years. In the fall of 1884 he removed to Herbst, where he is now living a retired life. In 1839 he was married to Mary Cooper, a daughter of John and Sally (Rains) Cooper, of Highland County, Ohio. Seven children were born to this union, as follows: Martha, Richard, Robert, Zedie, Sarah, Edmond and Enos, of whom the first four are now deceased. Mr. Haines again married, in 1866, Mary

E. Brewer, a native of Highland County, Ohio, and a daughter of Dennis and Farba (Phillips) Brewer, both natives of North Carolina. Mrs. Haines is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Haines is a Democrat. Both are highly esteemed by all who know them.

AZARIAH HAINES, merchant at Swayzee, is a native of Grant County, Ind., born September 30, 1856. He is the youngest son in a family of four children born to Azariah and Elizabeth (Pierce) Haines, who were natives of Tennessee and Ohio respectively. Our subject's early life was spent on his father's farm, where he attended the district school and obtained an ordinary education. At the age of twenty years he went to Henry County, this State, where he remained a short time, when he returned to Grant County and for a time worked in a saw-mill at Roseburg. He then purchased a farm in Franklin Township, upon which he lived for one year. Leaving the farm he went to Roseburg, where for two years he was engaged in huckstering. In 1880 he purchased a general stock of groceries and dry goods and opened a store at Roseburg, in which pursuit he has ever since been engaged. In 1885 he removed to the town of Swayzee, and at present promises to become one of her most successful merchants. August 10, 1876, he was married to Mary E. Cabe, daughter of Thomas and Letitia Cabe, and to this union four children have been born: Elizabeth L., Maud, Gertie and Ethel, aged nine, seven, two and one years, respectively. Mr. Haines is a member of the I. O. O. F. Laban Lodge, and the Friends' Church. He is a Democrat.

I. F. LAWSHE, physician at Swayzee, was born in Somerset, Wabash Co., Ind., January 18, 1859. He is of English and German descent and a son of Henry D. and Hester A. (Richmond) Lawshe, natives, respectively, of New Jersey and Indiana. Our subject spent his boyhood and youth in his native town, where he attended the Somerset High School, completing the course in 1877. He desired to enter a medical college, but his parents were poor and could not furnish him the necessary means. Not despairing at this he immediately set about earning the money for himself. During the winters of 1878 and 1879 he taught school in Grant County, after which he taught three terms in Wabash County. In the summers of 1878 and 1879 he read medicine with Dr. L. Oneal, of Somerset, and in February, 1880, entered the Kentucky School of Med-

icine at Louisville, where he attended two courses of lectures and graduated in 1881. He stood fifth best in a class of 110 students. In August, 1881, he began the practice of his profession in Sycamore, Howard Co., Ind., where the greater part of his professional labors have been performed. In order to extend his territory he, in March, 1885, removed to Swayzee, where he is rapidly building up a large and lucrative practice. November 17, 1881, he wedded Sarah F., daughter of Thomas C. and Mary (Alexander) McConn, of Wabash County, and to their union have been born two children: Gertie M., born October 3, 1882, and Charles H., born October 14, 1883. Though young in his profession Dr. Lawshe is a very successful practitioner, and promises to become one of the leading physicians of Grant County.

DR. FRANK LENNOX is a native of Marion, Grant Co., Ind., was born September 23, 1849, is the youngest son of H. J. and Mary (Hall) Lennox, both natives of Ohio. Our subject attended the Marion schools, from which he received a good education. In 1864, at the early age of fourteen, he entered the Northern army, where he served his country until the close of the war. In 1867 he entered Wabash College, where he remained two years. Returning to Marion he read medicine three years with Drs. William and Constantine Lomax. He then continued his studies at the Indiana Medical College, from which he graduated in 1872. His professional labors were begun at New Corydon, Jay Co., Ind., where he remained until the spring of 1876. In June of the same year he returned to Grant County, practicing his profession at Point Isabel until the fall of 1882, when he located at Swayzee, in which place he at present resides. As a practitioner he is very successful, having built up a good practice at each place he has been. Virginia, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Clark) Lafferty, became his wife June 17, 1877, and to them have been born two children: Edwin, born April 4, 1878, and Edna, born July 17, 1881. Mrs. Lennox's father was a native of New Jersey, and her mother and herself natives of Pennsylvania. Mr. Lennox has a membership in the Christian Church, I. O. O. F., I. O. R. M., and has passed the chairs in Odd Fellowship. He is also a member of the G. A. R., and is at present Commander of Edwin Lennox Post, No. 408, named for his brother, who was killed in the late Rebellion. The Doctor is a Republican.

JASPER N. LONG is a native of this township and county, where he was born April 24, 1854, being the youngest son born to Adolphus and Mary (Pence) Long, of Sims Township. He was reared on a farm, and acquired a fair education from the common schools. In March, 1882, he removed to Swayzee, but still followed farming, having crops on farms near town. April 2, 1882, he was elected justice of the peace in Sims Township, which office he has filled with entire satisfaction, and still continues to hold. December 16, 1875, he was united in marriage with Miss Nancy Antrim, a native of Indiana, born August 8, 1858, and a daughter of Josiah and Elizabeth Antrim. Two children have been born to this union, namely: Cora M., born May 19, 1876, and Ota A., October 21, 1878. Mr. Long is a Democrat in politics, and is well and favorably known and esteemed as a citizen and neighbor. He is a faithful member of the Christian Church.

JOHN MAPLE is a native of Franklin County, Ind., and was born August 6, 1836. He is one of a family of eight children born to M. H. and Elizabeth (Coon) Maple, of Franklin County, Ind. They were farmers by occupation, to which pursuit the subject of this sketch was reared. He received a common school education, and in 1852 came with his parents to Howard County, Ind., and lived there until 1856, when he came to Grant County and settled on a farm in Sims Township. August, 1862, he entered the Union Army and participated in many hard-fought engagements, among which were the battles at Jackson, Miss., Lookout Mountain and Mission Ridge. He was also in the siege of Atlanta, and with Sherman in his march to the sea, and in June, 1865, was mustered out at Washington. He returned to Sims Township and settled on the farm where he now lives. November 29, 1860, he was united in marriage with Susana J. Friermood, a native of Clarke County, Ohio, born June 9, 1843, eldest daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Baker) Friermood, of Sims Township. Two children were the result of this union: Lutetia, born December 18, 1861, and Elizabeth M., born November 2, 1866, and died August 23, 1868. Mr. Maple is a Republican in politics and a member of the I. O. O. F. and G. A. R. societies; also a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is an unassuming, unpretentious citizen, and is regarded with respect and esteem by his surrounding neighbors.

JAMES McLAIN, farmer and stock dealer, was born April 29,

1832, on a farm near Straitsville, Perry Co., Ohio. His parents, John and Mary E. (Mauler) McLain, were both natives of Pennsylvania and of Scotch-Irish and Dutch descent. The father owned and operated a saw-mill and still-house, also manufactured wooden bowls. Our subject was reared at home, and at an early age began to work in his father's bowl factory. In 1846 his father removed to Grant County, Ind., and settled in Green Township where he started a bowl factory, it being the first machinery in the township, and here James worked about six years. He subsequently built a factory on the farm upon which he now lives, and which he operated for a number of years. For the past few years he has devoted his attention to farming and the buying and shipping of live-stock. August 23, 1855, he married Mary J. Howard, a native of Rush County, Ind., born May 16, 1836. She is a daughter of John T. and Elizabeth (Jarvis) Howard, both natives of North Carolina. The fruits of this union were eight children: Arthur, born November 6, 1858, and died December 22, 1858; Louvina, December 31, 1859; Leonila, June 11, 1862; Mary A., born February 8, 1865, and died November 11, 1882; John F., February 10, 1867; A. Hendricks, March 7, 1869; Jamesy, October 8, 1874; Ata Easter, born August 6, 1875, and died January 3, 1881. He also reared a child of his brother, named James B., born December 27, 1856, and died July 8, 1876. Mr. McLain is the owner of a good farm of well improved land, and is one of the township's best citizens. He has been a great hunter in his time, and hundreds of deer have succumbed to the effects of his rifle. He has gone on several hunting excursions to Michigan and Wisconsin, and is credited with killing the last deer in Grant County, but his inclination in this direction has been more for amusement than profit.

JAMES B. MARK, who is one of the wealthy and leading men of Sims Township, was born December 20, 1824, near Chillicothe, Ohio. His parents were Jonathan and Susan (Blocher) Mark, natives respectively of Delaware and Ohio. When only three years of age he moved with his parents to Fayette County, Ohio, where his boyhood was spent on a farm. His education was acquired in the common schools of his neighborhood. In 1843 he began an apprenticeship as a carpenter, which he continued for eighteen months. For one year he followed saw-milling and then resumed his trade until 1854. In that year he came to Grant County and

located on a farm in Sims Township. For about ten years he followed farming and in that time had cleared off a farm of his own. In 1864 he entered the army, but did not succeed in reaching the scene of active service. After that he engaged in farming until 1881, seven years of which time he lived in Richland Township. In the last named year he located in Swayzee, where he built an elevator and engaged in buying and selling grain. This business he has ever since been engaged in, and both as a farmer and grain merchant he has been more than ordinarily successful. His marriage with Sarah Sharp was celebrated June 17, 1845, and to their union have been born nine children: William A., Martha, Moses, Aaron, Sarepta J., Harrison, Almeda; John W. served in Company I, One Hundred and First Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and died at home where his father brought him from Gallatin, Tenn., April 17, 1864; Sarah C. died at about the age of nineteen; Mary died in infancy. They are all living except the last named. Mrs. Mark died April 16, 1880. She was a daughter of William and Elizabeth (Leakey) Sharp, natives of Kentucky and Tennessee. For his second wife he took Mrs. Annie J. Slover, a daughter of David and Sarah (Barnes) George. This wedding was January 25, 1882, and their two children are named Nellie and Grover Cleveland. Mr. Mark is a Democrat and a member of the Methodist Protestant Church.

JOHN PEARSON was born February 1, 1830, near Knoxville, Tenn., being the fourth son in a family of eleven children born to Mahlon and Anna (Hinshaw) Pearson, natives of South Carolina and Tennessee, respectively. At four years of age he came with his parents to Wabash County, Ind., where the father entered 120 acres of Government land. He received a common school education and at twenty-one learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked about eight years. In 1867 he settled upon a farm of his own in Wabash County, where he lived until 1882, when he sold his farm, removed to Grant County and purchased his present farm in Sims Township. December 11, 1856, he married Melissa Moore, a native of Wabash County, Ind., born March 5, 1839. She is a daughter of Thomas and Mildred (Scott) Moore, who were natives of North Carolina and Tennessee. To this union have been born the following children: Thomas M., born December 2, 1857; Theodore T., March 24, 1859, and died November 3, 1882; Anna E.,

January 20, 1862; John B., May 16, 1864; Hannah L., April 4, 1866, died December 4, 1882; William E., May 7, 1870; Millie J., July 3, 1874, and Mahlon E., March 13, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Pearson are members of the Christian Church, and he is a Republican. During the canvass of the spring election of 1886 he was a candidate of his party for township trustee and reduced an opposing majority from sixty down to five, which indicates his standing in the community where he has lived but four years.

DAVID PENCE, a prominent pioneer of Sims Township, was born in Shenandoah County, Va., April 3, 1813. He is the eldest in a family of thirteen children born to Martin and Elizabeth (Corder) Pence, both of whom were natives of Virginia. His education is quite limited owing to poor facilities. In 1819 he removed with his father to Champaign County, Ohio. Here he spent his boyhood on a farm, and in 1847 came to Indiana and entered 160 acres of land in Sims Township, where he built a cabin and opened up one of the finest farms in the county. When they took possession of their present farm not a stick was cleared nor a log rolled. In the early days Indians thronged the woods, and many a time have been the recipients of Mr. Pence's hospitality. He still lives upon the land he entered, and is one of the leading and wealthy citizens of the county, respected by all who know him. He is now past seventy-three years, but is active and enjoys excellent health and bids fair to live many years to enjoy what he has accumulated. April 23, 1836, he was married to Anna Smith, daughter of David and Barbara (Taylor) Smith, natives of Virginia and Tennessee respectively. Mr. and Mrs. Pence are the parents of the following thirteen children: Emily (deceased), Noah M. (deceased), Andrew J., Louisa, Lewis C., John S., Sarah (deceased), Melissa (deceased), Jasper N. (deceased), Casimer G., David S., Maryetta and one dying in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Pence are faithful members of the Baptist Church. David S., the youngest son, was born upon the old home farm May 3, 1858, where he has ever since lived and engaged in farming. He received a common school education. September 23, 1882, he was married to Susan E. Miller, daughter of George W. and Mary (Green) Miller, of Grant County. Mr. Pence is a Democrat.

LEWIS C. PENCE, a prominent farmer of Sims Township, is of German descent, and was born in Champaign County, Ohio, April

18, 1844, and is the third son in a family of thirteen children born to David and Annie (Smith) Pence, who were natives, respectively, of Virginia and Ohio. He removed with his father to Indiana when two years of age, settling in Sims Township, Grant County. Here his father entered 160 acres of land, which he improved and continues to live thereon. Lewis C. received a fair education at the district schools, and on attaining his majority removed to the farm where he now resides. Here he owns a valuable farm of 228 acres, most of which is in cultivation, and in addition to farming devotes some attention to the raising and shipping of stock. September 7, 1869, he was united in marriage with Miss Mary J. Mauller, a native of Grant County, Ind., and a daughter of Seth and Ursula (Dillon) Mauller, natives of Ohio. To this marriage have been born two children, Anna U., born June 2, 1866, and Vieve, born May 10, 1868, both of whom are now living. December 5, 1872, the wife and mother died. He again married, April 24, 1873, Christina Gowin, a native of Ripley County, Ind., born September 11, 1853, and who has borne him the four following children: Daisy M., born February 16, 1874; Ernest, born August 7, 1876; Winnie E., born June 25, 1879, and Emma P., born March 2, 1882. Mr. Pence has held the office of justice of the peace for eight years and is the present incumbent. Politically he is a Democrat.

AARON PENNINGTON, one of the oldest and most highly esteemed citizens of Sims Township, was born February 19, 1827, in Clinton County, Ohio. In that county his early life and manhood was spent, where he also received a limited education. In October, 1852, he came to Grant County, where he has ever since resided. He located on 160 acres of land, of which eighty acres were entered from the government. Here he lived for one year, when he sold his farm and purchased the farm upon which he now lives. December 23, 1852, he married Miss Margaret Burns, who was born July 26, 1835, and is a daughter of James and Rebecca (Talbert) Burns, of Grant County. To their union have been born twelve children, as follows: Isaac, Thomas W., Joseph B., John H., Sarah A., George B., Eugene, Aaron B., William L., Bertha B., Harvey L. and James B., all of whom are now living with the exception of James B., who died in infancy. Mr. Pennington is a Democrat in politics, a member of the Methodist Protestant Church, and an honorable, upright citizen.

ROMULUS W. SANDERS is a native of Guilford County, N. C., born July 25, 1834. His parents, Milton and Lavina (Lindsay) Sanders, were of English and Irish descent, also natives of Guilford County, where the father is still living. Romulus M. was raised on a farm, and obtained an ordinary education from the common schools. He spent several years of his early life as traveling salesman for a tobacco factory, which was owned and operated by his father. In 1862 he entered the Confederate service under Gen. Lee, and served until the close of the war. He was in the battles of Manassas, Cold Harbor, Malvern Hill, Spottsylvania Court House, Gettysburg, also in the seven days' fight at Richmond. April 3, 1865, just six days before Lee surrendered, he was taken prisoner and confined in prison at Point Lookout, Md., until June 1, when he was liberated and returned home in North Carolina. In 1866 he came to Wayne County, Ind., where he engaged in farming for nine years, when he removed to Franklin Township, this county, where he lived six years. In 1882 he sold his farm and removed to Herbst, where he has ever since been engaged in general merchandising. By his enterprise he is rapidly building up an extensive trade. Mr. Sanders was united in marriage, July 7, 1875, to Mrs. Rachel Small, a native of Henry County, Ind., and a daughter of Nathan and Hannah (Reeves) Presnall. One child by this marriage, Emma L., was born June 14, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Sanders are members of the Methodist Protestant Church. Politically he is a Democrat.

ISAAC N. SEAL, M. D., of Sims, was born, October 28, 1832 on a farm near Greenfield, Highland Co., Ohio. He is one in a family of nine children born to Robert and Rachel (Walker) Seal, natives of Virginia. Isaac N. was reared at home, and having completed the common school branches at the age of twenty he entered the teacher's profession. After teaching some time, he was not satisfied with his educational acquirements, and accordingly attended school at Rainsburg, Ohio. He then engaged in teaching for a number of years, in Highland and Clinton Counties, Ohio, and became known as one of the ablest educators in that part of the State. In February, 1864, he entered the Union Army, remaining until the close of the war. He participated in the battle of Dallas, Ga., in the siege of Atlanta, also in the march to the sea and other minor engagements; was mastered out at Little Rock, Ark.

Returning from the war he resumed teaching until the spring of 1866, when he began the study of medicine under the instruction of Dr. Walter S. Little, of Cynthiana, Ohio. During the winter of 1867-68 he took a course of lectures at Starling Medical College of Columbus, Ohio. In the spring of 1868 he entered upon his professional duties, at Latham, Pike Co., Ohio, where he practiced for five years. In the fall of 1874 he located at Hackleman, this county, where he practiced until February, 1886, when he removed to the town of Sims, where he is at the present engaged in the practice of his profession. He also, in the fall of 1877, entered the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, graduating in 1878. August 27, 1857, he married Rebecca Lindsay, a native of Ross County Ohio, born May 5, 1838. To them have been born these six children: Ida J., May 29, 1858, and died September 24, 1859; James R., September 5, 1860, and died August 13, 1884; Thomas A., September 17, 1863; Wells J., January 13, 1867; Ira B., August 6, 1874; and John N., August 14, 1876. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic and Odd Fellow fraternities, and the G. A. R.; also the Grant County Medical Society, and member of the Delaware District of the State Medical Society. He and wife are faithful members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

FRANK M. SWISHER, M. D., at Herbst, is the third son of John and Malina (Holman) Swisher. He was born on a farm in Clinton County, Ohio, August 30, 1841. His father removed to Grant County, Ind., when Frank was seven years of age, and settled on a farm in Monroe Township, where he lived four years. He then sold his farm, removed to Mill Township, where he purchased a farm upon which he continues to live. Frank M. was raised with his father's family and in his youth received but a common education, although he much improved in later years by industrious study and reading. At the age of twenty-two he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked at times for eighteen years; at the same time he spent his leisure time in reading medicine. He then worked at different occupations until September, 1884, when he removed to Marion. The following October he entered the Physio-Medical College in Marion, where he attended three terms of lectures, receiving his diploma in March, 1886. In the following month he removed to Herbst, where he has located for the purpose of practicing his profession. Dr. Swisher is an entirely self-

made man; considerable praise is due him for the pluck and energy he has displayed in obtaining an education and a knowledge of medicine. Susana Criswell, daughter of Wesley and Elizabeth (Hardesty) Criswell, of Van Buren Township, became his wife October 13, 1860, and has borne him five children, as follows: George W., born March 16, 1862; Mary J., February 16, 1863; Leander, November 18, 1867; Emma, August 27, 1872, and Walter, May 8, 1876. Dr. Swisher is a member of the I. O. O. F. and Masonic fraternity, and he and wife are members of the Friends' Church. He is recognized as one of the leading men of his township.

WILLIAM W. VAWTER, druggist, at Sims, is a native of Tipton County, Ind., born March 27, 1855, and is one of a family of eight children born to James and Irena (Reed) Vawter, both of whom are natives of North Carolina and of English descent. William W. was raised and educated in his native county and remained at home assisting his parents until the attainment of his majority. He then worked at blacksmithing for two years, after which he engaged in farming. In the spring of 1882 he came to Grant County, locating in the town of Sims, where in partnership with Ephraim Zahn he engaged in general merchandising. This partnership existed for one year, when he formed a partnership with Zachariah Friermood, and was later engaged in grain dealing. December, 1885, he engaged in the drug and grocery business; he has a good stock of goods, and has a flourishing trade. September 11, 1876, he married Azalia Van Briggles, who died October 10, 1877, having borne one child, Orval, now deceased. December 16, 1883, he wedded Nancy J. Miller, a daughter of Thomas P. and Eliza J. (Culverhouse) Miller. This union has been blessed with two children: Dora C., born January 23, 1884, and one dying in infancy. Mr. and Mrs. Vawter are members of the Baptist Church, and are highly respected by the community in which they live.

VAN BUREN TOWNSHIP.

ELIZA ANDERSON, wife of Isaac Anderson, deceased, was born in Washington County, Penn., July 6, 1822. The parents were Enoch E. and Margaret (Barrick) Camblin. She and Mr. Anderson were united in marriage in Grant County, Ind., August 14, 1841, after which they settled on the same farm on which our subject now lives, and where he died February 9, 1879. They own 220 acres of fine and well improved land. Eleven children were born to this union, viz.: Samuel W., born January 28, 1842, died August 13, 1863; Margaret E., born December 22, 1843; Celesta M., born January 14, 1846; Mary, born December 26, 1847; Enoch E., born January 17, 1850; Nancy E., born February 17, 1852; Lucy J., born October 30, 1853; John R., born June 17, 1857; William F., born January 25, 1860; Alice A., born November 7, 1861; and Effie C., born May 22, 1865.

ENOCH E. ANDERSON, son of Isaac and Eliza (Camblin) Anderson, was born in Van Buren Township, this county, January 17, 1850. He was married in this township and county February 13, 1871, to Olivia E., daughter of Daniel and Nancy (Foster) Leas. She was born in Grant County, Ind., June 29, 1851. After our subject's marriage he settled on the same farm on which he now lives and has since resided. He owns sixty acres of fine land, well improved and under a high state of cultivation. He has had born to him five children: Ory, born March 26, 1874, died April 3, 1874; Charlie F., born March 21, 1875, died May 1, 1875; Wilbur W., born June 11, 1876; Bertha, born June 29, 1878, died November 2, 1878; Ira E., born June 16, 1881, died September 25, 1881.

NANCY LEAS, wife of Daniel Leas (deceased), was born in Madison County, Ohio, October 14, 1810. Her parents, David and Polly (McDowell) Foster, were natives of North Carolina and Virginia, respectively. They were married in Kentucky and from there moved to Madison County, Ohio, and from there to Darke County, Ohio, and subsequently to Preble County, Ohio, where he died July 2, 1849. His wife died in Grant County, Ind., at the home of her daughter, our subject, August 18, 1863. They were the parents of

five children: Martha M., James, Jane, Thomas and Nancy, our subject, the youngest member in the family. Nancy and Mr. Leas were united in marriage in Preble County, Ohio, October 16, 1828. He was born in Pennsylvania April 21, 1803. In 1836 Mr. Daniel Leas and family moved from Preble County, Ohio, to Grant County, Ind., and settled at Marion, where he carried on a large tannery for a number of years, and in 1859 moved to Van Buren Township, where he purchased land and afterward resided until death, which occurred January 1, 1876. They were the parents of eight children: Francis J., born March 3, 1830; Lydia, born October 4, 1832, died August 13, 1834; Martha J., born August 16, 1834; Stephen L., born March 11, 1836; Mary E., born October 24, 1841; Angela T., born December 23, 1843; Alpheus G., born February 1, 1846; and Olivia E., born June 29, 1851.

JOHN M. BAKER, is a native of Franklin County, Penn., where he was born October 7, 1810. His parents, John and Susanna (Wertz) Baker, were also both natives of Pennsylvania, and were born as follows: The father was born in the year 1776, and the mother in the year 1784. They were married in Franklin County, Penn., and from thence, in 1825, moved to Richland County, Ohio, where they afterward resided until their death. Their children were as follows: Christena, Elizabeth, John M., Daniel, Jacob, Andrew, David, Frederick, Isaac, Abraham, Peter and an infant son, who died young and not named. John M., our subject, was married in Knox County, Ohio, November 20, 1833, to Magdalena Grove, who was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, August 5, 1814, and was a daughter of Christopher and Mary M. (Bare) Grove. After our subject's marriage he settled in Knox County, Ohio, where he resided until 1851, in which year he moved to Grant County, Ind., settling on the same farm on which he now resides, in Section 19, Van Buren Township, which he had purchased previously, consisting of eighty acres of good and well improved land, which he has made himself. Mr. Baker has had born to him eight children, viz.: John, born August 20, 1834, and died December 16, 1882; Mary, born July 22, 1836; Susanna, born June 29, 1838; Christopher, born March 17, 1840; Christena, born June 18, 1842; Andrew, born January 4, 1845; Jacob, born September 18, 1848, and died January 18, 1877; Stephen, born October 6, 1853.

ANDREW J. BARNES, dealer in hardware and farming

implements, Van Buren, Ind., is a native of Highland County, Ohio, where he was born July 26, 1850. His parents were Henry C. and Lydia (Troth) Barnes, both natives of Highland County, Ohio, where they were born as follows: the father March 2, 1821, and the mother September 14, 1822. The former, Mr. Henry C. Barnes, is a son of James and Rosanna Barnes, who were both natives of Pennsylvania, and from thence immigrated to Highland County, Ohio, in an early day. They were the parents of seven children, viz.: Charlotte, Mary, John, Peter, William, Teter and Henry C., the father of our subject, the eldest member of the family. He and the above Lydia, daughter of William and Elizabeth Troth, were united in marriage in Clinton County, Ohio, February 27, 1842, and afterward purchased a small farm in the same county, where they settled and resided until 1852, in which year they moved to Grant County, Ind., purchased and settled upon land in Section 1, Van Buren Township, which they improved, and on which they resided until the fall of 1885, at which time they moved to Van Buren, Ind., where they at present reside. Eight children were born to them, viz.: Isaac, (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), Mary E. (deceased), James W. (deceased), Andrew J., Margaret J., Lewis F., and John H. Andrew J., our subject, continued on the farm with his father until about twenty-seven years of age, after which he worked by the month, and in October, 1882, he formed a partnership with Samuel James, with whom he engaged in the hardware business at Van Buren, Ind., until January, 1885, at which time he sold out to Mr. James, and in the following spring he erected a fine and commodious building 20x40 feet, at Van Buren, and opened up the business in which he is at present engaged. He carries over \$1,000 worth of goods, which are all of the best and most substantial kind. Mr. Barnes is a gentleman in every respect, and is highly esteemed by all who know him. He is a wide-awake and accommodating business man, and in fact, one of the most enterprising young men of the place. Mr. Barnes was united in marriage at Marion, Ind., March 13, 1883, to Martha E., daughter of Nathan and Rachel (Bevard) Thompson. She was born in Van Buren Township, this county, May 15, 1859. One child has been born to Mr. Andrew J. and Martha E. Barnes, viz.: India F., born August 22, 1884.

AUGUST BOLLHOEFER is a native of Silixen, Lippe Det-

mold, Germany, where he was born April 23, 1833. He emigrated from Germany to the United States in the year 1858, landing at New York City in August of that year, and immediately after his arrival he went to Lebanon, Ohio, where he engaged in shoe-making, having learned the trade in Germany. He was united in marriage at Lebanon, Ohio, August 18, 1860, to Louisa Wolf, who was born at Rischweiler, Amt Zweibruck, Baiern, Germany, October 27, 1825. In 1869 Mr. August Bollhoefer moved to Grant County, Ind., and settled upon the farm on which he now lives, which he had purchased in the year previous. He resides in Section 5, Van Buren Township where he owns 240 acres of fine and well improved land. He has had born to him four children, viz.: Adolphus A., born November 2, 1861; Philip H., born April 18, 1863; Margareta A., born June 4, 1866, and Lucy, born September 5, 1869, died September 19, 1869. Mr. Bollhoefer and wife are members of the German Reformed Church.

JOSEPH BOXELL, an old and highly esteemed pioneer of Grant County, Ind., was born in Hampshire County, W. Va., May 3, 1807. His parents John and Jane (Orr) Boxell, were both natives of Virginia, where they resided during their whole lives. They were the parents of twelve children, viz.: Robert, Winford, Mary, William, Nancy, John, Joseph, Thomas, James, Elizabeth and two who died in infancy and not named. Joseph, our subject, learned the shoe-making trade when a young man, which he afterward engaged in for a number of years. He was married in Loudoun County, Va., March 11, 1830, to Eleanor, daughter of William Shamblin. In 1832 Mr. Boxell moved to Guernsey County, Ohio, and from thence in 1837 moved to Grant County, Ind., and settled on the same farm on which he now resides, Section 30, Van Buren Township. He lost his wife by death May 29, 1852; was again married September 9, 1852, to Anna Welch. Mr. Boxell is an excellent man and is admired by all who know him. He is a zealous member of the Methodist Protestant Church; has been a member for over forty years, thirty-six of which he has been a minister. Mr. Boxell has had born to him twenty children, viz.: Jane A. (deceased), William H. (deceased), George W., John T. (deceased), Joseph H. (deceased), James C. (deceased), Robert M., Sarah W. (deceased), Newton J. (deceased), Mary E. (deceased), Mahala E. (deceased), by his first wife, and Susan S., Thomas W. (deceased). Albert O.

(deceased), Perry W., David C., Margaret A., Andrew J., Lorindo G. and Tilghman B., by last wife. Mr. Boxell was one of the first three trustees of Van Buren Township. He owns eighty acres of fine land on which he resides.

JOHN A. BOXELL, is a native of Grant County, Ind. He is one of seven children, born to the old and highly esteemed pioneers, William and Catherine. (Passon) Boxell, who were natives of West Virginia, and Virginia, respectively; the former was born in Hampshire County, W. Va., September 11, 1801, and the latter in Frederick County, Va., November 25, 1800; they were married in Frederick County, Va., November 24, 1827, and thence in the next year moved to Belmont County, Ohio, where they resided until 1838, in which year they moved to Grant County, Ind., settling in Van Buren Township, where he died November 27, 1884; she still survives and lives with her son, our subject; their family were as follows: Robert B., born December 4, 1828; Nancy J., born November 28, 1830; Mary M., born September 19, 1832; Sarah E., born February 28, 1835; James W., born July 5, 1837; John A., born January 9, 1840; Joseph H., born December 11, 1844. John A., our subject; was married in Van Buren Township, this county, May 8, 1861, to Catherine, daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Kuhns) Pulley; she was born in Van Buren Township, this county, April 19, 1843. After Mr. Boxell's marriage he settled on the same farm on which he at present resides, which consists of eighty acres of fine and well improved land. He has had born to him four children, viz.: Francis E., born November 14, 1863; Samuel E., born November 29, 1865; Alfred J., born May 6, 1868; Jesse W., born March 26, 1874. Mr. Boxell is highly esteemed by all who know him; he and wife are members of the Methodist Protestant Church.

JOHN BOXELL, an old and highly esteemed pioneer of Grant County, Ind., is one of twelve children born to John and Jane (Orr) Boxell. He is a native of Frederick County, Va., where he learned the shoemaking trade and afterward engaged in the same for a number of years, after which he came to Belmont County, Ohio, and resumed his trade, and was there married to Anna E., daughter of John and Martha McFelton, and in the year 1836 Mr. John Boxell moved to Grant County, Ind., and entered land in Van Buren Township, Section 21, where he settled and began improving and clearing the lands on which he resided until 1884, in which year he moved to Van

Buren and purchased property where he now resides. He lost his wife by death in November, 1856; was again married to Mrs. Mary Nelson, in February, 1858. Mr. Boxell has had born to him ten children, viz.: John, born August 20, 1831; Jane A., born March 23, 1833; Robert W., born June 17, 1834; William T., born March 17, 1836; Martha M., born February 26, 1838; James M., born March 4, 1840; Olivi E., born October 2, 1843; Joseph, born April 18, 1845; Mary E., born August 4, 1846; Sarah C., born July 5, 1850. Mr. Boxell has made many improvements in this county and is highly esteemed by all. He is in politics a Democrat, and is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church.

THOMAS P. BROWN was born in Rush County, Ind., December 11, 1833. His parents, Daniel and Elizabeth (Duke) Brown, were both natives of Kentucky, where they were born as follows: the father in the year 1792, and the mother in 1804. They were married in Kentucky and from thence, in an early day, moved to Rush County, Ind., purchased land and settled about three and a half miles from Rushville, where they afterward resided until their deaths which occurred as follows: the father died in October, 1857, and the mother in February, 1884. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. They were the parents of eleven children: Nancy, Francis, John, Charles, Oliver, Absalom, Thomas P., Mary, Ann E., Daniel and Matilda. Thomas P., our subject, was married in Rush County, Ind., February 22, 1857, to Margaret E., daughter of Isaac and Lementine (Hillagoss) Carr. She was born also in Rush County, Ind. December 31, 1833. After our subject's marriage, he settled upon his father's farm in Rush County, where he resided until September, 1860, at which time he moved to Grant County, Ind., purchasing and settling upon the same farm on which he now resides which consists of eighty acres of fine and well improved land. Five children have been born to him: John A., Ida L., Charles A., Elda A. and an infant daughter who died young and not named.

MAHLON T. BROWN, of the firm of Brown & Beekman, manufacturers of tile and brick, Section 8, Van Buren Township, Grant Co., Ind., is a native of Fayette County, Ohio, and is a son of William and Sarah J. (Maddux) Brown, who were natives of Maryland and Ohio, respectively. The former, William Brown, was born in Maryland, August 22, 1827, and was brought from thence to the State of Ohio when about three years of age. He and the

above Miss Sarah J. Maddux were united in marriage in Pickaway County, Ohio, September 15, 1850. She was born in Ross County, Ohio, September 6, 1831. After Mr. William and Sarah J. Brown's marriage, they settled in Fayette County, Ohio, where he died December 22, 1861. In the fall of 1879, Mrs. Brown and her family moved to Grant County, Ind., where she still resides. They were the parents of eight children: Mary J., born July 11, 1851; William R. (deceased), born August 23, 1852; John J., born May 23, 1854; Mahlon T. (our subject), born July 11, 1856; James W., born February 21, 1858; Margaret E., born October 15, 1859; Collins O. (deceased), born February 15, 1861; Wilda E., born August 26, 1862. M. T., our subject, came to Grant County, Ind., in 1878, and engaged in farming until 1882, when he, in partnership with Messrs. Mathias and Price, erected a tile and brick factory which he has since continued. In November, 1883, Mr. S. A. Beekman purchased the interest of Mr. Mathias in the factory, and in 1885 Mr. Brown (our subject) purchased Mr. Price's interest, and the factory is now carried on by Brown & Beekman, who are doing an extensive business. Mr. Brown is an intelligent and enterprising young man and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

ALEXANDER BUTLER, trustee of Van Buren Township, and manufacturer of tile, Section 4, Van Buren Township, was born in Rush County, Ind., March 9, 1846. His parents, Alpheus and Rhoda (English) Butler, were both natives of Bath County, Ky., where they were born, as follows: the former September 9, 1806, and the latter July 27, 1811. The former, Alpheus Butler, was a son of Nathan and Mary (Davis) Butler, who settled in Bath County, Ky., in a very early day, and there resided until death. They were the parents of ten children, viz.: Catherine, Abigail, Ignatius, Davis, Eda, Silvanus, George, Delilah, Artemesia and Alpheus, the father of our subject, the eldest member of the family. He and the above, Rhoda English, were united in marriage in Bath County, Ky., June 2, 1831. She was a daughter of John and Joanna (Kincaid) English. In the fall of 1831 Mr. Alpheus Butler and wife moved to Rush County, Ind., purchasing land and settling near Rushville, where she died February 2, 1850. He was again married, October 31, 1850, to Delila Boring, who was born in Clermont County, Ohio, February 28, 1821, and was a daughter of Isaac and Mary (Boyce) Boring. In the fall of 1875 Mr. Alpheus

Butler moved to Grant County, Ind., purchased and settled on the same farm on which he now lives in Section 4, Van Buren Township. He has had born to him twelve children, viz.: Andrew D., Mary A., Nathan, John, Alexander, Rhoda, George, Artemesia, Eda, and three who died in infancy and not named. Alexander, our subject, was united in marriage in Rush County, Ind., August 7, 1867, to Ann M., daughter of John and Mariah (Bratton) Alexander. She was born in Rush County, Ind., May 20, 1852. In 1872 Mr. Alexander Butler and wife moved to Grant County, Ind., settling in October of that year upon the same farm on which he now resides in Section 4, Van Buren Township, having purchased the farm in March of 1872. He owns eighty acres of fine and well improved land. He lost his wife by death, March 17, 1881; was again married in Rush County, Ind., October 31, 1883, to Mary E., daughter of Azel and Sally (English) Alexander. She was born in Rush County, Ind., January 25, 1847. Alexander Butler was elected to the office of trustee of Van Buren Township in 1878, and served one term. He was again elected to the same office in 1886, which he at present holds. Eight children have been born to Mr. Butler, who were named as follows: Winnie E., born January 24, 1870; Esca A., born July 18, 1872, and died August 7, 1873; Lucy G., born December 6, 1874; infant daughter unnamed, January 14, 1877; Etta A., born August 13, 1878; Josie N., born January 25, 1881. The above named are by the first wife, and Morris, born October 19, 1883, died September 27, 1884, and Lena, born February 5, 1886, by the last wife.

ENOCH E. CAMBLIN, is one of twelve children born to Enoch E. and Margaret (Barrick) Camblin, who were natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, respectively. The former, Enoch E. Camblin, Sr., was a son of David Camblin, a native of Ireland, and from thence immigrated to the State of Pennsylvania with his parents Joseph and Eleanor Camblin in a very early day. He was there married to Sidney Evans, and subsequently moved to the State of Ohio, where he afterward resided the greater part of his life. His son Enoch E., the father of our subject, was born in Washington County, Penn., February 7, 1793, was united in marriage in Columbiana County, Ohio, July 9, 1815, to the above Margaret, daughter of Jacob and Margaret Barrick. She was born in Rockingham County, Va., October 23, 1792. After Mr. Enoch E. Camblin, Sr.,

was married he moved to Washington County, Penn., where he resided until about 1834, in which year he moved to Guernsey County, Ohio, and from thence in 1838 to Grant County, Ind., settling on land in Van Buren Township, where he afterward resided until death, which occurred May 24, 1839. His widow survived him forty years, and died April 19, 1879. Their family consisted of twelve children, were as follows, viz.: Joseph, born March 23, 1816, and died April 2, 1834; Jacob B., born August 4, 1817, died June 29, 1829; David J., born February 23, 1819; Eleanor H., born November 1, 1820, died September 14, 1847; Eliza, born July 6, 1822; George W., born May 9, 1824; Enoch E., born January 26, 1826; Jonathan B., born August 22, 1827, died March 5, 1863; Milton, born April 19, 1829; Thaddeus D., born September 13, 1831, died April 22, 1863; Mary J., born January 10, 1834, died March 24, 1861; Margaret M., born August 4, 1837, died January 9, 1850. Enoch E., our subject, came with his parents to this county in 1838, where he has since resided. He was united in marriage in this county November 5, 1852, to Miss Sarah A., daughter of Joseph and Mary J. (Wilson) Lugar. She was born in Grant County, Ind., April 1, 1832. After Mr. Enoch E. Camblin, Jr., our subject, was married, he settled on his father's old homestead, where he resided until 1866, in which year he purchased and settled on a farm in Section 1, Van Buren Township, known as the old Solomon Fry farm, residing there until 1881, in which year he moved to Van Buren, Ind., and in partnership with his son, George W. Camblin, purchased the store of G. H. D. Rood, and engaged in the mercantile business one year, after which he sold his interest in the store to his son-in-law Dr. L. V. Conwell, and settled on the farm on which he at present resides, in Section 15, Van Buren Township, which he had purchased in the previous year. Mr. Camblin and family are among the early pioneers of Van Buren Township, and are highly esteemed by all who know them. They are the parents of four children, viz.: Mary E., born July 6, 1853, died August 6, 1860; George W., born September 19, 1854; Margaret, born March 14, 1856; Sarah E., born April 16, 1858.

REV. THOMAS J. CHILTON is one of eight children born to Thomas and Mary (Owen) Chilton, who were both natives of Kentucky. He was born in Ripley County, Ind., July 3, 1846. On the breaking out of the Rebellion, though yet a mere boy, he was at the

front to shoulder his rifle and go South to help in freeing his country. He enlisted September 22, 1861, in Company E, Fifteenth Kentucky Infantry, in which he served until December 17, 1864, at which time he was discharged at Louisville, Ky. He was wounded twice at the battle of Chickamauga September 20, 1863, and was also taken prisoner. He was married at Hartford City, Ind., September 14, 1868, to Sarah A., daughter of John and Ann Eliza (Miller) Routledge. She was born in Greene County, Ohio, March 20, 1853. After Rev. Chilton's marriage he settled at Dunkirk, Ind., where he resided some time, and in 1880 he moved to Grant County, Ind., and settled at Van Buren, where he at present resides, and where his wife died November 22, 1885, having borne him two children, viz.: Mary E., born November 25, 1869, and Albert E., born January 17, 1871. Rev. Chilton is a highly esteemed citizen, well respected by all who know him, and is an intelligent and enterprising man. He is a thorough Bible scholar, a zealous Christian and a member and minister of the Missionary Baptist Church.

LAVANNER COREY, M. D., is a native of Rush County, Ind., where he was born March 15, 1834. His parents were Stevens J. and Mary L. (Downard) Corey, natives of New York and Kentucky, respectively; the former was a son of Renyelds Corey, who was born at Long Island City, N. Y. He was united in marriage, in Onondaga County, N. Y., to Elsy Soules, and from thence, in 1819, immigrated to Franklin County, Ind., where he resided one year, and in the following year came to Rush County, Ind., where he resided until 1834; then moved to Michigan City, Ind., where he died in the same year. He was the father of thirteen children, who were named as follows: Abigail, Whitmond, Stevens J., Almer, Mariah, Seneca, Lorain, Sally A., Gideon, Samuel, Oliver H., Dianna and Silas. Stevens J., the father of our subject, was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., November 28, 1801, and came with his parents to Franklin County, Ind., in 1819, and from thence to Rush County in 1820. He and Miss Mary L. Downard were united in marriage at Dayton, Ohio, in 1826. She was born in Bracken County, Ky., October 8, 1808, and was a daughter of Thomas and Margaret L. (Logan) Downard. After Mr. Stevens J. Corey's marriage he first settled in Rush County, Ind., where he resided until 1839, when they moved to Grant County, Ind., and settled on land in Section 11, Van Buren Township, which is known as the old Corey farm. June

21 was the date of their arrival and he erected a small cabin in which they lived, and began improving their land, all of which was a dense forest of heavy timber and underbrush. Here they toiled and labored hard to subdue the wild forest and cultivate their land; in this they succeeded, and by well directed industry he became one among the well-to-do farmers of Grant County. He erected the first frame house and barn in Van Buren Township; was one of the first justices of the peace elected in the township, and also held many other offices of trust, such as township clerk and trustee. They were true and zealous Christians, and for a number of years previous to their deaths were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was a kind husband and she a faithful wife. She was always a willing co-worker with her companion in all their life enterprises, and with him enjoyed prosperity. She departed life November 24, 1872, and he survived her until November 19, 1880. They were the parents of fourteen children, viz.: Joseph D., Perry, William D., Thomas D., Lavanner, Abigail, Margaret L., John D., Minerva J., Louisiana and Mary E. Dr. Lavanner Corey came with his parents to Grant County in 1839, and with them settled on the land in Section 11, Van Buren Township, where he grew to manhood. He had only the advantages of a common school education, but being of an intelligent and inquisitive nature he made good use of his time and acquired quite a thorough literary education. While at home in 1855 he began reading medicine, having purchased a complete medical library and from it made rapid progress. In 1856 he went to Warren, Ind., where he read medicine under Dr. Daniel Palmer one year, and from there, in the following year, went to Mount Etna, Ind., where he read medicine under the instruction of Dr. M. R. Chadwick until October of that year, at which time he returned home, and during that winter he taught school at Van Buren, Ind. In June, 1858, he was admitted (licensed) to practice medicine by the Grant County Medical Society, after which he began the practice of medicine, and in the following winter he again taught school, resuming the practice of medicine again in the following spring, which he has since continued. In the winter of 1864-65 he attended the Chicago Medical College, and in the winter of 1869-70 attended the Medical College of Ohio, at Cincinnati, where he graduated March 1, 1870. Dr. Corey is a thorough medical scholar, a competent and eminent physician and surgeon,

and a man who is highly esteemed by all who know him. He is a member of the Grant County Medical Society, of the Indiana State Medical Society, and of the American Medical Association. Dr. Lavanner Corey was united in marriage, in Van Buren Township, this county, June 12, 1859, to Anna M., daughter of Joseph and Lydia (Perkins) Whinery, by whom he had one son born to him who died in infancy and not named. His wife died April 1, 1860, and he was again married, October 24, 1861, to Mary E., daughter of Daniel and Nancy (Foster) Leas, by whom six children have been born to him, viz.: Charlie W.; infant daughter, deceased, not named; Nellie, Perry, Rillia and one other not named.

JOHN D. COREY is a native of Grant County, Ind., and was born in Van Buren Township, January 11, 1841, and is a son of Stevens J. and Mary E. (Downard) Corey. He was united in marriage in Van Buren Township, this county, January 28, 1862, to Eliza, daughter of William M. and Margaret (Carothers) Kirkpatrick; she was born in Van Buren Township, this county, April 26, 1846. After our subject's marriage he settled on his father's farm in Section 13, this township, where he resided until 1864, in which year he moved to Wells County, Ind., and from thence, in 1870, removed to Grant County, Ind., and settled on his father-in-law's farm in Section 7, this township. In 1874 he purchased and moved on a farm in Section 12, this township, where he resided until 1876, in which year he moved to his brother's farm in Section 16, this township, having traded his farm in Section 12, in the same year, for a farm in Section 3, this township. In 1880 he purchased and settled on the farm on which he now lives, in Section 18, Van Buren Township. He has had born to him two children, viz.: Lavanner, born August 6, 1863; Perry, born May 5, 1867. Mr. Corey and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THOMAS DICKEN was born in Washington Township, this county, November 2, 1850. His parents, Richard H. and Matilda (Cook) Dicken, were natives of Kentucky and Louisiana, respectively. The former, Richard Dicken, was a son of Henry Dicken, a native of Virginia, and from thence, in an early day, immigrated to the State of Kentucky, where he married a Miss Lindsey and in about the year 1832 moved to Fayette County, Ind., where his wife died. He afterward made his home with his children and died in ~~about the~~ year 1858. He was the father of seven children, viz.:

John, Abraham, Richard H., James L., Nancy, Anna and Martha. Richard H., the father of our subject, moved with his father to Fayette County, Ind., in 1832, where he and Matilda Cook were united in marriage. She was a daughter of George K. and Sarah (Hampton) Cook. In about the year 1841 Mr. and Mrs. Richard H. Dicken moved to Grant County, Ind., and settled on land in Washington Township, where he still resides. They were the parents of thirteen children, viz.: Martha A., John R., Paton H., Sarah, America, George, James, Mary, Thomas, Nancy J., Archibald, Amanda and Albert. Thomas, our subject, was united in marriage in Washington Township, this county, November 15, 1876, to Lewella J., daughter of Winslow E. and Phebe E. (Thomas) Jessup. She was born at Xenia, Miami Co., Ind., March 10, 1860. After Mr. Dicken's marriage, he purchased land and settled in Washington Township, this county, where he resided until February, 1883, at which time he purchased land and settled in Section 15, Van Buren Township, on which he resided until February, 1885, when he settled on the same farm on which he now resides, which he had purchased in the year previous. Mr. Dicken was elected to the office of justice of the peace in 1884, which he has since held. Mr. Dicken and wife are members of the Christian Church. They had born to them five children, viz.: The first died in infancy and not named; Lulie L., born December 22, 1878; Estella M., born October 26, 1880; Anna H., born February 19, 1883; Goldie A., born March 31, 1886.

MICHAEL DOYLE, SR., was born at Philadelphia, Penn., November 8, 1802. His parents, Matthew and Hannah (McMahan) Doyle, were natives of Ireland and Pennsylvania; the former was born in the county of Wexford, Ireland, and from thence in a very early day emigrated to the United States, settling in Pennsylvania, where he and Hannah McMahan were united in marriage. In 1814 they moved to Guernsey County, Ohio, where they afterward resided until their deaths. Their family was as follows, viz.: Matthew, Mary A., John, Samuel and Michael, our subject, the next to the youngest member of the family. He moved with his parents to Guernsey County, Ohio, in 1814, and was there married in June, 1837, to Ellen Bucey, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Hager) Bucey. In the following July, after Mr. Doyle's marriage, he moved to Grant County, Ind., and settled on the same farm on which

he now resides in Van Buren Township, Section 23. Van Buren Township was then a dense wilderness, and he was compelled to cut his way through the woods for three miles before he could drive his team to his land, on which he settled in a little log cabin surrounded by a dense forest of timber, logs and underbrush. Mr. Doyle labored hard to cultivate and subdue the land, which he succeeded in doing, and now owns 300 acres of fine and well improved land. He lost his wife by death May 17, 1878, having had born to him by her these children, viz.: Elizabeth, Jane, Matthew, Jackson, Mary A., Hester A., Susan, Caroline, Margaret, Lydia and Nettie. He 'cast his first vote for Jackson and has been a life-long Democrat. Mr. Doyle's portrait can be seen in another part of this volume. He is yet comparatively vigorous and is one of those men who have devoted a long life to hard work and honest economy, having secured an ample amount of property to insure happiness and quiet to his declining years.

THOMAS B. DOYLE, son of the old and highly esteemed pioneers, Samuel and Mary E. (McClaskey) Doyle, was born in Van Buren Township, this county, March 5, 1842. His father, Samuel Doyle, was born in what is now within the limits of Philadelphia, Penn., January 10, 1805, and his mother, Mary E. Doyle, was born near Harper's Ferry, Md., September 2, 1811. They were married in Guernsey County, Ohio, in the year 1838, where they resided until 1840, in which year they moved to Grant County, Ind., settling on land in Van Buren Township in Section 34, where they afterward resided until their death. He died September 4, 1870, and his widow died March 25, 1877. Mr. Doyle was one of the first three commissioners of Grant County. They were the parents of seven children, viz.: Mary A., Thomas B., Matthew, William, John, Michael, and one daughter not named. Thomas B., our subject, was united in marriage in Monroe Township, this county, November 18, 1861, to Margaret, daughter of George W. and Leah (Wilkins) Kessinger; she was born in Monroe Township, this county, February 11, 1844. After our subject's marriage he settled on his father's old farm, where he resided until July, 1865, at which time he moved on the farm on which he now resides in Section 34, Van Buren Township, which he had purchased in 1863. He owns at present 240 acres of fine land, which is well improved and under a high state of cultivation. He has had born to him nine children, viz.: Matthew,

born September 2, 1861, died August 26, 1862; Sarah J., born September 21, 1863, married to John R. Anderson, December 24, 1882, and lives in this township; George W., born November 11, 1864; Samuel F., born January 29, 1867; John A., born April 12, 1868; Annette, born September 25, 1872, died November 10, 1874; Rossella, born March 13, 1876; Addie, born March 19, 1878, died October 1, 1878; Nora L., born September 13, 1880.

WILLIAM DOYLE, son of Samuel and Mary E. (McClaskey) Doyle, was born in Van Buren Township, this county, March 15, 1847. He was united in marriage, in this township, to Miss Sarah J., daughter of William and Sarah (Nickum) Hays, November 3, 1870. She was born in Van Buren Township, this county, October 16, 1850. After our subject's marriage he settled on the farm on which he now resides, which consists of 165 acres of fine and well improved land. He has had born to him six children: Mary E., born October 15, 1871; Albert N., born November 26, 1873; Ida M., born March 3, 1876; Deborah W., born August 16, 1878; Violet Y., born October 11, 1880; Lavanner C., born November 23, 1884.

WILLIAM K. FRAIZER, was born in Huntington County, Ind., August 15, 1858. His parents, Elisha and Mary A. (Kirkpatrick) Fraizer, were both natives of Ohio, where they were born as follows: the father was born in Clinton County March 26, 1826, and the mother in Guernsey County July 27, 1836. They were married in Grant County, Ind., September 30, 1855, after which they settled in Huntington County, Ind., where they now reside. They are the parents of three children: Mary M., George W. and William K., our subject, the second member of the family. He was married, in Huntington County, Ind., October 2, 1881, to Laura B., daughter of Samuel and Mary (Shull) Marshall. She was born in Huntington County, Ind., September 24, 1860. After Mr. Fraizer's (our subject's) marriage, he first settled in Huntington County, where he resided till the spring of 1884, at which time he moved to Grant County, Ind., and settled upon the same farm on which he now lives in Section 7, Van Buren Township, and has since resided. He owns at present 200 acres of land; has had born to him two children: Lena M., born May 15, 1883, and Mary E., born May 6, 1885. Mr. Fraizer is one of Van Buren's wide-awake and well-to-do young men. He is an intelligent and enterprising young man, and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

WILLIAM HAYS, whose portrait appears in this volume, is a native of Frederick County, Md., where he was born May 27, 1822. His parents were Thomas and Elizabeth (Armstrong) Hays, both natives of Maryland. The former, Thomas Hayes, was a son of Joseph Hays, also a native of Maryland, and was born in Frederick County, in the year 1758. His parents, Jonathan C. and Mary (Henderson) Hays settled in Frederick County, Md., in an early day, where they afterward resided until death. They were the parents of five children: Elizabeth, Mary, John, Samuel and Joseph, the grandfather of our subject. He was married in Frederick County, Md., to Deborah Wimmer, and afterward settled in that County where he resided until death, but the county was afterward divided and the part in which he lived was called Carroll County. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war; was twice married and was the father of seven children: Thomas, Elizabeth, Abraham, Deborah, Joseph, John, Mary J. The father of our subject was the eldest member of the family. He was born in what is now Carroll County, Md., in November, 1790, and after his marriage to Elizabeth Armstrong, he settled at Emmitsburgh, Md., where he remained the rest of his life, his death occurring July 8, 1843. They were the parents of seven children: Deborah W., John T., Joseph, John, James T., Samuel E. and William our subject, the next to the eldest member of the family. He learned the cabinet trade with his father at Emmitsburgh when young (his father being a cabinet-maker by trade) and afterward engaged in the same for several years. He was married at Emmitsburgh, Md., December 12, 1843, to Sarah Nickum, who was born in Frederick County, Md., April 29, 1823, and was a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Smith) Nickum. In 1845 Mr. William Hays moved to Wayne County, Ind., where he resumed his trade as cabinet-maker, which he engaged in only about one year, after which he purchased a stock of goods and engaged in mercantile business at that place until the fall of 1849. At that time he moved to Grant County, Ind., and settled on the same farm on which he at present resides, Section 32, Van Buren Township. He began clearing and improving, and also in the same year he erected a building and opened up a grocery store which he continued until 1861, since which he has turned his attention to farming, raising stock and packing and shipping pork. He owns 586 acres of fine and well improved land. He

lost his wife by death March 27, 1876, and he was again married in Frederick County, Md., June 28, 1877, to Harriet L. Witherow. Mr. Hays is the father of thirteen children: Elizabeth S., Deborah W., Mary A., Sarah J. Thomas, James E. (deceased), Ida M., Violet Y. and Joseph W. by first wife; and John W., Adella L. Arthur G. and Flora A. by last wife. Mr. Hays and wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He was a Whig until the organization of the Republican party since which he has been a Republican. The following dates are given of the birth of Mr. Hays' ancestors: Thomas Hays was born May 21, 1791; his father, Joseph Hays, was born October 18, 1760. Joseph's wife, Deborah Wimmer, was born November 12, 1767. Joseph's father, Jonathan Hays, was born in Delaware, January 16, 1729; his wife, Mary Henderson, was born June 17, 1732. She was of Scotch parentage. Jonathan's father, Jonathan, was born in Liverpool, England, January 11, 1685; his wife, Elizabeth Elliot, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., March 17, 1690; they were the parents of twelve sons. Martha Thomas, second wife of Joseph Hays, was born December 23, 1794, in New Jersey.

SIMON P. HAVENS is a son of Benjamin and Judith (Davis) Havens, who were natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively. He was born in Clinton County, Ohio, March 14, 1825; came to Grant County, Ind., with his father in 1841; was married in Wabash County, Ind., January 27, 1850, to Nancy J., daughter of Henson and Susan (Titrick) Pulley; she was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, February 23, 1828. After Mr. Havens' marriage he settled on land near Farmington, Grant County, which he had purchased previously, residing on this land until 1855, in which year he settled on land in Section 18, Van Buren Township, which he had purchased in the year previous. He resided here until 1857, when he moved to Wabash County, Ind., and in 1859 purchased property and settled at Antioch, where he resided until 1861, in which year he removed to Grant County, Ind., and purchased land in Washington Township, on which he settled in 1863 and resided until September, 1864, at which time he entered the service of his country in Company K, Fifty-eighth Indiana, in which he served until June, 1865, at which time he was mustered out at Washington, D. C., and returned home, settling on a farm near Van Buren, where he resided until 1869, in which year he settled on the farm on which

he now resides, in Section 16, Van Buren Township, which consists of eighty acres of land, well improved and under a high state of cultivation. He has had born to him eight children, viz.: George W., Martha A., Mary J., John, Susan, Rebecca, Emma and Charity. Mr. Havens and wife are members of the Christian Reformed Church.

WILLIAM M. KIRKPATRICK, one of the oldest and most highly esteemed pioneers of Van Buren Township, Grant Co., Ind., is a native of Guernsey County, Ohio, where he was born January 8, 1811. The parents from whom he descended were Thomas B. and Mary (Henthorn) Kirkpatrick, natives of Ireland and Pennsylvania. The former, Thomas B. Kirkpatrick, was born in Ireland in May, 1773. His father, Alexander Kirkpatrick, was also a native of Ireland, where he married a Miss Johnston, and always remained until death. They were the parents of six children, viz.: Margaret, Richard, William, Johnston, Christena and Thomas B., father of our subject, the next to the eldest member of the family. He emigrated from Ireland to the United States in a very early day and settled in the State of Pennsylvania, where he was united in marriage in the year 1800 to the above Mary, daughter of James and Nancy (Collins) Henthorn, who was a resident and also a native of Pennsylvania. In the year 1806 they moved to Guernsey County, Ohio, where he served as associate judge for several years, and afterward resided until death, which occurred in August, 1852. His wife subsequently moved to Iowa, where she afterward resided until death. Thirteen children were born to them, viz.: Richard, Henry, James, Alexander, John, William M., Lucinda, Nancy, Margaret, Mary A., Thomas, Eliza and Fletcher W. William M., our subject, was married in Guernsey County, Ohio, September 18, 1834, to Margaret, daughter of James and Anna (Blake) Carothers. She was born in Ireland February 12, 1812. Her parents were also both natives of Ireland, and emigrated from there to Guernsey County, Ohio, in the year 1821. Nine children were born to them, viz.: Margaret, George, Susanna, John, Mary, Eleanor, Eliza, Sarah and James. Mr. William M. Kirkpatrick resided in Guernsey County, Ohio, until 1841, in which year he moved to Grant County, Ind., and settled upon land in Section 7, Van Buren Township. The county was at that time in its youth, and Van Buren Township was comparatively a dense wilderness, surrounded by a forest of heavy timber and underbrush, through

which he was compelled to cut and make his own road for several miles in order to drive his team to his land. He toiled and labored hard to subdue the forest and cultivate his lands, in which he succeeded, and from a very limited beginning, through well-directed industry, his estate magnified to one of the most well-to-do and leading farms of the township. He is highly esteemed by all who know him, and in the advancing step of public improvements he has contributed cheerful and liberal aid. He has been a kind husband, and she a faithful wife; she has been a willing co-worker with her companion in all their life enterprises, and with him enjoyed prosperity; are now living in retired life at Landesville, Ind., where they moved in the fall of 1883. Their children have been eleven in number, viz.: Mary A., born July 27, 1836; Margaret J., born June 11, 1838, and died March 5, 1860; William K., born July 1, 1841; George W., born June 3, 1843; Eliza, born April 27, 1845; Susanna, born November 8, 1847; Mattie E., born February 1, 1854, and four others, which died in infancy and not named. Mrs. Kirkpatrick has been a member of the United Brethren Church for many years, and Mr. Kirkpatrick has professed religion for fifty years and is a Republican.

WILLIAM K. KIRKPATRICK, son of the old and highly esteemed pioneers, William M. and Margaret (Carothers) Kirkpatrick, of this township, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, July 1, 1841. He came with his parents to Grant County, Ind., in the year 1841, being but a few months old. He was married, in Van Buren Township, this county, October 5, 1862, to Minerva J., daughter of Stevens J. and Mary L. (Downard) Corey. She was born in Van Buren Township, this county, December 14, 1843. After our subject's marriage he settled upon a farm in Section 19, Van Buren Township, upon which he resided until 1874; in that year he purchased and settled on his present farm in Section 27, Van Buren Township, where he has since resided. He owns at the present 180 acres of fine and well improved land. Seven children have been born to him: Gideon F., Ward B. (deceased), Judge C., William M., Lulah, Otto L. and Lelah M. Mr. Kirkpatrick and wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM KORPORAL is a native of Stemmen, Lippe-Detmold, Germany, where he was born December 3, 1828. He is the eldest of nine children born to Simon and Christena (Ludrich)

Korporal. He was united in marriage, in Germany, January 1, 1856, to Eliza C. Korporal, who was also born in Stemmen, Lippe-Detmold, Germany, June 22, 1837. In 1858 Mr. William Korporal, our subject, in company with his parents, emigrated from Germany to Warren County, Ohio, where he (our subject) purchased twenty-five acres of land, for which he paid \$1,700; he settled on his small farm and resided there until 1867, at which time he traded his twenty-five acres of land in Ohio for 100 acres of wild land in the woods, in Section 8, Van Buren Township, Grant Co., Ind., the same farm on which he now resides; moved out and settled upon his land in the same year, and began to clear and improve it. He now owns 260 acres of fine and well improved land, and is one of the well-to-do farmers of Grant County. He has had born to him eight children: William S. H., born November 28, 1857; Henrietta, born November 18, 1860; August, born August 24, 1863; Frank, born March 7, 1866; Christena M., born November 3, 1868; August H., born May 23, 1871; Eldora E., born February 16, 1876, and Nellie B., born August 20, 1881. Mr. Korporal and family are members of the Lutheran Church.

ANTHONY KORPORAL, son of Simon and Christena (Ludrich) Korporal, was born at Stemmen, Lippe-Detmold, Germany, February 22, 1835. His parents were both natives of Germany, where they were born; the father in Lippe-Detmold, May 27, 1779, and the mother in Prussia, Germany, August 14, 1805. They were married in Germany, and from thence immigrated to the United States, first settling in Warren County, Ohio, and moved from there in 1869 to Grant County, Ind., settling on land in Section 9, Van Buren Township, where they resided until their deaths, the father dying November 9, 1874, and the mother November 14, 1881. They were the parents of nine children, viz.: William, Frederica, Charlotte, Frederick, Anthony, Henry, Henrietta, Molly and one son who died in infancy and was not named. Anthony, our subject, emigrated from Germany to the United States in 1857, settling in Warren County, Ohio, and from thence came with his parents to Grant County, Ind., in 1869, where he was united in marriage, April 10, 1870, to Mary L., daughter of Dietrich and Susanna (Linder) Steinbroner. She was born near Cleveland, Ohio, January 27, 1844. After Mr. Anthony Korporal's marriage he settled on the same farm on which he now resides in Section 9, Van

Buren Township. He owns in all 240 acres of fine and well improved land. He has had born to him seven children, viz.: Rosina A., born March 18, 1869; Dietrich S., born November 30, 1871; Charlotte C., born June 25, 1874; John H., born March 22, 1879; Frederick W., born July 3, 1883; infant daughter, still-born, July 12, 1884, and Gracie B., born February 11, 1885. Mr. Korporal and family are members of the Lutheran Church.

WILLIAM W. LANDESS, dealer in dry goods, groceries, notions, boots and shoes; also agent for the T. C. & St. L. R. R., and postmaster at Landess, Ind., was born in Van Buren Township, Grant Co., Ind., July 24, 1855. The parents were Lewis and Phebe C. (Whinery) Landess, both natives of Ohio, where they were born, the father in Highland County, Ohio, October 12, 1826, and the mother in Clinton County, Ohio, June 26, 1827; the father, Lewis Landess, was a son of John Landess, a native of North Carolina, where he was born in the year 1791, and from thence moved to Kentucky, and from there to Highland County, Ohio, where he was united in marriage, in the year 1814, to Sarah Roush, a native of Virginia. After this event Mr. John Landess settled in Highland County, Ohio, where he lost his wife by death in 1828. He subsequently married Susan Shaffer, and in the year 1851 came to Grant County, Ind., on a visit, where he died in the same year. He was the father of fourteen children, viz.: Nancy, Jacob, Polly, Lewis, Louisa, John and Levi by first wife; Andrew, Gelina, Kate, Rebecca, Perry, Nathan and Jane by last wife. Lewis, the father of our subject, and Phebe C., daughter of Joseph and Lydia (Perkins) Whinery, were married in Grant County, Ind., April 18, 1848; he having come with George Gardner to this county in the year 1841, and she with her parents in the year 1832. After their marriage they purchased and settled upon land in Section 16, Van Buren Township, where they resided until 1852, in which year he purchased a farm in Section 11, Van Buren Township, where they moved and resided until 1884, when he purchased and settled upon the farm on which he now resides in Section 15, Van Buren Township. His wife died July 1, 1865, and he was again married, October 6, 1866, to Mrs. Hannah S. Johnson (widow of Lewis Johnson, deceased), a daughter of John West. Mr. Landess has had born to him nine children, viz.: Oscar E., Alice, Mariah, William W. (our subject), George A., Ada, Sarepta, and one not named by first

wife, and Elmer by last wife. William W. Landess, our subject, was married in Van Buren Township, this county, September 29, 1878, to Lucy E., daughter of Oliver and Jane (Bradford) Gaines. She was born in Washington Township, this county, December 30, 1856. After Mr. William W. Landess was married he settled on a farm in Section 12, Van Buren Township, where he resided one year, and in the following fall he purchased a farm in Section 6, this township, where he moved and resided until March, 1882, at which time he purchased and settled upon a farm in Section 18, Van Buren Township, and, in the same year, platted and located the town of Landesville, which was named in honor of him. On January 8, 1882, he opened up a store at that place, which he has since continued, and is doing an extensive business. He has had born to him three children, viz.: Wilbur S., born July 27, 1879; Elzera, born November 27, 1880, and Phebe J., born August 11, 1884. Mr. Landess is a highly esteemed and wide-awake business man, and is one of the most intelligent and enterprising young men of Van Buren Township.

LORENZO D. LEE, was born in Fayette County, Ind., December 16, 1829. The parents, Stephen and Mary (Budd) Lee, were natives of Kentucky and Maryland respectively, and were born as follows: the father in Bourbon County, Ky., September 25, 1804, and the mother in Maryland, December 14, 1800. They were married in Fayette County, Ind., where they resided until 1848, in which year they moved to Franklin County, Ind., and from thence in 1856, to Grant County, Ind., settling in Washington Township, where they afterward resided till their death. The father died May 1, 1878, and the mother died June 1, 1870. Six children were born to them, viz.: Rachel, Catherine A., Elizabeth, Jane, Stephen and Lorenzo D., our subject, the eldest member of the family. He came with his parents to this county in 1856, after which he engaged in teaching school winters and farming summers, having taught in all nine winters of school in this county. He was married in this county November 27, 1875, to Evaline Conn, who was born in this county February 27, 1857, and was a daughter of Stephen and Minerva (Love) Conn. After Mr. Lee's marriage, he settled on the farm on which he now resides, which he had purchased in 1863, consisting of 110 acres of fine and well improved land. Five children have been born to him, viz.: Mary M., born December 15,

1876; Leona O., born August 8, 1879; Fernando W., born July 14, 1881; Findley O., born November 18, 1883, and Lula E., born April 13, 1886. Mr. Lee was elected assessor of Van Buren Township in 1880. He and wife are members of the Methodist Protestant Church.

JAMES R. LEE was born in Fayette County, Ind., December 14, 1831. His parents, John and Nancy (Ray) Lee, were natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. The father was born in Virginia January 23, 1787, and the mother in Ohio August 9, 1792. They immigrated to Grant County, Ind., in the year 1850, and afterward resided until their death. The father died June 27, 1863, and the mother died February 5, 1871. They were the parents of eleven children, viz.: William, Lewis R., John, Sarah J., Elizabeth A., Alexander, Joseph W., James R., Mary M., Stephen D. H. and Enoch M. James R., our subject, came with his parents to Grant County, and was married in Wabash County, Ind., January 31, 1859, to Elizabeth J., daughter of William Stoker. She was born in Madison County, Ind., November 21, 1837. After our subject's marriage he settled on the same farm on which he now resides, in Section 8, Van Buren Township, which he had purchased previously. He owns eighty acres of fine land, all of which he has improved himself, having settled upon it in the green woods. He lost his wife by death January 16, 1872, having had born to him seven children, viz.: Nancy M., born February 21, 1861; Ida E., born July 12, 1862; Stephen M., born March 28, 1864; Rettie L., born December 16, 1865; George R., born September 27, 1867; John M., born October 12, 1869, and Charles S., born December 18, 1871.

JOSEPH LUGAR, one of the most wealthy farmers and stock dealers of Grant County, was born in Monroe Township, this county, October 16, 1840. His parents, Joseph and Mary (Wilson) Lugar, were both natives of Virginia. Joseph Lugar, Sr., was a son of George W. Lugar, who, in a very early day, moved from Virginia to Grant County and settled on the banks of what is known as Lugar Creek. He was one of the first settlers in that vicinity, and from him Lugar Creek took its name. He was the father of nine children, viz.: Elizabeth, Susan, Nancy, John, Barney, Margaret M., Sarah, Anna and Joseph, the father of our subject, the next to the eldest member of the family. He was born in Giles County,

Va., April 27, 1805, and was there married to Mary Wilson, also a native of Giles County, Va., where she was born October 15, 1810. In 1829 Mr. Joseph Lugar, Sr., moved to Grant County, Ind., settling on Lugar Creek, in Monroe Township, where he resided a number of years, after which he moved to Washington Township, where he died August 23, 1853. His widow still survives, and resides in Washington Township. Eleven children were born to this union, who were named as follows: John W., Sarah A., Mary J., James, William G., Joseph, Elizabeth, Jones, Darkus M., Barney and Jackson A. Joseph Lugar, Jr., our subject, was united in marriage in Van Buren Township, this county, November 8, 1866, to Mary A., daughter of William and Sarah (Nickum) Hays. She was born in Wayne County, Ind., December 31, 1848. After our subject's marriage he settled on the farm on which he now resides, a part of which he had purchased previously. He owns at present 306 acres of fine and well improved land. Mr. Lugar, in partnership with Erastus McClure, are extensive dealers in stock—hogs, cattle and sheep—shipping in the year 1885, 201 car-loads, which is about the general average per year. Mr. Lugar is a man who is highly esteemed by all who know him. He is one of the few out of Van Buren Township who, when the call came for troops to go South, was at the front, and willing to enlist in his country's cause and put himself up for a target to be shot at by the rebels. He first enlisted on the 23d of April, 1861, in Company I, Twelfth Indiana Volunteers, in which company he served until May 16, 1862, at which time he was discharged at Washington, D. C. He then re-enlisted in Company C, Fifty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, and served in this company until January, 1864, as second lieutenant, at which time he was discharged at New Orleans, La. He then re-enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Fifty-third Indiana Volunteers as captain, and served until the close of the war. Mr. Lugar has had born to him six children, viz.: Emma S., born December 26, 1867, now Mrs. Samuel Weesner, of Washington Township; Morrice E., born May 21, 1869; Sarah, born December 28, 1871; William W., born August 23, 1874; Erastus L., born March 4, 1881, and Riley W., born July 19, 1883.

WILLIAM H. NICEWANGER, is a native of Belmont County, Ohio, where he was born April 23, 1833. The parents from whom he descended were Stephen H. and Asenath (Bates) Nice-

wanger, natives of Maryland and Virginia, respectively. The former, Stephen Nicewanger, was a son of Christian and Ruth (House) Nicewanger, who were both natives of Maryland, and from thence, previous to the Revolutionary war, settled in Loudoun County, Va., where Mrs. Nicewanger departed life. He subsequently removed to Maryland and there resided afterward until death. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war; sixteen children were born to him who were named as follows, viz.: Christian, John, Elizabeth, Sarah, Betsy, Catherine, Jacob, William, Stephen H., Henry, Margaret, Ellen, Susan, Nancy and two who died in infancy and not named. Stephen H., the father of our subject, was born in Frederick County, Md., July 15, 1800, and moved with his parents, when about two years of age, to Loudoun County, Va., where he and the above Asenath Bates were united in marriage October 30, 1822; she was born in Loudoun County, Va., August 30, 1804, and was the daughter of Thomas and Zilpha (Queen) Bates. In about the year 1832 Mr. Stephen H. Nicewanger moved to Belmont County, Ohio, and from thence, in 1842, to Grant County, Ind., settling on the same farm on which our subject now resides, in Section 30, Van Buren Township, where he died March 6, 1873; she still survives and lives with our subject. They were the parents of three children, viz.: Mary M., Angeline and William H., our subject, the second member of the family. He came with his parents to Grant County, Ind., in 1842, where he was united in marriage, June 3, 1858, to Eleanor, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Helpbringer) Douglass; she was born in Guernsey County, Ohio, May 25, 1835. After our subject's marriage he settled on the same farm on which he now resides, which consists of 211 acres of fine and well improved land. Mr. Nicewanger has had born to him ten children, viz.: Mary E., born October 25, 1858; Stephen A., born August 5, 1860; Lucinda A., born June 12, 1862; Andrew J., born July 3, 1864; George, born March 26, 1866; Henry D., born March 8, 1868; Martha, born April 10, 1870; Elizabeth, born May 18, 1874, died May 25, 1874; Ella F., born September 25, 1875; William B., born November 30, 1877.

DANIEL PULLEY is a native of Grant County, Ind., and was born in Van Buren Township January 19, 1840. His parents, Samuel and Margaret (Kuhns) Pulley, were both natives of Guernsey County, Iowa. The former, Samuel Pulley, was a son of Samuel Pulley, Sr., who was a native of Virginia. His father, ~~John~~

Pulley, was also a native of Virginia, and was a son of George Pulley, from whom the Pulleys of this county descended. He was a native of England, and from thence immigrated to the United States in a very early day. Adam Pulley, his son, was married in Virginia to a Mrs. Nancy Delong, who died in Virginia, when he moved to Guernsey County, Ohio, where he was afterward twice married; in 1837 moved to Grant County, Ind., where he resided until death. He was the father of five children, of whom Samuel Pulley, Sr., was a child of the first wife, Mrs. Nancy Delong. He was born in Shenandoah County, Va., and from thence moved with his father to Guernsey County, Ohio, where he was married to Elizabeth Bevard, a native of Maryland, and daughter of William and Elizabeth Bevard. In 1839 Mr. Samuel Pulley, Sr., and family moved to Grant County, Ind., settling in Washington Township, where he resided until death. He was a soldier in the war of 1812; was the father of eleven children, viz: Rebecca A., William, Adam, Samuel, James, Jonathan, Jackson J., Thomas, Mary E., and two who died in infancy and not named. Samuel, the father of our subject, and Margaret Kuhns, daughter of Daniel and Margaret Kuhns, were married in Guernsey County, Ohio, and in 1839, in company with his parents, moved to Grant County, Ind., where he has since resided. His wife died April 2, 1844, and he subsequently married Elizabeth Marsh. Mr. Pulley has had born to him thirteen children, viz: Daniel, Catherine and Robert by his first wife, and Marion, Margaret L., Alfred, Samuel R., Emily, Simon, Simeon H., Martha, Andrew B. and Phebe. Daniel, our subject, was married in Van Buren Township, this county, April 18, 1861, to Emily, daughter of William H. and Elizabeth (Boxell) Knight; she was born in Auglaize County, Ohio, May 4, 1841. After our subject's marriage he settled on a farm in Section 31, Van Buren Township, where he resided until 1881, in which year he purchased and settled on the farm on which he now resides, Section 32, Van Buren Township, which consists of eighty acres of fine and well improved land. He has had born to him three children, viz: Le Roy W., born April 29, 1862; Salathiel, born September 21, 1864; Levina, born January 17, 1868.

SAMUEL C. ROUSH was born in Van Buren Township, this county, February 18, 1841. His parents, Michael and Susanna (Shaffer) Roush, were both natives of Highland County, Ohio,

where they were born as follows: the father, August 28, 1811, and the mother, February 1, 1814. They were also married in Highland County, Ohio, November 3, 1830, and from thence, in the year 1836, moved to Grant County, Ind.; they entered land in Section 11, Van Buren Township, on which they settled and resided until about the year 1850, when they purchased and settled upon land in Section 12, Van Buren Township, where the mother died September 28, 1872. He subsequently married Mrs. Mary Irwin, and moved to Warren, Ind., where he died April 4, 1874. He was the father of eleven children, viz.: Nancy, born January 31, 1832; Elizabeth (deceased), born November 11, 1835; Ann, born December 2, 1836; Mary (deceased), born July 16, 1839; Samuel C. (our subject), born February 18, 1841; George W. (deceased), born August 10, 1843; Andrew K. (deceased), born February 10, 1847; Cary, born August 11, 1849; Mary C., born February 10, 1852; Lewis J., born June 30, 1855; Sarah N., born January 5, 1857. Samuel C., our subject, enlisted in his country's service October 16, 1862, in Company L, First Indiana Cavalry, and Twenty-eighth Regiment. He served until July 28, 1863, and during this time was wounded three times, all in the same battle; after his discharge he returned home and was married in Van Buren Township, this county, January 14, 1864, to Lydia E., daughter of Stacy and Rebecca F. (Shaw) Pindall. She was born in Mercer County, N. J., April 20, 1840. After our subject's marriage he settled upon a farm in Section 11, Van Buren Township, which he had purchased previously. He resided here until the fall of 1867, at which time he moved upon his father's old farm, and in 1867, purchased the farm on which he now resides, where he moved in the winter of 1870, and has resided since. He owns 160 acres of fine and well improved land. Has had born to him eight children, viz.: Corlin A., born October 12, 1864; Mary E., born January 26, 1866; infant son (deceased), born December 22, 1868; Letitia (deceased), born March 16, 1870; Ettie R., born September 25, 1873; Susanna, born August 18, 1876; Cressida, born June 24, 1879; Laverna, born August 12, 1883.

FREDERICK SANDERMAN is a native of Germany, where he was born July 21, 1836. His parents, Conrad and Mary (Richter) Sanderman, who were also natives of Germany, were the parents of six children, viz.: Frederick, Henry, Joanna, Simon,

Herman and one who died in infancy not named. Frederick, our subject, emigrated from Germany to the United States in the year 1856, landing in New York City, and from there went to Warren County, Ohio, where he was united in marriage, September 8, 1859, to Henrietta, daughter of Simon and Christena Korporal, and afterward settled at Lebanon, Ohio, where he resided until March, 1867, at which time he moved to Grant County, Ind., purchased and settled on a part of the same farm on which he now resides—Section 8, Van Buren Township. Mr. Sanderman and wife have had born to them four children, viz.: Amelia, Frederica C., Ada A. and Eliza C.

JAMES T. STACKHOUSE is a native of Grant County, Ind. His parents, James and Mary (Caster) Stackhouse, were natives of Pennsylvania and Kentucky, respectively. The father was born in Pennsylvania January 29, 1794, and the mother in Kentucky May 31, 1794. They were married in Preble County, Ohio, September 26, 1811, where they resided until the spring of 1832, at which time they immigrated to Grant County, Ind., where they afterward resided until their deaths, which occurred as follows: The father died June 2, 1854, and the mother November 2, 1879. They were the parents of twelve children, viz.: George W., born March 11, 1813; Elizabeth, born November 24, 1815; Peter, born August 14, 1818; Mary J., born January 3, 1821; Nathan W., born August 25, 1823; Clarinda, born December 23, 1825; Priscilla O., born August 7, 1832; James T., our subject, born January 12, 1836; Easter H., born October 15, 1838; and three which died in infancy and not named. James T., our subject, was united in marriage in Grant County, Ind., October 1, 1859, to Catherine, daughter of John and Rose (McKinney) McCarty. She was born in Ireland December 24, 1835. After our subject's marriage he settled upon his father's old farm, where he resided until 1864; leaving his family there he went to Montana Territory, where he engaged in mining about four years; from there he went to Idaho, where he also engaged in mining until the fall of 1869, at which time he returned to Grant County, Ind., and again settled on his father's farm, where he resided until 1873, at which time he settled on the farm upon which he at present lives, known as the Sweetser farm, by whom it is owned. Mr. Stackhouse owns 136 acres of fine and well improved land, 40 of which is in Section 24, Van Buren Town-

ship, 60 in Sections 13 and 14, Van Buren Township, and 36 acres of his father's old homestead. Mr. and Mrs. Stackhouse have had born to them ten children, viz: Mary J., born May 13, 1860; Nathan O., born July 5, 1861, and died July 13, 1861; John W., born July 6, 1862, and died February 6, 1882; James T., born July 29, 1864; George L., born September 15, 1869; Samuel E., born April 8, 1871; Harry O., born October 16, 1872; Clara A., born May 28, 1874, and died June 1, 1874; Charles L., born July 12, 1875, and David B., born April 7, 1878.

JOHN SWISHER is a native of Van Buren Township, Grant Co., Ind. The parents from whom he descended were Isaac and Mary (Blare) Swisher, natives of Virginia and Ohio, respectively. The former, Isaac Swisher, was a son of John Swisher, a native of Virginia, where he was born February 28, 1783. His father, John Swisher, Sr., was a native of Germany, and from thence emigrated to the United States previous to the Revolutionary war, through which he served as a private, and afterward settled in the State of Virginia, where he resided until death. His son John, the grandfather of our subject, was united in marriage in Hampshire County, W. Va., to a Miss Cline, and afterward resided in the same county until death, which occurred August 28, 1846. He was a soldier in the war of 1812, was the father of fourteen children, viz: Rebecca, Adam, Michael, Stephen, Mariah, Christena, Jacob, John, Elizabeth, Henry, Anthony, David, William K. and Isaac, the father of our subject, the eldest member of the family. He was born in Hampshire County, W. Va., January 4, 1809, came to Grant County, Ind., and entered land in Section 10, Van Buren Township, in the year 1838, and in 1840 settled upon it and began improvements. He was married in Huntington County, Ind., in the year 1842, to the above Mary Blare, who was born in Ohio, May 21, 1819, and was the daughter of George and Jane Blare. After this young couple's marriage they settled on their land in Van Buren Township, where they resided until their deaths, which occurred as follows: the mother died January 21, 1864, and the father February 11, 1881. They were highly esteemed by all who knew them, and were both members of the Methodist Church. They were the parents of eight children, viz: Malissa J., born April 21, 1843; Elizabeth, born April 7, 1845; George, born March 29, 1847; John, born March 17, 1849; Mary, born September 12, 1852; and three

who died in infancy not named. John, our subject, was educated in the district schools of Grant County, Ind., and also at the Fort Wayne Conservatory, and in 1871 he began teaching school, teaching during the winter and farming in summers until 1874, at which time he began the mercantile business, a partner in the store of Rood & Swisher, of Van Buren, Ind., which he continued in one year. He then went to Warren, Ind., and formed a partnership with Samuel James, with whom he carried on mercantile business at that place one year, and in 1876 he resumed his profession of teaching school, which he continued until 1881, in which year he purchased the Van Buren Flouring-mills, and engaged in milling and also handling grain about three years, and in the meantime, 1883, he resumed the profession of teaching school again, which he has continued in since. Mr. Swisher is a man highly esteemed by all who know him. He is an enterprising and wide-awake young man and a competent teacher, and one who is well adapted for the vocation.

DANIEL TINKEL, son of Henry and Eliza (Crist) Tinkel, was born in Preble County, Ohio, November 10, 1837. He was married in Van Buren Township, this county, July 2, 1859, to Susanna, daughter of John M. and Magadalena (Grove) Baker. She was born in Knox County, Ohio, June 29, 1838. After our subject's marriage he first settled on his father's farm near Marion, Ind., where he resided until the fall of 1863, at which time he moved on the farm on which he now lives, in Section 19, Van Buren Township, which he had purchased in 1862. The farm consists of 160 acres of fine and well improved land. He has had born to him ten children, viz.: Mary J., born August 31, 1860; Jacob H., born April 5, 1863; Nelson A., born December 14, 1864, died February 14, 1865; Sarah A., born February 1, 1866; Daniel A., born September 9, 1868, died November 14, 1868; John B., born November 21, 1869; Isaac S., born November 4, 1872; Ira F., born November 15, 1874; Eva L., born January 3, 1877, and an infant daughter, born April, 1862, deceased and not named. Mr. Tinkel and wife are members of the German Baptist Church.

JACOB C. TINKEL was born in Washington Township, this county, September 4, 1840. The parents from whom he descended were Henry and Eliza (Crist) Tinkel, natives of Ohio and Virginia, respectively. Henry Tinkel was a son of Charles Tinkel, who was

a native of Germany, and from thence immigrated to the United States in a very early day and settled in the State of Ohio. Henry Tinkel, the father of our subject, was born in Preble County, Ohio, March 1, 1811, and was there united in marriage to the above Eliza Crist, and from thence, in the fall of 1838, moved to Grant County, Ind., and settled in Washington Township, where he now resides. He has been three times married and is the father of eight children, viz.: Lydia A., Daniel, Jacob C., Mary A., Nelson, Eliza J., Sarah and Amanda J., all of whom were born to the first wife, Eliza Crist. Jacob C., our subject, was married in Van Buren Township, this county, April 12, 1865, to Mary A., daughter of John B. and Mariah (Gray) McArthur. She was born in Hocking County, Ohio, December 15, 1842. After our subject's marriage he settled on a farm in Section 25, Washington Township, which he had purchased in 1864. He resided there until the year 1882, in which year he moved on the farm on which he now resides, a part of which he had purchased previously. He owns 150 acres of fine and well improved land, on which he lives, in Section 19, Van Buren Township. He has had born to him six children, viz.: John W., born May 31, 1867; Flora M., born January 6, 1870; Sarah A., born March 2, 1871; Albert B., born June 12, 1872; Amanda J., born November 14, 1874; Clarina, born September 1, 1881. Mr. Tinkel and wife and one son are members of the German Baptist Church. He has been a member of the church for nineteen years, about seventeen years of which he has been a minister in the church. He was also ordained as elder October 3, 1879.

JAMES L. TIPPY was born on the same farm on which he now lives, in Section 31, Van Buren Township, Grant Co., Ind., April 15, 1845. His parents, Henderson and Vashti (Marsh) Tippy, were both natives of Ohio; they were married in Grant County, Ind., and afterward settled on the farm where our subject now lives, where she died May 23, 1863; after which he married Mrs. Jane Nelson, and in 1866 moved to Marion, Ind., and subsequently to Van Buren, Ind., where he departed life October 27, 1872. He was the father of nine children: Rachel, Mary, James L., Jesse J., Matilda J., Phebe A., Lydia J., Robert, by Miss Vashti Marsh, and Ida B. by Mrs. Jane Nelson. James L., our subject, was married in Center Township, this county, February 11, 1875, to Sarah J. McArthur. She was born in Vinton County, Ohio, September 14, 1855, and was

the daughter of John B. and Mariah (Gray) McArthur, who moved to Grant County, Ind., in 1865. After the marriage of our subject, Mr. James L. Tippy, he settled on the farm on which he now lives, which was his father's old homestead. He owns at present 200 acres of fine and well improved land. Four children were born to Mr. and Mrs. James L. Tippy, viz.: John B., born February 6, 1876; Anna M., born December 1, 1878; Jesse N., born December 25, 1881; Sadie, born August 1, 1883. Mr. Tippy is a fine man and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

WILLIAM WHITAKER, postmaster, grocer, and proprietor of Van Buren Hotel, Van Buren, Ind., is a native of Preston Shire, England, where he was born June 18, 1840. His parents, Richard and Alice (Moss) Whitaker, were also natives of England, and were born as follows: the father December 18, 1803, and the mother February 2, 1801. In the year 1840 Mr. Richard Whitaker emigrated from England to Dayton, Ohio, where he was employed as overseer in a large cotton factory. In 1843 he moved his family from England to Dayton, Ohio, and from thence, in the same year, to Milford, Ohio, where they resided some time, and from thence, moved to Fort Ancient, Ohio; from there they moved to Vincennes, Ind.; and from there, in 1861, to Grant County, Ind., settling in Van Buren Township, where he died December 11, 1875. She still survives and resides in Van Buren Township. They were the parents of four children, viz.: Margaret, Ellen, Richard and William. our subject, the next to the youngest member of the family. He came with his parents to Grant County, in 1861, and on September 8, 1864, he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Seventy-ninth Ohio Volunteers, in which company he served until June 17, 1865, at which time he was discharged and went to Dayton, Ohio, where he remained about one year, after which he came to Van Buren, Ind., and was united in marriage on April 25, 1870, to Nancy J., daughter of Alexander and Jane (Long) Dunwoody. She was born in Grant County, Ind., January 11, 1847. She was one of four children, viz.: Phebe A., Elizabeth A., Nancy J. and Samuel H. Her parents were both natives of Ohio, where they were born as follows: the father on September 6, 1814, and her mother July 20, 1817. After Mr. William Whitaker's marriage, he first settled at Van Buren, Ind., and one year later moved to Marion, where he resided about one year, and from thence moved to Jonesborough, Ind.; and

from there, in 1873, removed to Van Buren, Ind. In 1882 he began the grocery trade, and also erected a building and opened up a hotel. He was appointed postmaster of Van Buren post office, on the 1st of May, 1885; has had born to him three children, viz.: James A., Margaret and Henry (deceased). Mr. Whitaker is a fine man and is highly esteemed by all who know him.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

JESSE M. BALLARD, one of the young and enterprising farmers of Washington Township, was born in Center Township, Grant County, July 13, 1861. He is the eldest son in a family of two children born to James and Emily (Riggs) Ballard, both natives of Indiana. Early in the year 1862 the father moved to a farm in Washington Township, where Jesse M., lived until 1868. His mother, who at this time was a widow, became the wife of Irvin Love. He then made his home with his step-father until 1877, his time having been spent working on the farm and attending the district school. He concluded to make a teacher of himself, and with this end in view he attended the normal school in Marion two terms, after which he began teaching, his first term being taught during the winter of 1879 and 1880, since which time he has taught six consecutive terms. He is now pleasantly located upon 100 acres of land, to which, during the summer, he devotes his entire attention. September 4, 1883, he was married to Mary L. Lomax, a daughter of Alfred and Mary A. (Anderson) Lomax. She was born in La Porte, Ind., June 28, 1862, and in 1881 came to this county, where she taught school two years prior to their marriage. The union has been blessed with one child, Mary E., born March 22, 1885. Mrs. Ballard is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Ballard is a successful teacher and a good citizen.

HENRY Z. BLINN, a prominent citizen of Washington Township, was born in Marion, Ind., December 26, 1844. He is the second son in a family of five children born to Samuel and Catherine (Zellars) Blinn, natives of Ohio. When thirteen years of age he moved with his father to a farm one mile north of Marion, where he remained until 1871. He then moved to a farm in Washington

Township, thence to another farm in the same locality, subsequently locating on his present home. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the Fifth Cavalry of the Ninetieth Indiana Regiment. With this he went to Wabash, where, by the premature discharge of a cannon he lost the sight of one eye, the hearing of one ear, and also had one arm broken, besides having his clothes badly burned. He returned home, and after recovering served in the One Hundred and Eighteenth, One Hundred and Thirty-ninth and One Hundred and Fifty-third Regiments, Indiana Infantry. In the One Hundred and Eighteenth he was company drummer, while with the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth and One Hundred and Fifty-third he was principal musician. He was in the battles of Blue Springs, Walker's Ford and Bear Station. January 9, 1868, he was married to Sallie Eby, a native of Pennsylvania, born of Dutch descent April 23, 1848, and a daughter of Jacob and Anna (Feighner) Eby, of Grant County. October 10, 1884, the true wife and mother died, leaving five children, named Harvey M., born November 3, 1868; Olive May, January 22, 1871; Jennie E., February 23, 1873; Walter Z., July 12, 1879, and Julia A., May 9, 1881. Mr. Blinn is a member of the Masonic fraternity, the G. A. R., and the Methodist Church, of which his wife was also a consistent member. He is a man of sterling qualities, and highly esteemed by the community in which he lives.

ORANGE L. BISH, second son of Abraham and Lucinda (Hendricks) Bish, was born on a farm in Washington Township, Grant County, July 21, 1847. The father was of Dutch descent, and was born in Montgomery County, Va., July 28, 1813, the mother being a native of Fayette County, Ohio, born January 7, 1813. Orange L. was reared at home, and attended the district school three months in the year, where he acquired the rudiments of an education. November, 1863, at the early age of sixteen, he enlisted in the Union Army, where he remained until the close of the war. In the battle of Nashville he was struck upon the lower jaw by a spent ball, but sustained no serious injury. At the close of the war he returned to his father's home, who had in the meantime removed to a farm in Huntington County, Ind. Here he worked on a farm and attended school in the winter for three years, also attending school in Huntington two terms. In the fall of 1869 he went with his father to Missouri, but remained only a few days

when he returned to Huntington County and taught school during the winter. In the spring of 1870 he went to Missouri, where he taught school two years, and where the father died, October 14, 1870. Returning to Huntington County with his mother and sisters he has since been engaged in teaching, farming and other occupations, and is considered a superior teacher as well as an excellent farmer. In 1882 he purchased a small farm in Washington Township, where he has since given his attention to the raising of small fruits. March 4, 1875, he was married to Martha E. Bradford, a native of Grant County, born July 10, 1849, a daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Woolman) Bradford. To them have been born six children, all of whom are living and named as follows: Emmet A., born December 27, 1875; Lilly L., born December 5, 1877; Walter C., born June 11, 1879; Orange W., born December 28, 1880; Laura B., born March 26, 1884, and Alfred C., born November 13, 1885. Mr. Bish is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

LEWIS BOCOCK is a native of Highland County, Ohio, born January 22, 1810. He is of English descent, and the second son born to John and Nancy (Johnson) Bocock, both natives of Virginia. His uncle, Waddy Bocock, represented his district (in Virginia) in Congress for five terms. Our subject when a mere lad came with his parents to Clark County, Ohio. Here he worked on his father's farm until fifteen years of age. At this time his mother died, and after keeping house for his father one year, he became an apprentice of William Marshal, of Clark County, Ohio, with whom he learned the cabinet trade. He remained with Mr. Marshal over three years, the last of which he received wages. At the expiration of this time he formed a partnership with his brother Alfred, with whom he worked at his trade about three years, until 1846. During this time his work was divided between Fayette, Clinton, Madison, Clark and Green Counties, Ohio, and Grant County, Ind. In 1839 he removed to Grant County. Having purchased a farm in Washington Township he settled thereon, and has never since removed except to an adjoining farm, which he has since purchased. He is now the owner of 400 acres of excellent land, all well improved, with good substantial buildings. His possessions are the true reward of industry and economy, and his career is a good example of what may be attained by well-directed diligence. October 28, 1829, he married Hannah Arnold, and to their

union were born three children: Elizabeth, born November 10, 1834; Nancy, born July 15, 1836; and Jane, who died in infancy. Mrs. Bocock died October 28, 1837. October 3, 1838, he married Sarah Newland, a native of Fayette County, Ohio. To them have been born twelve children: Drusilla, Van D., Granville, Julian, Josephine, Angeline, Victoria, William, James S., Jane, Alvara and Alonzo. Mr. Bocock is an Independent in politics, and a member of the Eclamtisvitus Society. Himself and wife are members of the Methodist Church.

JOSEPH H. BOXELL, a native of the county in which he now resides, was born December 11, 1844, being the youngest child in a family of seven children born to William and Catherine (Parson) Boxell, both of whom were natives of Virginia and of German descent. Joseph H. in 1865 went to Minnesota, where he took a homestead, but after a stay of two months returned to his home in Van Buren Township. In 1866 he located upon a farm of his own in the same township, where he lived until he came to his present home in Washington Township in February, 1882. Mary V. Bradbury, a native of Grant County, born April 16, 1848, became his wife January 11, 1866. She is a daughter of John and Cassandra (Gilmore) Bradbury, natives of Ohio and Virginia, respectively. To their union have been born five children, as follows: Charles A., born October 18, 1866; Alden L., born January 26, 1868; Minnie E., born August 7, 1870; William, born December 22, 1874, and Della, born June 28, 1880. Mr. Boxell has always followed agricultural pursuits, and is now the possessor of 185 acres of good land, most of which is in a state of cultivation. He is an energetic farmer and citizen, and is well respected by all who know him.

ISAAC BRADFORD, an old and highly esteemed citizen of Washington Township, was born in Hardy County, Va., June 2, 1816. His father was of English descent and a native of Virginia, born August 21, 1783. He married in the earlier part of this century Mary Stingley, who died after bearing the four following children: Lenard, John, George and Daniel. He again married, in 1812, Elizabeth Shell, a native of Hardy County, Va., born November 3, 1797. Sixteen children were the fruits of this union. In 1842 he removed to Grant County, settling on a farm in Washington Township, where he died December 14, 1855. Isaac, the immediate subject of this sketch, was reared on a farm in his native

State. The advantages for a good education in Virginia at this period were very poor, consequently his education is quite limited. In November, 1836, he came to Clinton County, Ohio, on horseback, where he worked as a farm laborer for six years, receiving for his first month's work \$9, and for the remainder of the six years received \$14 per month. After the six years spent as a laborer he rented his employer's farm and farmed for three years. With the money thus earned and saved he came to Grant County in 1844 and entered the land he now lives upon. The place was thickly covered with timber, and he worked diligently to clear and improve his farm until it was changed to fruitful fields. December 10, 1840, he wedded Susan Spray, a native of Warren County, Ohio, born January 25, 1823, and a daughter of James and Charity (Sanders) Spray. Eight children blessed this union: Oliver M., born March 18, 1843; Samuel, born August 20, 1844, died May 19, 1874; Andrew, February 21, 1846, died in Clinton County, Ohio, October 2, 1847; Charity A., born December 25, 1847, died August 23, 1870; Francis A., born August 27, 1850; Sarah J., born March 26, 1853; Mary E., born April 18, 1858; and James L., born October 3, 1860. The five living children are all married and reside near the homestead, and are recognized as among the foremost people of the township. Mrs. Bradford died December 21, 1877; September 18, 1881, he married Mrs. Dinah Jessup, a sister of his first wife. She was born in Warren County, Ohio, February 15, 1830. Mr. and Mrs. Bradford are members of the Friends' Church. Mr. Bradford is now living in easy circumstances, enjoying the fruits of labor performed in earlier years.

JOSEPH BRADFORD, a native of Hardy County, Va., was born November 22, 1823, being the fifth son in a family of sixteen children born to George W. and Elizabeth (Shell) Bradford, natives of Ohio and Virginia, respectively, the father being of English descent and the mother of German descent. Joseph, at the age of twenty, removed with his father to Grant County, and settled on a farm in Section 16, Washington Township. He remained at home with his parents until twenty-four years of age, when he settled on a portion of his father's farm, and began to do for himself. Here he lived until 1853 when he came to his present farm, where he is engaged in agricultural pursuits and stock raising. That he has not made life a failure is proven by the 320 acres of good land he owns

and the universal respect with which he is regarded by the surrounding community. Sarah Woolman, a native of Ohio, born November 5, 1826, and daughter of Abraham and Ruth (Bond) Woolman became his wife October 29, 1848. The wife and mother departed this life May 22, 1872, leaving the following eight children: Martha E., Benjamin F., John W., Ruth E., Lucy M., Lydia I., Sarah A. and Lola D., of which Benjamin F., John W., and Ruth E. have since died. Mr. Bradford selected for his second wife Mary J. Billiter, a native of Brown County, Ohio, born September 9, 1842, and daughter of Hugh F. and Drusilla E. (Slayton) Billiter. Four children are the fruits of this marriage: Ina W., born June 10, 1878; Floyd K., born May 10, 1880, and died February 26, 1881; Clare L., born April 4, 1882, and Edna M., born June 19, 1885. Mrs. Bradford is a member of the Wesleyan Church. Mr. Bradford is an ardent Prohibitionist, and is very much opposed to secret societies of any kind.

HENRY BRADFORD, farmer and stock raiser, was born near Zanesville, Muskingum Co., Ohio, September 19, 1843; being the youngest son in a family of eight children born to Jasper and Rachel (Scott) Bradford. The father was a native of Hardy County, Va., born February 20, 1799. The mother was a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, where she died when Henry was but three months old. His father came to Grant County in 1853, and settled upon a farm in Washington Township, where he lived until his death, which occurred November 15, 1884. Our subject was reared on a farm and attended the common schools. After he had attained his majority he succeeded his father in possession of the old home place where he continues to reside in comfort and happiness. His entire attention has been devoted to farming and the raising of stock. In this latter occupation he has taken especial pains, and is now the owner of some very fine cattle of the Shorthorn stock. November 2, 1865, he was wedded to Lydia Bruner, daughter of Henry and Eleanor (Michael) Bruner, of Wabash County, Ind., and to them have been born eight children: Eva M., born August 7, 1867, died October 2, 1867; William G., born April 9, 1869; Annie E., born April 12, 1872; Ida R., born April 30, 1875; Cora L., born November 16, 1878; Lizzie C., born September 3, 1881; Mary E., born October 1, 1883, and Sarah E., born December 25, 1885. Mr. Bradford is a Republican in politics, a member of the

I. O. O. F. and a first-class citizen. William S. Bradford, brother of Henry, graduated in the Alleghany College, Pennsylvania, in 1854. The following year he joined the Northern Indiana Conference of the Methodist Church. He continued in the ministry until 1861, when he responded to his country's call to aid in defending the Union. He enlisted in Company F, Fifty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers, as a private, but was soon promoted to a captaincy, in which rank he served in the battle of Shiloh; while encamped at this place, he was taken sick and died twelve days after the battle. He was a kind husband and father, an earnest worker in the cause of Christianity, and a faithful officer in the service of his country.

FRANCIS ASBURY BRADFORD is the fourth son in a family of eight children born to Isaac and Susan (Spray) Bradford, appropriate mention of whom precedes this. He is a native of this county, born August 27, 1850, was reared on the home farm and attended the common school, from which he acquired sufficient education to teach, and during the winters of 1870 and 1871 taught the home school, since which time he has given his entire attention to agricultural pursuits. His marriage with Maria L. Landess occurred August 7, 1873. She is a native of Grant County, born May 24, 1853, and a daughter of Lewis and Phebe (Whinnery) Landess. To their union have been born four children: The first born November 9, 1879, and died in infancy, unnamed; Grace, born March 29, 1881; Eulalie, born January 23, 1881, and an infant unnamed, born May 2, 1886. Mr. and Mrs. Bradford are also rearing a foster son, Carl Bradford, born April 7, 1876. Himself and wife are among Washington Township's best citizens, and are members of the United Brethren Church.

WILLIAM C. BRENKER, a native of Germany, was born March 3, 1828, and is the youngest child in a family of eight children born to Deidrich Brenker, who died in Germany when William C. was twelve years old. Our subject received a good common school education in youth, and at fourteen years of age learned the cooper's trade. In 1852 he came to America, landing at Baltimore, June 28. He at once started westward to Indianapolis, where he remained until the following spring. He then went to California, and after prospecting in California, Oregon and Mexico for about two years, returned to Indianapolis where he worked at his trade until 1874, when he came to Grant County and settled on the farm where

he now lives. Since locating here he has engaged in farming, and by industry has secured a good farm and comfortable home. July 14, 1857, Catherine Schulmear became his wife. She is a native of Germany, and daughter of Jacob and Barbara Schulmear. To their union eight children have been born: Catherine, Louisa, Johanna, William, Lewis, Charles, George and Robert. Mr. Brenker is a member of the German Reformed Church, and a gentleman known and respected by many.

HENRY J. CALLANTINE, a native of Guernsey County, Ohio, born August 25, 1822, is the eldest son in a family of eight children—six sons and two daughters—born to Abraham and Susan (Devinney) Callantine, the father being of Dutch descent and a native of Ohio. Henry J. spent his boyhood working on his father's farm, during which time he attended the district school. At the early age of thirteen, his father being poor and he the eldest, he engaged his services to the proprietor of a drug house, in which, after some months spent in learning the work, was regularly employed by the year. He remained here three years, after which he returned home and worked on the farm one year. In 1849 he came with his father's family to Grant County, where the latter settled on a piece of timber land of eighty acres in Section 11, Washington Township. Having settled in a new country a great deal of hard work naturally devolved upon young Henry. Not satisfied with the limited education he received in his early life he concluded to further his knowledge after coming to this State. He attended the district school in the winter upon such days that he could not work, continuing this way for three terms, the last of which was after he was twenty-one years old. During the next three years he was engaged in working for different men in his neighborhood, the work consisting of clearing, splitting rails, log-rolling and burning brush, and all kinds of work pertaining to the development of a new country. He then took a trip through the West, visiting the States of Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri. Returning a year later, September, 1864, he entered the Union Army, being the first man drafted in Grant County. He was in the battles of Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville, receiving his discharge in June, 1865. In the fall of 1866 he removed to a farm in Huntington County, Ind., where he lived three years, thence came to his present home. Martha A. Dicken, a native of Indiana, born September 26, 1837,

and a daughter of Richard H. and Matilda (Cook) Dicken, became his wife June 27, 1861. Eight children were born to their union. Francis M., born April 10, 1862, died August 27, 1863; Elmer, born December 25, 1863, died January 22, 1864; Emma B., born April 15, 1865; William H., born March 14, 1867; Eva M., born March 20, 1871; George R., born October 20, 1873; Susan M., born September 14, 1875, and Azema, born November 12, 1879. May 26, 1883, Mr. Callantine was deprived of an affectionate wife and his children of a loving mother, since which time he has lived with his children. Mr. Callantine is one of Washington Township's intelligent and enterprising farmers, is the owner of valuable property, and a member of the United Brethren Church.

GEORGE W. COON, a prominent farmer and native of Grant County, was born January 8, 1844, he being the youngest son in a family of ten children born to Jacob and Martha M. (Wall) Coon. George W., at the tender age of ten years, left home and has ever since done for himself. He worked about at different places on a farm until eighteen years old. During four years and three months of this time he made his home with William Middleton, now deceased, of Center Township. In September, 1863, he enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and Eighteenth Indiana Volunteers, with which he served in the battles of Spring Hill, Walker's Ford and Tassel, and in June, 1864, received an honorable discharge. Returning to Marion in the fall of 1864 entered Company K, Fortieth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, as a substitute for his brother Michael. With this company he was in the engagements at Columbia City, Franklin and Nashville, and in June, 1865, received his final discharge. After the war he engaged in the livery business at Marion. In 1882 he built the brick livery barn on Adams Street, which together with an addition that has since been erected, is one of the finest and best arranged livery barn, in the State. December, 1882, he exchanged this barn and other property for a farm of 300 acres, situated one and a half miles east of Marion. In the following January he located upon this farm, where he farmed three years. He then sold his farm and purchased another in the same locality, consisting of 160 acres, for which he paid \$4,350, and upon which he has made improvements to the amount of \$2,000. Mr. Coon is an entirely self-made man, and is an active, energetic farmer and is highly esteemed by the community in which he lives.

Amanda J. Marshal, a native of Marion, born December 25, 1844, and a daughter of John and Mary A. (Roberts) Marshal, became his wife August 30, 1868, and to them have been born five children, viz.: John W., born October 8, 1870; Mary A., born June 12, 1872, died November 4, 1873; George M., born April 20, 1874; Libbie E., born February 23, 1874, died April 6, 1881, and Leathe M., born February 12, 1883. They also have an adopted daughter, Ida May Bowman, who was born May 1, 1868. Mrs. Coon is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

ELIJAH COX, an old and well-known citizen of Grant County, was born in Wayne County, Ind., May 24, 1812, and is the third son in a family of eight children born to the marriage of Thomas Cox and Mary Dollerheid, both of whom are natives of North Carolina. Elijah was reared by his parents to manhood. About the year 1840 he settled on a farm in Washington Township in this county. In 1853 he removed to Iowa where he lived ten years. Returning to Washington Township he located on a farm until 1874, when he came to his present home on the Marion and Salem pike. He married, May 10, 1832, Nancy Chance, who has been by his side as his life companion for over fifty-four years. She is the daughter of Redden and Sarah (Moreman) Chance, and was born in Richmond County, N. C., January 30, 1811. Although considerably advanced in years Mr. and Mrs. Cox enjoy fair health and bid fair to live many years longer, and thus fulfill the wishes of their many friends.

EPHRAIM W. CREVISTON, an influential farmer of Washington Township, is a native of Miami County, Ohio, born November 29, 1839. He is the eldest son in a family of nine children born to Daniel and Sarah A. (Pippinger) Creviston, who are of German descent and natives of Ohio, their respective births occurring November 20, 1814, and November 23, 1819. Ephraim W., at the age of two years, came with his parents to Grant County and located upon a farm which his father had entered in Van Buren Township. Here he spent his boyhood and youth on his father's farm and attending the district school. At eighteen years of age he entered school at Marion, where he attended three terms. September 21, 1861, he was mustered in the Union Army, Company F Thirty-Fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and spent three year in the service of his country, receiving his discharge September 21 1864. He was in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Jack

son and the siege of Vicksburg. He returned from the war to Van Buren Township, where he worked upon his father's farm for one year. September, 1866, he came to his present farm, which consists of 420 acres of good land, industriously and intelligently managed. Margaret Ann Culberston, a native of Ohio, born May 21, 1841, and a daughter of Joseph and Margaret (Stiles) Culbirston, natives of Ohio, their respective births occurring in 1806 and 1818, became his wife October 15, 1865. Two children have blessed their union: Elmer J., born September 3, 1866, and Alma, born March 20, 1873. The parents are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Creviston held the office of township trustee from 1878 till 1882, and is the present nominee of his party for county commissioner.

HARVEY M. CREVISTON was born in Van Buren Township, Grant County, August 19, 1852. He is the fourth son of Daniel and Sarah A. (Pippinger) Creviston, natives of Ohio. Harvey M. was raised by his parents to man's estate, receiving a good common school education. October, 1874, he settled upon the farm where he now lives in Section 11, Washington Township, which consists of 250 acres of good land, most of which is in a state of cultivation. Here he is successfully engaged in agricultural pursuits and is recognized as one of the substantial and reliable citizens of the township and county. Eldora E., daughter of James M. and Harriet M. (Williams) Hunt, born of English descent in Rush County, Ind., December 29, 1855, became his wife October 1, 1874. Their union has been blessed with five children: Cora B., born August 16, 1875; Albert C., born March 20, 1877, died December 19, 1879; Nellie A., born July 14, 1880; Chester A., born September 13, 1882, and Homer, born March 15, 1886. Mrs. Creviston is a member of the Christian Church. Mr. Creviston is a member of the United Brethren Church, of which he is one of the trustees. He also held the office of township assessor one term and is at the present time deputy assessor.

GEORGE DICKEN, a native of Grant County, was born August 23, 1844, being the third son in a family of thirteen children born to Richard and Matilda (Cook) Dicken. The father was a native of Kentucky, born July 22, 1816. His parents were Henry and Bettie (Lindsey) Dicken, natives of Virginia, and among the early settlers of Fayette County, Ind. Richard Dicken remained with his parents until 1839 when he left home to do for himself. He came

in this year to Grant County and located on a farm in Washington Township where he still lives, and is one of the county's oldest and best known citizens. June 21, 1836, he was married to Matilda Cook, a native of Louisiana, born July 25, 1816, and a daughter of George K. and Sarah (Hampton) Cook, natives of Kentucky and South Carolina, respectively, the mother being a cousin of Wade Hampton. To Mr. and Mrs. Dicken have been born thirteen children: Martha A. (deceased), John R. and Peyton H., twins (deceased), America, Sarah (deceased), George, James, Mary, Thomas, Nancy, Archie, Amanda and Albert. George, the immediate subject of this biography, has always lived on a farm in Washington Township. He received a common education in youth. In August, 1861, he entered the Union Army in the One Hundred and First Regiment Indiana Volunteers, which he was with in the battles of Milton, Tullahoma, Chickamauga, Atlanta, Savannah and Goldsboro. He was in Sherman's march to the sea, and in the battle of Chickamauga he was wounded by a ball in the left instep, and captured a few minutes later. He was kept in prison at Atlanta two months, also in Richmond four months. He was then sent to Annapolis, Md., on parole, and from there was sent to Camp Chase, Ohio, where he was exchanged in April, 1863. He received his discharge June 24, 1865. After the war he returned to his father's farm, where he began farming for himself. In the spring of 1869, he settled upon a farm of his own in Sections 8 and 9, Washington Township, where he continues to live, and owns a nice farm with good buildings and well improved. May 17, 1868, he was married to Martha A. Creviston, a native of Grant County, born February 22, 1848, and a daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Pipenger) Creviston, natives of Ohio. To this union have been born three children: Burr W., born May 29, 1869; Cora, born September 1, 1876, and Maud, born July 22, 1879. Mr. Dicken is a member of the Disciple Church.

JAMES M. DROOK was born on a farm in Union County, Ind., January 11, 1841, is the youngest son in a family of eleven children born to John and Saloma (Fosher) Drook, who were natives of Virginia. When James M. was three years of age he came with his parents to Richland Township, this county, where he grew to manhood, receiving in youth only a limited education. In February, 1884, he removed to the farm where he now lives. Mary

Painter, daughter of George and Nancy (Shachaford) Painter, born November 23, 1841, became his wife October 16, 1862, and their union has been blessed with six children—one boy and five girls: Flora E., born November 6, 1864; Cora A., born June 27, 1866; Myrta A., born August 21, 1868, now the wife of Homer L. Allen; India S., born July 9, 1875; Don M., born February 2, 1878; and Maud, born October 14, 1880. Mr. Dawson has a good farm and is well known as an honest and upright citizen.

JOHN FEIGHNER, one of the well-known citizens of Washington Township, was born in Franklin Township, Penn., June 16, 1830. He is the second son in a family of ten children born to John Adam and Sarah (Snyder) Feighner, both of whom are natives of Pennsylvania and of Dutch descent. Our subject was reared at home, working on the farm during the summer and attending the district school in the winter, until he attained his majority. In 1851 he started out for himself and came to Ohio, where he settled on a farm in Richland County. Here he remained three years, and in 1854 he came to Indiana. He stopped for a few months in Wayne County, and then came to Grant County, where he settled upon a farm in Washington Township, remaining two years. In the spring of 1859 he removed to near Fort Wayne, where he lived until 1879, when he returned to his native county in Pennsylvania for a short time. This trip was intended more for a visit than with intent to locate. In August, 1879, he returned to Grant County and settled on a farm in Washington Township, and in the spring of 1883 removed to Marion, where, in connection with his brother, he engaged in selling agricultural implements, in which he continued two years. He then engaged in baling and shipping hay, in which he is at present engaged. In the spring of 1886 he removed to the farm where he now lives, three miles northeast of Marion. He is also the proprietor of a large hay-barn in Marion, his partner being Robert Lyons. April 4, 1851, he was united in marriage with Kate Crider, a native of Franklin County, Penn., and a daughter of Rev. Tobias Crider, also a native of Pennsylvania, and traveling minister in the United Brethren Church for over fifty years. By this lady Mr. Feighner had six children: Josephus, born July 17, 1852; Clara, born September 6, 1854; Ida A., deceased; Nina Ada, born July 10, 1860; Lucretia May, deceased; George W., deceased. Mrs. Feighner died February 13, 1883.

November 30, 1884, he married Mrs. Linda (Thompson) Bradford, a native of Warren County, Ohio, born August 24, 1846, and a daughter of Elder Evan and Sydney (Cornell) Thompson. This union has been blessed with one child, Floy K., born September 4, 1885. Mr. Feighner is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and of the I. O. O. F. He is a Republican in politics, and an honorable, upright citizen.

JEFFERSON HAMAKER, a native of Clark County, Ohio, was born April 14, 1827. He is of Dutch and Irish descent and a son of John and Elizabeth (Madden) Hamaker, who were natives, respectively, of Pennsylvania and Maryland. In 1838 the father, with his wife and four sons, removed to Grant County, Ind., and located upon a farm in Washington Township. One son, David, was drowned in the Mississinewa River May 12, 1884, and another, Benjamin, is the present recorder of Grant County. Our subject was reared on his father's farm, receiving an ordinary education. In about 1855 he located upon a farm of his own in the same township, where he lived until 1882. In that year he removed to the farm where he now lives in Section 17, Washington Township. September, 1864, he entered the Union Army and served until the close of the war, participating in the battles of Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville. October 12, 1850, he wedded Martha Woolman, a native of Clark County, Ohio, born October 15, 1850. She is a daughter of Samuel N. and Elizabeth (Bond) Woolman. The father a native of New Jersey, born October 28, 1800, and the mother a native of Kentucky, born December 12, 1802. They both lived to the advanced age of eighty years, and died in Grant County. To Mr. and Mrs. Hamaker were born these seven children: Eber, born July 7, 1852, died October 15, 1858; David N., born February 11, 1854, died August 25, 1872; John W., born August 28, 1855; Elizabeth, born August 14, 1857; Mary J., born March 10, 1861, died November 17, 1864; George W., born November 10, 1863, and Ida M., born May 10, 1866. Mr. Hamaker is a member of the United Brethren Church. In politics he was always a Republican until the fall of 1884, when from principle he renounced his connection with the party, for which he had fought and in which he had spent most of his life and took up the cause of Prohibition. In November of the same year he cast his vote for St. John, and has ever since defended the principles for which this vote was cast.

SAMUEL HAWKINS, deceased, was a native of Fayette County, Ind., born October 17, 1819. He was the only child of James and Rebecca (Dale) Hawkins, natives of North Carolina. He lived on a farm in his native county until about the year 1850, when he settled on the farm where his widow now lives in Section 4, Washington Township, where he followed agricultural pursuits. His marriage with Sarah A. Dickey took place in 1840. She was a native of Fayette County, Ind., born November 21, 1820, and a daughter of Robert and Rebecca (Galloway) Dickey. To their union these eight children have been born: James, born March 19, 1841; Rebecca A., November 6, 1843, died October 24, 1851; Robert, August 25, 1847; William L., August 11, 1851; Edgar, July 19, 1854; Samuel, April 2, 1857; Mathew, December 8, 1859, and George W., December 15, 1862. Mr. Hawkins was the owner of 172 acres of good land, which is still in the possession of the family. He held the office of township trustee for two terms, and was in office when he died, June 26, 1864, honored and respected by all who knew him.

MARK HILLSAMER, a prominent citizen of Washington Township, is a native of Warren County, Ohio, born August 15, 1835. He is the eldest son in a family of three children born to David and Carolina (Gage) Hillsamer, the former a native of Muskingum County, Ohio, born September 23, 1810, and the latter a native of Connecticut, born September 13, 1814. Our subject is of German and English descent. His maternal great-grandfather, Mark Gage, with his six brothers, served in the war of the Revolution; he is also a nephew of William B. Gage, who at one time was a noted engineer and master mechanic in the State of New York. He received a common school education, came with his parents to Grant County April 7, 1843, locating on a farm in Monroe Township, where he lived five years. They then removed to a farm in Section 28, Washington Township, where his parents lived until their deaths, the father's occurring October 16, 1877, and the mother's in June, 1857. In April, 1855, Mr. Hillsamer located upon a farm of his own in Section 29, Washington Township, where he lived until the spring of 1871, when he removed upon the farm where he now lives, and devotes his attention to farming and stock raising. He owns a valuable farm comprising 497 acres, all of which is well improved. Edith Woolman, a native of Marion, this county, born

November 19, 1836, and second daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Bond) Woolman, became his wife April 11, 1855, and to them have been born ten children. Their names are Lucy C., born April 25, 1857; Louisa E., born December 16, 1858; Marion S. born March 25, 1861; Rosa J., born February 24, 1863; Morton J., born June 10, 1865; William W., born July 8, 1867; Mary Delight, born November 29, 1870; Walter M., born July 30, 1872; Henry H., born August 8, 1874, and Charles O., born January 5, 1877. In 1880, for the purpose of seeing the country, Mr. Hillsamer took a trip through Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas, returning with the idea that it is best "to let well-enough alone." He is one of the successful business men and farmers of Grant County, throughout which he is well known and respected. He is thorough-going, industrious, and a liberal supporter of all laudable public enterprises, and is a Republican. His first purchase was forty acres, for which he was to pay \$800. His father gave him \$500. He then went to work and paid the balance, and added, too, till he had 497 acres in Pleasant Township. His father came to ~~Grant~~ ~~County~~ in 1839, and entered land in Monroe Township.

WILLIAM R. JACKSON, an old and respected citizen of ~~Washington~~ Township, was born in Miami County, Ohio, September 2, 1807. He is the youngest son in a family of seven children born to John and Bethena (Reagan) Jackson, both of whom were natives of South Carolina and were of English descent. In 1812 they removed to Kentucky. After a short stay removed to Warren County, Ohio; thence to Clinton County. William R. was reared on a farm. Owing to the limited advantages for schooling in his early life his education is quite limited. In 1840 he came to Grant County and entered 160 acres of land in Washington Township, upon which he lived for five years. He then purchased the farm he now lives upon, where he has ever since resided. October 30, 1828, he was united in marriage with Delilah Lucas, a native of Clinton County, Ohio, born May 7, 1809, and a daughter of Ebenezer and Hester (Woods) Lucas, and to them have been born nine children: Hester, born October 26, 1829, died in August, 1850; Joel, born July 30, 1831; John, born August 31, 1833, died while a Union soldier near Vicksburg February 14, 1863; Rhoda J., born September 24, 1835; Francis M., born September 9, 1837, and served two years in the late war; Nancy A., born September 9,

1840; William H., born March 2, 1843, died in 1857; Sarah A., born February 28, 1846, died in 1883, and Martha Ellen, born December 19, 1850. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson are members of the United Brethren Church. They are venerable old citizens, and are passing their declining years in well-earned comfort. It is needless to add that they are highly esteemed by the community in which they have so long lived.

AARON T. LOBDELL is a native of Perry County, Ohio, born May 7, 1836, and is of Dutch and Irish extraction. His father, John Lobdell, was also a native of Perry County, Ohio. Aaron T., at the age of six years, removed to Indiana with his parents, settling on a farm in Washington Township. In the fall of 1856 he settled on the farm he now occupies, Section 6, Washington Township, where he now owns 110 acres of good land. In September, 1863, he responded to a draft and was taken to Indianapolis, where he remained a short time, then hired a substitute and returned home. October 23, 1856, he was united in marriage with Catherine Ann McDanel, a native of Rush County, Ind., born October 22, 1832. She is a daughter of John and Catherine (Coon) McDanel, natives of Kentucky. Five children have blessed this union as follows: Josephine, born September 20, 1857; Francis M., August 23, 1861, died February 21, 1885; Emma C., October 26, 1865; Laura E., April 30, 1870, and John T., May 29, 1877. Mr. Lobdell is well respected, is a Republican in politics, and himself and wife are members of the Christian Church.

IRVIN LOVE, one of the substantial farmers and business men of Washington Township, is the third son in a family of eleven children born to William and Mary (Dungan) Love, natives of Huntington County, Penn., their respective births occurring in 1807 and 1809. Our subject is of Dutch and Irish descent, and was born in Miami County, Ohio, August 28, 1840. When only six months old he accompanied his parents to Grant County, Ind., where they settled upon a farm in Washington Township, and where the father died when our subject was but seven years old; after which, the care and support of a large family devolved upon him and his elder brother James. Owing to this condition in the family he was deprived of the advantages of an education, but which has been greatly increased in later years by desultory reading and personal observation. October, 1862, he enlisted in Company C, Fifty-fourth

Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and served for one year. With his regiment he took part in the battles of Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Magnolia Hill, Champion Hill, Jackson, Miss., and the siege of Vicksburg. In December of 1863 he received his discharge at New Orleans, after which he returned to the old home, in Washington Township, in which, at this time, he owned a partial interest. By hard labor, judicious and economical living, he made enough in the course of a few years to purchase the interest of his brother and thus he became sole owner of the farm. When the Marion and Salem gravel road was built he purchased thirteen shares, at \$25 each. He has since increased this number to thirty-three. In the fall of 1885 he built a livery barn in Marion, at the corner of Adams and Third Streets, of which he is sole proprietor, and in connection with his brother, Frame, has a half interest in the stock. He is also the owner of 160 acres of excellent land, well improved, besides a lot in North Marion, upon which is a residence and a business house, occupied at present as a grocery store. October 24, 1868, he married Mrs. Emily Ballard, who died April 13, 1882, leaving two children: George B., born July 12, 1871, and Orville I., born March 20, 1878. May 23, 1883, he was united in marriage with Mrs. Hettie Pearmen (a sister of his former wife), who at present adorns his home. Mr. Love is at present educating the two children of his wife, by her former husband, named May and Ernest Pearmen. He is one of the county's best citizens and a Democrat in politics.

SAMUEL McCAN is of Scotch descent, and was born in Clinton County, Ohio, December 22, 1821. He is one of a family of eight boys and one girl born to Edward and Phebe (Vestal) McCan, natives of North Carolina. When nine years old his mother died, and he went to Randolph county, Ind., where he lived with his sister until fifteen years of age. He then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, whence his father had moved, and remained with his father ten years. In 1844 he settled on a farm in Hendricks County, Ind., and where he remained three years. The fall of 1847 he removed to Missouri, where he farmed four years. He then returned to Indiana, locating in Wayne County, and in 1857 purchased a piece of land in Pulaski County, where he lived for five years and in which county he served as trustee of Harrison Township. Since 1864 he has been living on a farm in Section 9, Washington Township, where

he has been giving his attention to the raising of small fruits and vegetables. October 21, 1844, he was married to Sarah Vestal, a native of Randolph County, Ind., born July 22, 1826, and a daughter of David and Rebecca (Barker) Vestal, their respective births occurring February 18, 1794, and June 26, 1794, both natives of North Carolina. These four children were born to this union: Joseph W., born July 23, 1845, died February 28, 1863; Adrienne V., born April 2, 1847; Isaac J., born October 28, 1849, died October 5, 1860, and Mary E., born February 12, 1853, died May 5, 1859. Mr. and Mrs. McCan are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is also a member of the Masonic fraternity.

ARCHIBALD MOORE, a native of Franklin County, Penn., was born October 20, 1825. He is the sixth son in a family of eleven children born to John and Mary (Briggs) Moore, the father being a native of Ireland, and the mother of New Jersey. Our subject remained in his native county for thirteen years, during which time he worked on a farm and attended the district school. In March, 1838, he came with his father to Miami County, Ohio. Here he lived two years, when his father removed to Grant County and settled on a farm of eighty acres in Section 7, Washington Township. Mr. Moore succeeded to his father's estate in this township, where he has followed agricultural pursuits. April 23, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Twelfth Regiment Indiana Volunteers, and was honorably discharged at Washington, D. C., May 15, 1862. June 25, 1858, he was married to Elizabeth Duncan, a native of Wabash County, Ind., born June 7, 1841, and a daughter of John and Delilah (Bodkin) Duncan. They have ten children, named George W., born May 12, 1859; Benjamin F., born June 1, 1861; Delilah E., born April 5, 1863; James A., born April 31, 1865; Thomas L., born April 15, 1867; Laura A., born May 24, 1869; John E., born May 18, 1871; Leonard, born June 28, 1873; Ida, born October 7, 1875, and Burr, born July 27, 1880. Mr. and Mrs. Moore are members of the United Brethren Church. He is a Democrat and a good citizen.

JOSIAH OATESS was born in Frederick County, Va., April 20, 1818, and is the son of John and Elizabeth (Kerns) Oatess, the father a native of Virginia, and the mother of Germany. Our subject came to Green County, Ohio, in 1835, where he farmed until 1854, when he removed to Grant County, Ind., and located on the

place where he now lives. February 16, 1844, he was united in marriage with Sarah Smith, a native of Greene County, Ohio, and daughter of George and Rosana Smith. Nine children were born to this marriage: George A., John A., Mary E., Sarah E., James A., Martha J., William H., Amanda C., and Rebecca C.; of these Martha J. and Amanda are now deceased. Mr. Oatess is well respected and a stanch Democrat.

JOHN Y. PARLETT, an old and highly respected citizen of Washington Township, was born in Frederic County, Va., April 16, 1821. His parents were John and Elizabeth (Yeakley) Parlett, both of whom were natives of Virginia. His paternal grandfather, Joshua Parlett, came from England. John Y. was reared on a farm and received such education as the common schools of that day afforded. At fourteen years of age he began learning the blacksmith's trade, at which he worked four years. He then learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked two years. November, 1854, he came to Grant County and located upon the farm that is his present home. He has ever since given his attention to agricultural pursuits, also dealing in live-stock. June 27, 1843, he was married to Mary A. Fries, a native of Frederic County, Va., and a daughter of David and Mary (Holahan) Fries, to whom have been born eight children: Rosana J., born October 24, 1844, and died December 21, 1859; Elizabeth M., born November 2, 1846; Mary C., born November 16, 1848; Isaiah R., born December 24, 1850, and died September 22, 1860; Ann H., born December 12, 1852, died September 10, 1860; George M., born August 25, 1854, died February 18, 1855; John W., born March 16, 1856, died September 11, 1860, and Ellen V., born April 13, 1858. Mrs. Mary A. Parlett departed this life December 22, 1859. January 24, 1861, was again married to Susan M. Wingard, daughter of Joseph and Catherine (Fohl) Wingard, of Pennsylvania. To their union the following seven children have been born: David G., born November 21, 1861, died July 20, 1864; Martha A., May 29, 1863; Laura B., May 4, 1865, died June 19, 1867; John N., July 18, 1867, died July 13, 1882; George F., September 4, 1869; Charles H., September 27, 1871, died August 15, 1872, and Emma F., July 22, 1873. The parents are members of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Parlett has served one term as justice of the peace, and has been local preacher in his church for over thirty years. He owns 360 acres of well im-

proved land; of this 160 acres are in Kansas. He also owns a controlling interest in the Marion and Salem gravel road.

ELI PEARSON, a native of Grant County, was born on a farm in Center Township March 9, 1837. His father, Joseph Pearson, was a native of Virginia, born July 12, 1807, and was a blacksmith by trade. He came to Grant County in the fall of 1836, and located upon a farm in Center Township. In the spring of 1865, he removed to Minnesota, where he lived nineteen years. He then removed to Chattanooga, Tenn., where he died October 10, 1884. The mother of our subject, Jane (Frasier) Pearson, was a native of Pennsylvania and died in Grant County in 1839. Eli remained upon the old home place until twenty-five years of age, during which time he worked on the farm in the summer and attended the district school in the winter. In 1862 he went to Washington Township where he rented land and farmed until June, 1866, when he located upon his present home and where he has ever since resided. Josephine B., daughter of James and Sarah Ann (Hayes) Phillips of Washington Township, born May 6, 1843, in Belmont County, Ohio, became his wife November 3, 1861, and three children are the fruit of their marriage: Marrian, born August 20, 1862; Addie H., born June 13, 1865, and Milton H., born October 4, 1868. Mr. and Mrs. Pearson are members of the Christian Church.

GEORGE W. PRICKETT, a prominent citizen of Washington Township, was born on a farm in Pleasant Township, Grant County, November 14, 1838. He was the youngest son in a family of thirteen children born to William and Catherine (Rise) Prickett, the former a native of Miami County, Ohio. George W. was reared on the farm by his parents, and received a fair education in the district schools. When twenty-one years old he went to Pike's Peak, Colo., on a prospecting tour; from there to Iowa; thence to Andrew County, Mo., at the latter place he remained some time and began learning the carpenter's trade. In October, 1860, he returned to Pleasant Township, where he worked at his trade for about four years. He then engaged in farming, and continued to work at his trade until 1878, when he went into the grain business. He built an elevator on the Cincinnati, Wabash & Michigan Railroad at Fox Station, at which place he has ever since been engaged in buying and selling grain. He also deals largely in general merchandise and holds the office of postmaster. October 7, 1861, he married Huldah A. Bot-

kin, a native of Pleasant Township, born December 14, 1841. She is a daughter of Thomas and Phebe J. (Conner) Botkin, natives of Ohio and Indiana, respectively. Six children have been born to their union: William S., born January 24, 1865; Frances, born July 16, 1867; John, born June 7, 1870, died November 24, 1873; Joseph, born April 29, 1872; Ida, born July 4, 1876, and Mary, born May 22, 1878. Mr. Prickett served Pleasant Township as trustee from 1878 to 1882. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Samaritan Lodge, Marion, No. 391, is a Democrat in politics, and is highly respected.

CHRISTOPHER SEARS, an old and respected citizen of Washington Township, was born in Highland County, Ohio, August 7, 1814, and is a son of John and Penelope (Johnson) Sears, both natives of Virginia. His father dying when he was two years of age, he removed with his mother to Greene County, Ohio, where he lived until nine years old, when they removed to Warren County, Ohio. Here he worked on a farm by the month until he attained his majority. In the fall of 1839, he came to Grant County and located upon the farm he now occupies. Beginning life a poor boy, with a limited education, he has struggled against poverty and under adverse circumstances until he now has a good farm and a comfortable home. August 24, 1837, he was united in marriage with Lydia J. Crau, a native of Clinton County, Ohio, born November 15, 1815, and eight children have been the fruits of this marriage: Amos W., born June 15, 1838, died March 12, 1857; Isabel, born October 7, 1840, died April 2, 1878; Caroline, born October 21, 1842; Mary, born July 1, 1845; John, born August 18, 1847; Maria, born June 3, 1849; George A., born December 29, 1851, died January 27, 1875, and Alice J., born January 18, 1855. Mr. and Mrs. Sears are members of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

REV. CYRUS SMITH, a regularly ordained pastor in the United Brethren Church, was born in Knox County, Ohio, April 18, 1818. He is the fourth son in a family of nine children, six boys: Jesse B., Jeremiah B., Thomas, Cyrus, William W. and Samuel, and three girls: Phebe, Mary A. and Maria M., all of whom were born to William and Margaret (Brown) Smith. His father, William Smith, was born in New Jersey about the year 1773. When five years old his mother died, and at an early age he learned the tanner's trade of a man in Somerset County, Penn. When

twenty-one years of age he came to Knox County, Ohio, where an acquaintance was formed with Margaret Brown, a native of Bedford County, Penn., born of English and German descent, in about the year 1777, and whom he married two years later. The father died in Knox County, Ohio, in 1841, the mother dying a year and a half later. Our subject was reared on a farm and attended the common school, receiving an ordinary education. He is now a well informed man, but it has been due to his private study. In 1846 he came to Indiana and located upon a farm in Noble County, where he lived two years, after which he came to Grant County, and after living in different localities came to his present home in September, 1884. His ministerial studies were begun in 1849, and in 1853 he joined the White River Annual Conference of the church of United Brethren in Christ. His first pastoral work was in Howard County, and embraced a mission circuit divided between Tipton, Miami and Grant Counties, Ind. When he went on the circuit scarcely any churches had been built. Meetings were held in school-houses, private houses and barns. But, through his untiring efforts, new churches were soon built, and the impression left on the cause of Christianity showed that his was a valuable addition to the church. He has since preached continuously at various points and upon different circuits. From August, 1864, till August, 1866, he was presiding elder the first year in the Marion District, and the second year in the Indianapolis District. Since coming to his present home his work has been divided between Grant, Huntington and Wells Counties. January 2, 1840, he married Barbara E. Smith (no relation before marriage), a native of Pennsylvania, born June 20, 1822, and who died November 1, 1880, after bearing seven children: Amanda E., born March 9, 1841; Thomas S., born March 7, 1843, and was killed in the siege of Vicksburg, May 22, 1863; William W., born September 21, 1851, and four others dying in infancy. Mr. Smith was married, November 1, 1883, to Mrs. Elizabeth (Wright) Morrison, a native of Clinton County, Ohio, born June 24, 1818, and a daughter of Amos and Mary (Lieurance) Wright, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of North Carolina. Rev. Smith is now in his sixty-ninth year, and is enjoying excellent health.

HENRY TINKLE, an old and respected citizen of Washington Township, was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, March 1, 1811.

His parents were Charles and Catherine (Lessena) Tinkle, the former a native of Germany, the latter of France. The father came to this country when nine years of age. He was sold to a man in New Jersey for his passage to this country, with whom he remained until he was twenty-one years old, after which he lived in different States, finally locating in Illinois, where he remained until his death. Our subject, with his parents, removed to Preble County, Ohio, where he worked on a farm until twenty-two years of age. September 28, 1833, he was united in marriage with Eliza Crist, a native of Virginia and a daughter of Jacob and Sarah Crist. This union was blessed with eight children: Lydia A., born September 25, 1835; Daniel, born November 10, 1837; Jacob C., born September 4, 1840; Mary A., born April 26, 1843; Nelson, born December 12, 1845, now deceased; Eliza J., born September 19, 1848; Sarah A., born February 18, 1851, deceased; Amanda, born October 13, 1852. Mrs. Tinkle departed this life November 30, 1866. March 28, 1867, he was married to Mrs. Catherine J. (Parlett) Shinholt, a native of Virginia, who died April 6, 1882. March 19, 1883, he was married to Mrs. Sarah A. (Stivers) Minich, his present companion. She is a native of Kentucky, born March 14, 1830, a daughter of John and Jeannette (Waters) Stivers, natives of Kentucky. Both he and wife are members of the Dunkard Church.

JOHN T. WILLIAMS, a citizen of Washington Township, was born in Warren County, Ohio, April 22, 1844. He is the only son of William and Alice (Hopkins) Williams, both natives of Wales their respective births occurring March 15, 1797, and June 7, 1802. They immigrated to the United States in about 1827, and settled in Philadelphia, Penn., where they lived five years, after which they removed to Warren County, Ohio; thence to Grant County, Ind., in 1847, where they spent the remainder of their lives. The father died April 15, 1883, and the mother June 13, 1881. They were the parents of the following children: John F., Mary Ann, Catherine J. and Sarah J., of whom Mary Ann and Sarah E. are now deceased. John T. was but three years of age when his parents came to this county and settled upon the farm where he now lives. His entire life has been spent upon this farm, **excepting** six months spent in the Union Army. In May, 1864, he **enlisted** in **Company I, One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Indiana Regiment**, but **was not called** into active service. December 21,

1868, Susana Middleton became his wife. She is a native of Grant County, born December 3, 1843, and a daughter of William and Margaret (Strickle) Middleton, both natives of Virginia. Six children are the fruits of this marriage: William M., born April 24, 1870; Gertrude, born November 20, 1872; John D., born December 20, 1876; Mary A., born November 16, 1879; Claud M., born November 3, 1882, and Burl, born May 30, 1885. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are members of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Williams is a Republican and an influential farmer and a good citizen.

HENRY WINE, a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, was born July 5, 1855. He is the eldest son in a family of fourteen children born to Alexander and Mary Ann (Bretz) Wine, the father being of English descent and a native of Stafford County, Va., the mother of German descent and a native of Fairfield County, Ohio. Alexander Wine, at the age of twenty, located upon a farm in Fairfield County, where he remained thirteen years. He then removed to Indiana and settled in Huntington County, where he now lives. Our subject accompanied his parents to Indiana, where he was reared on the farm and attended the district schools until his sixteenth year, when he returned to his native county and attended the Fairfield Union Academy three terms. He then returned to Huntington County and learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked for two years. In 1874 he entered the teacher's profession, teaching nine terms with good success, four of which were in Huntington County and five in Grant County. November, 1879, he came to his present home in Section 12, Washington Township, where he has ever since given his attention to agricultural pursuits. In 1885 he invented and received a patent on an automatic car-coupling, which promises to be the instrument of dispensing entirely with the danger attending the business of coupling cars. May 28, 1879, he wedded Mary E. Bradford, a native of Grant County, born April 18, 1857. She is a daughter of Isaac and Susan (Spray) Bradford, of Washington Township. To their union five children have been born, these yet living: Jessie O., born September 27, 1881; Charles A., born February 12, 1883, and Iva Pearl, born April 2, 1884. Mr. Wine is a Democrat in politics. In the spring of 1884 he was elected trustee of his township and re-elected in 1886. He is a progressive and enterprising citizen.



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